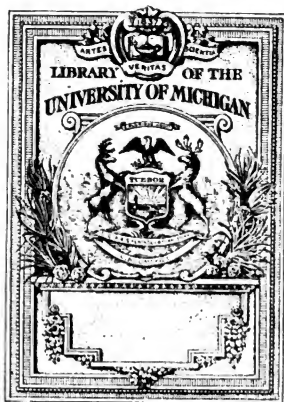


Harvard Alumni Bulletin

Harvard Alumni Association,
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 1

SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

THE OPENING
OF THE
UNIVERSITY

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PRESIDENT ELIOT

From a Copley Print reproduced from
an old faded photograph taken when
he was a Senior at Harvard, 1853.
SEE SECOND PAGE PRECEDING THIS

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

NUMBER 1.

News and Views

**The
New
Year.**

Between the closing of the University at the end of June and its opening at the end of September the face of the world has suffered the most sudden and complete change that has visited it in modern times. From the effects of a general European war not even such peaceful spots as the homes of study in a neutral country are exempt. Though teachers of foreign birth and citizenship, like Professor Duquesne of the department of Architecture and Professor Allard and Mr. Mercier of the French department, are fighting by the side of their fellow-countrymen, though a few members of the student body are doubtless at the front, though the closing of foreign universities may naturally increase the registration in some of the graduate schools, the University is made up much as it has been in other years. More than forty professors and instructors were in Europe at the outbreak of the war. Of the thirty travelling fellows, nearly all were abroad. Most of the teaching force have returned, after personal experiences of the same sort as those with which the newspapers have been filled.

But these externals are of far less moment than the greater questions in which the University, as an agent of civilization, is involved with all the existing forces of progress. The world in which we live cannot be the world it has been

while the war continues—and may be something even more different when the war is done. The educated men in the world, the leaders of progress, apply the lessons of the past and present to the future. The lessons of the past remain undisturbed as subjects of study. The lessons of the present—filled with the rapid, concrete making of history and with manifold possibilities for re-drawing the map of civilization—must, for the months immediately to come, take an engrossing place in every serious mind.

Yet it cannot be superfluous to suggest that Harvard should be kept free from unseemly propaganda in behalf of any of the belligerents in the present war. The University enrolment includes members of every one of the nations involved, and its obvious part is to observe the strict neutrality which President Wilson has urged upon all Americans. Open meetings in behalf of one side or the other would invite many difficulties. While actual war, in which millions of men are engaged, is in progress, there can be no dispassionate discussion here. Even the "language clubs"—the Cercle Français, the Deutscher Verein, and the rest, will surely do well to refrain from demonstrations. Harvard is a great centre of neutrality, an oasis of peace and concord, to which the sons of twenty different races and countries repair. Here they should both find and practise that mutual toleration and good-will for lack of which Europe has been turned into the

slaughter-house at which the world stand aghast.

* * *

The New Buildings. Fortunately the returning members of the University

will find, beyond their immediate work, many things to turn their thoughts from the tragedy of Europe. For example there is the freshman class, always interesting, and this year an object of special attention, not only for its promise of uncommon size, but also for the utterly new circumstances in which it will begin its life at Harvard. There are many new buildings, the construction of which has for the past year or two made Cambridge resemble New York and Boston in their aspect of cities still in the making. The exterior of the Widener Library stands complete; the Germanic Museum has gone forward, though more slowly than its friends have hoped; the Music Building, the Engineering Laboratory, the University Museum extension, and, surpassing all others in popular interest, the Freshman Dormitories themselves will all appear as conspicuous elements in the new Cambridge.

The BULLETIN will charge itself with showing its readers both what these buildings are and what they mean. Of the Dormitories so much is to be said that a special number will soon be devoted to them. But the first number of the year must not go to our readers without the specific suggestion that the future of Harvard is wrapped up more in the successful working of the plan which the Freshman Dormitories embody than in any other new provision for undergraduate life that has been made in many a College generation. Those who have seen the buildings know with what beauty and dignity the new endeavor to make a vital improvement in student life at Harvard has been clothed. Those who

have not, and are within reach of Cambridge, are heartily urged to see the Dormitories for themselves. The general faith in the project at length made tangible can only be strengthened by seeing these new habitations of the Harvard freshmen.

* * *

The Summer School.

The long summer vacation presents its own educational opportunity to the various classes which enjoy it. The professors are supposed to be capable of working independently of the constant instruction which in term-time they receive from their students. Many students, at least at Harvard, have to use the three months of summer for earning the means of paying their next winter's term bills. Those who are free from this burden—and who doubtless constitute rather more than half of the whole number of college undergraduates—may also use the summer for their education, in travel and in systematic reading.

But, besides professors and college students, there are others who are at leisure in summer, notably school-teachers; and it is one of the encouraging signs of the times that school-teachers everywhere are trying to improve by study their equipment for their work. This they aim to do largely by work at Summer Schools, and their express needs have given the impulse to the creation of these schools all over the country.

Harvard was a pioneer in this field, and if, for various good reasons, not discreditable either to her or to them, many other institutions have now far outstripped her in the size of their Summer Schools, yet hers has maintained its own distinct methods, and served its own constituency. The recent session of the School, under the direction of Assistant Dean K. G. T. Webster, was unusually good in the academic rank of the in-

structors, and attracted more students than it has done for a number of years. Of the 900 who came 230 were students in the normal classes at the Hemenway Gymnasium, mostly persons—one-third of them men—in training for service as physical directors in schools and colleges and gymnasiums. About 225 were students from Harvard and other colleges, and about 350 were teachers and school principals and superintendents, who thus made up just one half of the students taking the general courses.

The subjects that proved most attractive were English, chemistry—especially for prospective medical students—education, public speaking, and fine arts. One of the most promising incidents was the uniting of three full professors and one assistant professor to give jointly two courses on government and international relations. No one of the four had to give up his whole summer to the course, and it is to be hoped that in other departments older members of the Faculty may be willing from time to time to take a week or two for such service in the Summer School. The significance of such work is that in the summer Harvard is brought in contact with a new body of men and women, many of them of great influence, to whom it is worth while to give some personal contact with the teachers who make Harvard what she is and represent her to the world.

* * *

A French Impression of Harvard. In the college year of 1912-13 Professor Emile Legouis of the Sorbonne held the French exchange professorship at Harvard. On the 28th of January, 1914, he delivered in Paris an address, *Impressions de Harvard*, which has been printed in pamphlet form.

Whatever effect it may have produced upon its immediate hearers, it has an uncommon interest for Harvard readers.

The striking thing about it, from the American point of view, is that the very element of our University life which he holds up as worthiest of imitation in France is that about which we have been perhaps most doubtful—the element of our social life. In his delineation of it, one does not feel that he discriminates between the social life of Harvard and of other American colleges so much as he draws a contrast between what is common here and what is unknown in France. The club life of Cambridge and Boston open to professors, the local hospitalities, the student organizations, such as the Signet, in which the teachers and the taught meet on a common ground—all these have won his admiration. What is more, they have led him to the important conclusion that if France wants more American students it must provide them with more opportunities to take part in some such social life as he describes. Accordingly he calls upon his colleagues absolutely to imitate the initiative, the "getting together", the hospitality, the comradeship which reign supreme in a university like Harvard. The elements for such development seem to exist at the Sorbonne. But pleading for a more compact social terminology Professor Legouis, citing as Harvard examples "Delta U" and "Hasty Pudding", confesses his own inability to resign himself to saying before and after an evening with the body he was addressing that he will attend and has attended a banquet of the "*Association Amicale des Elèves et anciens Elèves de la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Paris*." Life is too short, he exclaims, for such emissions of voice.

Harvard has learned much from its exchange professors. It is only fair that they should learn something here. The surprise is that a Frenchman should find anything to learn in the arts of living.

Opening of the Academic Year

THE University opened its doors last Monday for the beginning of the academic year 1914-15. The early practice of the football candidates and other attractions or necessities had drawn many of the undergraduates to Cambridge before that day, but the great majority did not appear for registration until almost the last minute. College work will not be in full swing until next week.

The indications are that the number of new students this year will be larger than it has been before in a long time in spite of the fact that the European war will probably decrease the registration of men from foreign countries. The new dormitories in which the freshmen will be housed are ready for occupancy. The three buildings will accommodate about 500 men; every room in them was engaged some time ago, and a good many freshmen will have to live in Weld Hall, which has been greatly improved for their use. In addition, a large number of freshmen come from homes so near Cambridge that they go to and fro every day.

The European war will have its effect on the Harvard teaching staff also. Professors Duquesne, Allard and Mercier have gone home to fight for France. Professor Voight of the University of Berlin, who was to have been the German Exchange Professor at Harvard this year, will not come to Cambridge, and Professor A. B. Hart, who had been chosen to go to Germany, will remain at home. The arrangements for an exchange with France will, however, probably be carried out. Professor Henri Lichtenberger will come to this country to give courses at Harvard and a series of lectures at the Lowell Institute, and Professor W. A. Neilson is expected at the Sorbonne although the latest information received about him was that he was in Berlin.

Many members of the Harvard Fac-

ulties were in Europe when the war broke out, and for a time it was feared that they might not be able to return to this country in time for the opening of the College year, but almost all of them have come home safely and resumed their teaching. Among these are Professors H. C. Bierwirth, G. H. Chase, W. S. Ferguson, R. M. Johnston, A. E. Kennelly, C. H. Moore, E. C. Moore, Barrett Wendell, H. A. Yeomans, E. P. Kohler, C. R. Post, L. F. Schaub, James Ford, Austin Scott, Wallace C. Sabine, C. H. White, G. W. Pierce, and William F. Osgood. One or two members of the teaching staff will be a few days late.

Thomas J. Kiernan, who had been for 59 years employed in the University Library, a large part of the time as Superintendent of Circulation, died in Cambridge on July 31 at the age of 77. Mr. Kiernan was well known to many generations of Harvard students. He was born in Cambridge on July 27, 1837. When he was 17 years old he was appointed janitor of the Library in place of his father, who had been employed there for 29 years. Thomas Kiernan made himself invaluable on the Library staff, and gradually rose until he was made Superintendent of Circulation. In 1892 the University, recognizing the worth of his services, conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. He lived to see Gore Hall torn down, but not to take up his old duties in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library.

This latter building has not made such progress towards completion as was hoped when the last academic year ended. Troubles in the different labor organizations represented among the workmen have seriously delayed the interior construction, and the building will probably not be wholly ready for use in several months. The Music Building has been completed; in it will be the headquarters of the Department of Music and

also of some of the undergraduate musical organizations.

The opening of the Freshman Dormitories will, it is expected, cause radical changes in the relations of the members of the freshman class to the College and to one another. The freshmen will eat in the dining rooms of their dormitories and will take part in different inter-dormitory sports. In order to carry still further the readjustment of undergraduate life, the following societies have agreed not to canvass any class for members until the beginning of its sophomore year: A. D., Delphic, Digamma, Fly, Iroquois, Kalumet, Owl, Phoenix, Porcellian, Spee, and Sphinx.

The agreement between Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will not go fully into effect until the latter establishes itself in its new buildings at the Cambridge end of the Harvard Bridge, but the two institutions are now closely related in certain lines of work, and the students are fraternizing in some of their activities. A significant announcement of the early autumn is that students in Tech who are candidates for the Harvard degree will have the privileges enjoyed by Harvard students in applying for tickets for the important football games of the year.

FROM THE CORPORATION RECORDS

At the meeting of the President and Fellows on September 21, a number of appointments and reappointments for a single year were made. Lord Bryce was appointed a Trustee of the Harvard House at Statford-on-Avon, in place of Mr. Edward Morris, deceased. The deaths of Francis Humphreys Storer, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Emeritus, and of Mr. Thomas J. Kiernan, Superintendent of Circulation in the College Library, were reported. Professor W. H. Schofield was granted leave of absence for the whole of the academic year, 1914-15.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of the Class of 1889 Fund of \$100,000,

which was acknowledged with gratitude. Other receipts were \$164,815.11, additional from the Gordon McKay Bequest; \$56,000 from Mrs. Adolphus Busch towards building and endowing "Busch Hall"; \$35,000, bequest of Francis Skinner to the Medical School; and \$20,000, bequest of John L. Cadwalader for books for the Law School. The total of gifts received amounted to \$437,105.40.

HARVARD ENGINEERS

The annual meeting and dinner of the Association of Harvard Engineers and the Engineering Society was held in the Harvard Union, Wednesday, June 17. About 42 members of the two societies and guests were present; among them were Clemens Herschel, of New York; Professors C. A. Adams and A. E. Kennelly; Professor A. C. Lane, of Tufts College; and Professor Frank D. Adams, Dean of the School of Applied Science at McGill.

After the dinner Professor Adams spoke on engineering work at McGill. He laid special stress on a working agreement which has been made with the railroads of Canada for the training of McGill graduates and undergraduates in active work on the railroads.

W. L. Underwood and Ernest A. Reed gave illustrated lectures.

The date of the annual dinner was changed to March, as it used to be until last year; that date better accommodates the undergraduates and members of the Engineering Society.

IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Frank W. Ballou who is Joseph Lee Fellow for Research in Education, has been appointed head of the new department of educational investigation for the Boston public schools. Ballou received the degree of S.B. from Columbia in 1904 and that of A.B. from the University of Cincinnati in 1908. He studied in the Harvard Graduate School in 1910-11, and for the past two years also.

Harvard and the Episcopal Theological School

BY GEORGE HODGES, D.D., DEAN OF THE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE.

THE extension of the hospitality of the University to the Episcopal Theological School follows the precedent set in the affiliation of the Andover Theological Seminary. The University is thus enabled to offer to its students the privileges of three schools of theology whose courses may be counted towards Harvard degrees. These are all "liberal" schools, in the sense that they are concerned not so much with the recitation of dogmas as with the truths which underlie the dogmas. But they differ in their emphasis.

The Harvard Divinity School has a traditional connection with Unitarianism, but its main business is to train scholars without reference to any denominational preference. The Andover Theological Seminary prepares men for the Congregational ministry; the Episcopal Theological School, for the Episcopal ministry. These are necessary functions, for each of these religious communities has its own point of view, its own way of conducting its work and worship, and its own message. It is highly desirable, as a help towards a better unity of the Christian forces, that each church shall understand its neighbors, and shall be able, if it please, to use the methods which its neighbors have found to be effective. The affiliation of the three schools with the University carries with it a new coöperation of the schools one with another. They will see more of each other than they have done in the past. There will be conferences of faculties for consideration of the problems and plans which they have in common, and a better understanding ought to result.

At the same time, much of the work done in the schools runs along parallel lines. In various departments the teaching of one school is available for another. Hebrew, for example, social ethics, re-

ligious pedagogy and other studies have no particular denominational significance. In some of these directions there will be a gradual decrease of duplication. In the Episcopal School, of the fourteen courses necessary to the bachelor's degree in divinity, nine must be taken in the school itself, but five may be taken—with the approval of the faculty—in any of the other schools, or in the Harvard department of Arts and Sciences. These nine include the major requirements for the ministry of the Episcopal Church. Thus, with natural emphasis on the special work for which the men are being trained, they will have the privilege of the instruction of other teachers whose value is determined not by their denominational connections but by their worth in the world of theological scholarship. They will attend these classes outside their own school, as throughout their ministry they will continually read great books written by men outside their own church.

The following is the text of the agreement between the University and the School:

1. The students in each institution shall be allowed to take courses in the other without payment of fee for three years; and if at the end of that time it appears that such an arrangement involves an undue financial sacrifice on either side, a new and equitable arrangement in regard to the payment for such courses shall be made; but in any event the student shall not be required to pay a total amount greater than his tuition fee to one institution. This freedom from payment of fees shall be extended by the University to Andover Theological Seminary also, in place of the present agreement, if that Seminary so desires.

2. The Episcopal Theological School shall raise its tuition fee to \$150 a year, being the same as that now charged by the Harvard Divinity School and Andover Theological Seminary.

3. Students registered in the Episcopal Theological School, who have already obtained the degree of B.D. there or elsewhere may ob-

tain the higher degrees of Harvard University on complying with the terms required for such degrees. Such students shall register in the University, and their plans of study must be approved by the proper University authority at the beginning of their candidacy.

4. Each institution shall be at liberty to include in its catalogue a list of the courses in the other, and the students and professors in each shall have free use, without additional charge, of the libraries and museums of the other.

This agreement was consented to by the Board of Overseers at its meeting, June 18, 1914.

The negotiations preliminary to this arrangement have been characterized by a spirit of great generosity on the part of President Lowell and the officers of the University. It is well within the truth to say that Cambridge now offers an unparalleled opportunity for theological education.

TROS TYRIUSQUE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

While watching our games with the teams of the smaller colleges I have always felt annoyed that the men on these teams are so poorly provided for on Soldiers Field. The single bench on the farther side of the field forms too strong a contrast to the more comfortable provisions made for our men. Later in the season more powerful teams are provided with a shelter similar to that used by Harvard's team. Why could not this shelter be erected at the beginning of the season and thus be enjoyed by all the opposing teams? I, for one, cannot see why a smaller team should be less courteously cared for than Dartmouth, Princeton, or Yale.

The warmer weather at the beginning of the season cannot be used as a good excuse for this neglect of the smaller teams, as the shelter on our side of the field is used from the very first game. I have never heard any remarks on the subject from members of the visiting teams; but it seems impossible that they can sit in a baking sun or exposed to

biting breezes without noticing that their hosts are so well protected.

To conclude, is there any real reason why we should not treat our guests from smaller colleges as well as we do those from the larger institutions? Let us hope that this neglect can be remedied and removed as an excuse for men unfamiliar with Harvard to call up the hackneyed and mythical "Harvard indifference."

FRANK C. WHITMORE, '11.

ELECTION OF OVERSEERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

May I refer to your editorial in the issue of April 29, 1914, in regard to the election of overseers? When voting for overseers on Commencement Day, I was impressed with the number of inquiries which I heard all around me as to the identity of some of the candidates. Why would it not be a good plan to have available on Commencement Day the descriptive paragraphs which are distributed in connection with the nomination of overseers? Would it not also be a help if on the ballot the statement should be printed that the nominees are arranged in the order of the number of votes which they secured on the nominating ballot? Perhaps you might go even further and state the number of votes which each candidate received.

I think there would be almost unanimous assent to the suggestion that the voting on Commencement Day would be more intelligent if the information were supplied, and it seems to be altogether probable that under such circumstances there would be a larger vote.

C. H. SCOVELL, '03.

Mr. Joseph A. Blake has given to the University an oil portrait of General Joseph Hayes, '55, and Rev. Charles A. Humphreys has given a crayon portrait of Captain Thomas B. Fox, Jr., '60. Both of these portraits will be placed in Memorial Hall.

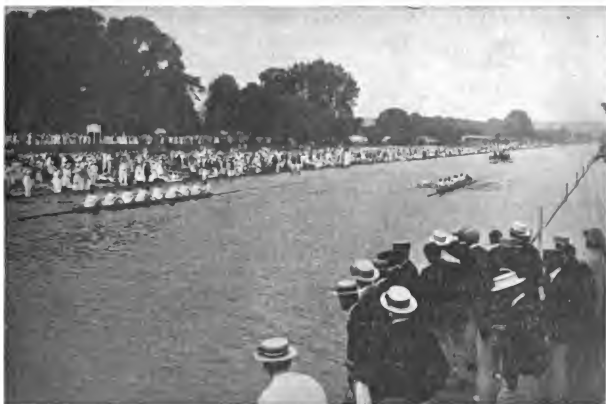
The Harvard Second Crew at Henley

BY LOTHROP WITHERINGTON, JR., '11.

THE university crew squad for 1914 contained an unusually large number of promising candidates. The fast 1916 freshman crew furnished a nucleus, which, combined with the material in the four-oar and the substitutes of the previous season, warranted an optimistic view for the season of 1914, even though there were five seats in the

an ability to perform beyond expectations which returned it a victor in many of the early season sprints.

It was not until the varsity was beaten at Annapolis, while the second boat won quite handily in the same time from the Annapolis junior boat, that the possibilities latent in the second boat became apparent. However, when the crew won



HARVARD DEFEATING LEANDER AT HENLEY.

varsity boat to be filled. So close was the competition and so keen the rivalry that it was not until late in the season that crew B became known as the second eight. Repeatedly the varsity was beaten, or barely nosed out a victory just as the order seemed finally settled, and yet no one order seemed superior to another. Invariably the changes affected the second boat less, for it seemed to develop a desperate spirit of fight and

two races at Philadelphia in the American Henley Regatta, beating by four feet the Union Boat Club eight which had English Henley aspirations, which crew in turn led the Annapolis eight over the finish line, the idea of sending the crew to England suddenly took root.

In order to keep the crew intact a race for eights was arranged with Yale in place of the two-mile race for four-oar crews. The Henley crew, as it was soon

termed, made rapid strides from the time the plan was conceived until its race with Yale which it won in most impressive style.

There were many who believed it a mistake to send a crew to England which was not the best Harvard could offer. However, those nearer to Harvard rowing knew the relatively small margin of difference between the crews and felt that with the proper preparation the second eight might be developed into a faster short distance crew than the varsity. This was amply demonstrated in many of the time trials and brushes with the university eight on the Thames.

The arrival of this crew at Henley insured a representative American delegation. Already the United States was represented by the Union Boat Club of Boston, which crew, composed entirely of old Harvard oarsmen, was endeavoring to vindicate club rowing in general and American rowing in particular. The rivalry between these two American crews was long-standing, and the closeness of their race at Philadelphia increased the prospects of a successful American invasion.

Both crews commanded much attention on their arrival. The Harvard eight was impressive, to say the least. Exceptionally well together, the men combined a slow, even recovery and a hard catch to such an extent that the critics immediately gave them serious consideration. The Union oarsmen were not so well together but were a more powerful lot. They rowed more individually and

sat much more erect at the finish than the other crews, but showed a smartness with the hands and a recovery which did not fail to impress.

Somehow the English papers got the idea that the American crews wished to race each other in a preliminary heat. Nothing was further from the hopes and prayers of the American eights and it was with keen satisfaction that Harvard was drawn at the top of the list and the

Union Boat Club at the bottom, so that only by surviving to the finals could the two crews meet.

Both crews had time to accustom themselves to the Henley course with its gaily colored crowds swarming up and down the tow-path before the racing commenced. For the unique nature of the setting and the elaborate detail in the preparation of the course, the Henley Regatta is unexcelled. Just above the finish, huge tents are erected, and in these the boats of the visiting crews are

housed. Back of these are the dressing rooms, temporary to be sure, yet equipped with showers and adequate clothes racks, drying lines and other necessary paraphernalia. In these quarters every crew on the river except Leander, which has a boat-house of its own, is housed.

The course itself extends a mile and five hundred and fifty yards down stream, and is completely boomed off for the regatta so that it is free from a small flotilla of craft that infests the river at this season. Only the eights and the large river boats are allowed to go up this enclosure which is some 30 yards in width. The eights always paddle down



ROBERT F. HERRICK, '90,
Coach of the Winning Crew.

stream to the start outside of the lane and then row up stream over the course which is against the tide. The number of entries is so large that every afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock there is a steady procession of eights going up the lane over the course. This in itself is a sight to bring hundreds of sight-seers to the river, and in consequence every afternoon the tow-path is lined with enthusiasts of one sort or another, children, maids with baby carriages in tow, and the brilliantly blazered competitors themselves, who are eager to watch a rival crew "do the course." This stream of humanity is dotted with figures on wheels or horses. With megaphone in hand they ride down the tow-path endeavoring to coach and at the same time avoid seriously injuring the pedestrians who block the way. On the side of the river, away from the tow-path, punts, canoes, and craft of every sort bear another moving stream of humanity.

As the races draw near, this daily outpouring increases, and yet so complete are the arrangements and so thoroughly obeyed are the instructions that hardly an accident mars the proceedings.

On the race days the tow-path is closed and pavilions and grandstands mark the last half-mile of the course. The river on either side of the course is lined with every sort of a floating device, including house-boats and small river steamers, so that there is almost a solid mass of people lining the course.

The first day of the regatta saw no heats in the Grand Challenge, but the preliminaries in other events, and particularly the Diamond Sculls, were run off. The second day of racing brought the Union Boat Club against the London Rowing Club and Harvard against Leander, which, with Jesus College, were favorites to win the event. The races came within five minutes of each other and there was barely time for the graduate eight to land their shell after beating the London Crew, and run over to see Harvard win from Leander, which led for the first half of the course,

but was rowed down by the crimson eight. There was a head wind and the times for the races were consequently slow, yet the impressive finish of the Harvard eight caused a considerable loss of confidence among the English supporters. This was warranted when in the afternoon the Mayence crew from Germany defeated the Jesus College eight, which by many was given the preference over Leander.

The complete elimination of the English eights was effected by the victory of the Winnipeg crew from Canada over the Thames Rowing Club. This left Harvard to race Winnipeg, and Union Boat Club to race the Germans who showed surprising power and stamina. There was a fair following wind on the third day of racing and fast times were anticipated. In the morning Harvard led Winnipeg over the finish line by three-quarters of a length in seven minutes, which was within 9 seconds of the record. That afternoon the Union crew defeated the German eight in exactly the same time in an exhausting race, won by a scant ten feet. This victory assured to America the Grand Challenge Cup and left two Harvard crews in the finals, one composed of graduates of two and three years' standing, the other entirely made up of undergraduates. The similarity of times on the previous day and the close race at Philadelphia between these crews promised a gruelling finish and perhaps record time. The wind, however, shifted during the night and was against the crews quite strongly when they lined up for the start.

The graduates got away in the lead and held a half to three-quarters length advantage for half a mile. Harvard then began sprinting and soon drew even and passed without much difficulty the older crew, which seemed to lack the stamina that marked its victory of the previous day. Harvard, rowing in excellent form, increased its lead to a quarter of a length of open water at the finish. With this victory the Henley

eight finished the season without a defeat, having shown excellent racing form and an ability to do even better in a contest than in practice. It is only fair to give them all credit for a notable performance, and, though known as a second crew, it is doubtful if Harvard ever had a varsity which could have shown the way to the "Henley crew" at that distance.

Far more than this the visit of the two American eights did much to establish a more congenial and happy relationship between English and American sports in general, rowing in particular. The Englishmen were well satisfied with the amateur status of the eights and never once intimated any attitude of resentment at the intrusion of their "American cousins." Repeatedly it was said that the licking would do English rowing good, and if a licking were necessary, it was better for it to come from Harvard than elsewhere. The attendance in no way diminished on the last day of racing, nor was it the American contingent that cheered both crews down to the start and back over the course. Friendliness and good-will were abundant, and the Harvard victory was popular beyond expectation.

The visiting oarsmen were made members of the Leander Club and extended privileges of every sort by the Englishmen. Every effort was made by those in charge of the regatta to make things pleasant, and the fairness and willingness of the Board of Stewards to explain in detail tricks of the course, advantages to be gained in various weather and winds, gave much food for reflection. Mr. Pitman and Mr. Fletcher of this Board were particularly courteous and endeavored to give any information or help within their means.

Mr. D. C. R. Stuart, who stroked the Cambridge eight against Harvard in 1906, summed the matter up pretty well when he said, "the greatest compliment we Englishmen pay to people is to accept them and treat them just as we should a lot of our own fellows." The English

crews accepted the Harvard men in just such a way. No hospitality was forced upon the visitors, but they were treated just like any of the English college eights. Certainly there was nothing more to be desired, and the response of the various English crews to the invitation extended them by the winning Harvard eight "to come drink out of the Grand Challenge Cup before it went abroad" on the night after the regatta closed, was beyond anything ever known at Henley before. Nearly every crew sent representatives or came in a body to pay respects and stayed to enjoy themselves. It was a notable gathering, and the best of spirits and good will was the order of the evening.

HARVARD CLUB OF KEENE, N. H.

The 25th meeting of the Harvard Club of Keene, N. H., was held at the home of Professor William H. Schofield, East Hill, Peterborough, on Wednesday, July 29. The weather was extremely unfavorable, but it did not interfere with the program except to prevent the tennis. More than 50 men were present.

After the luncheon, President Ellis called the meeting to order, and the report of the secretary was read. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Bertram Ellis, '84; vice-presidents, Lemuel Hayward, '45; Henry S. Mackintosh, '60; secretary, Richard M. Faulkner, '09.

The club voted to continue the contributions to the Loan Fund for another year, and to use it to aid the present beneficiary. Letters of regret that they were unable to be present were read from President Lowell and President Perkins and Vice-President Phillips, of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Samuel S. Greeley, '44, William F. Slocum, LL.D. '12, President of Colorado College, Bishop Francis of Indianapolis, George E. Adams, '60, and Charles MacVeagh, '81, spoke on subjects of timely interest to the graduates.

The Football Eleven

THE University football eleven defeated Bates in the Stadium last Saturday, 44 points to 0. It was the first game of the season, and was even less interesting than such contests usually are. The Bates team was by no means as strong as it has been in recent years, and Harvard had little difficulty in scoring while the first-string men were playing; even the Harvard substitutes, who played during the second half of the game, added materially to the points. Bates made a few first downs, most of them on forward passes, but the Harvard goal line was never in danger. The Harvard players made a good impression, but their success was due more to the weakness of their opponents than to their own excellence. About 5000 people saw the game. The summary:

HARVARD.	BATES.
Coolidge, Weatherhead, l.e.	r.e., Neville
Trumbull, Sweetser, l.t.	r.t., Manuel
Pennock, Weston, l.g.	r.g., Russell
Soucy, Bigelow, c.	c., Harding
Withington, Underwood r.g.	l.g., Moore
Morgan, D. P., Curtis, R. C., r.t.	l.t., Clifford
Hardwick, Smith, r.e.	l.e., Swift, Boyd
Logan, Watson, q.b.	q.b., Talbot, Davis
Mahan, McKinlock, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Dewever
Bradlee, Douglas, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Keeney
Brickley, Rollins, f.b.	f.b., Butler

Score—Harvard 44. Bates 0. Touchdowns—Brickley 4. Rollins 2. Goals from touchdowns—Hardwick 3. Sweetser 2. Goal from field—McKinlock. First downs—Harvard 12. Bates 3. Penalties—Harvard 50 yards. Referee—N. A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—E. G. Hapgood, Brown. Head linesman—G. V. Brown, B. A. A. Length of quarters—12 minutes.

The candidates for the Harvard eleven began their practice in Cambridge two weeks before College opened. Two sessions were held almost every day, but the work was made rather light during the very hot weather of last week. About 60 men, an unusually large number, reported for this preliminary training; most of them, however, were light and unfitted to fill the vacancies left by the graduation of the class of 1914.

Four men who played in the rush line last year will not be candidates for this year's eleven; they are Storer, Hitchcock, and O'Brien, all of whom graduated last June, and Gilman, who is still in College but will not be eligible this fall.

Storer and Hitchcock were veteran tackles. Gilman was usually put down on the score cards as a guard. In these days, however, the men in the rush line are moved about so much on the offence that guards and tackles do practically the same work and are interchangeable. These three men were potent factors in Harvard's offence, and they will be greatly missed. Last year was Gilman's first on the university eleven, but he played well in the important games and gave promise of being even more useful. The great task of the coaches is to find new players who can adequately fill these three vacancies. It will not be easy to develop an end as good as O'Brien, but there are many more candidates for his position than for the places nearer the middle of the line, where weight is an important factor.

All the other first-string men of last year's victorious team are candidates again this fall. They are: Hardwick, end; Pennock, guard; Trumbull, centre; Logan, quarterback; Brickley and Mahan, halfbacks; and Bradlee, fullback. In addition, there are Cowan, who played in most of the important games last year, including the Yale game, and Soucy, who regularly relieved Trumbull at centre and thus obtained a good deal of experience. These nine men form the nucleus of this year's team; unfortunately, none of them has been used to playing at tackle, the point in the rush line where the stress is the greatest.

Hardwick will doubtless be kept at end. Until late last season he was one of the most brilliant backs in the country, but just before the Yale game, in order to get the 11 best men on the team, Haughton put Hardwick at end, and the

latter proved to be just as good there as he had been back of the line. According to Dr. Sargent's tests, Hardwick is the strongest man in College; he is also very quick, a fast runner, and a good punter. All that he lacked last year was a little more experience in his new position.

There is no need of saying anything about Pennock except that for the past two seasons he has been generally recognized as the best guard in the country. He seems to be in good condition this fall.

Trumbull was a guard on the eleven two years ago and played centre last year. The coaches will try to make him a tackle this season. He is a splendid athlete; he not only plays well, but also instills spirit and dash into the other men on the team. His only weakness is that he lacks the endurance to carry him through a hard-fought football game. No one knows, of course, how long he can stand the very trying work of a tackle, but he seems to be the best man available.

Morgan, a junior, has at present first call on the other tackle position. He played on his freshman eleven two years ago, but an injured ankle kept him off the field until late in the season last year. He is not very tall, but is strong and enduring; he weighs about 190 pounds. Morgan has the distinction of having rowed number 6 in the Harvard second crew which went to Henley last July and came back bringing the Grand Challenge Cup.

Sweetser, who was captain of the freshman eleven last fall, seems to be a fairly promising candidate for tackle. The others who are trying for this place are R. C. Curtis and Elken, who were on the squad last year, and Cleary, a big man, who has not hitherto been eligible. F. B. Withington, a younger brother of Paul and Lothrop Withington, may have a chance to play either tackle or guard.

Cowan ought to make a fairly good guard; there was little to choose between him and Gilman last year. Underwood,

Withington, and Weston, all of whom have been candidates in earlier seasons, are still trying to make a place for themselves; they should be able by this time to substitute for Pennock and Cowan.

Coolidge, Weatherhead, L. Curtis, Smith, and Felton are the leading candidates for the vacant end of the line. Coolidge is one of the most brilliant players on the field, but his endurance is not great. Felton is a brother of S. M. Felton, '13, who was such a remarkable punter; the younger Felton also kicks well. Weatherhead is promising.

If Trumbull is kept at tackle, Soucy will play centre. The latter had last year almost as much experience as Trumbull, and is a very hard, effective player; his passing is usually good. His understudies will be Bigelow, Atkinson and Wallace, all of whom were on the squad last year.

No one is likely to take quarterback's position away from Logan, who played it so well last year, but other men are trying for the place; among them are Swigert, who was quarterback of the second eleven last year, Watson, who played on his freshman team two years ago, Winsor, Doherty, and Wilcox.

Captain Brickley, Mahan, and Bradlee will make up the backfield unless some accident happens; all of them are unusually brilliant players, but Bradlee is stronger than either of the others on the defence. McKinlock and Rollins, who were on the squad last year, are good enough to make a Harvard eleven in ordinary years, but the best they can hope for this season is a chance to substitute for the regular men. Harris, who was on the freshman team last year, gives some promise, and Douglas is not far behind the other substitutes.

The success of the team depends almost wholly on the development of the rush line. The outlook in this respect is not as encouraging as it might be, but the coaches are already hard at work and they hope to turn out an eleven which will be not far below the average.

P. D. Houghton, '99, is once more head

coach, and he will have the assistance of most of the graduates who have been with him for the past year or two. R. W. P. Brown, '98, who has been most valuable as a strategist and an observer of other teams, is again on the coaching staff. Robert F. Guild, '03, will be head coach of the second eleven, and P. Withington, '10, will have charge of the freshmen. The 1918 eleven will play not more than four games this year; early in the season the members of the class will be divided into dormitory teams, which will play against one another; the most promising men on these teams will be chosen for the class eleven, which will play Yale and Princeton and possibly Andover and Exeter. The field coaches for the university squad are: Leo H. Leary, '05, for the ends; R. H. Hitchcock, '14, for the tackles; R. T. Fisher, '12, for the guards; D. C. Parmenter, '13, for the centres; and T. J. Campbell, '13, for the backs. Other graduates will come to Cambridge from time to time.

The schedule is a hard one. The remaining games are:

- Oct. 3.—Springfield Training School.
- Oct. 10.—Washington and Jefferson.
- Oct. 17.—Tufts.
- Oct. 24.—Pennsylvania State.
- Oct. 31.—Michigan.
- Nov. 7.—Princeton.
- Nov. 14.—Brown.
- Nov. 21.—Yale, at New Haven.

FOOTBALL TICKETS

Tickets for the Michigan, Princeton, Brown and Yale football games this year will be assigned on the application system introduced last year.

Because of the large seating capacity of the new bowl at New Haven, in which the Yale-Harvard game will be played this year, applicants for tickets may apply for four as a maximum instead of two as heretofore, and these tickets need not be for "personal use"; an applicant for more than one seat may elect to have one of them for his personal occupancy, in the cheering section, as indicated on the application blank. It will be possible

also to accept the applications of men who have studied at Harvard College for less than two years.

Individual application blanks for the four games will be mailed about October 5 to all graduates eligible to apply, whose signature cards are already on file. Applications from others will not be honored until their signature cards have been filed. Blank cards may be obtained by sending stamp to the Harvard Athletic Association.

Students now in the University, including students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who are candidates for a Harvard degree, must make out their applications in person at the office of the Athletic Association, which will be open for the purpose after October 5.

All applications for tickets must be received at the office of the Athletic Association not later than the following dates: Michigan game, Friday, October 16; Princeton game, Friday, October 23; Brown game, Friday, October 30; Yale game, Thursday, November 5.

HARVARD CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO

The Harvard Club of San Francisco held a very successful dinner on Thursday, July 31. Seventy-two men were present. It was the largest mid-summer dinner ever had.

The guests of the club were: Professor C. A. Duniway, A.M. '94, president of the University of Wyoming; Meyer Bloomfield, '01; Professor John C. Rolfe, '81, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor John H. Gray, '87, of the University of Minnesota. Professors Rolfe and Gray had given courses at the Summer School of the University of California at Berkeley. It was hoped that Professor Irving Babbitt, '89, also could be present, but he was obliged to return East on the day of the dinner.

The particular object of this dinner was to arouse interest in the plans for entertaining the Associated Harvard Clubs in San Francisco in 1915. In con-

nection with this work, the executive committee of the club made a special effort to get in touch with all the Harvard men in northern California who were not members of the club. Letters had been sent to every one of the 567 Harvard men whose names appear in the last edition of the Alumni Directory, but did not belong to the club. Many of these addresses were incomplete or wrong, but, as the result of these letters, there were at the dinner 36 Harvard men who did not belong to the club. Practically every one signified his intention of joining. Further, a number of applications were received from men who could not go to the dinner but wanted to join. It seems likely that the membership of the club will be increased by at least 50 men by the end of this year.

To further the good work, the executive committee has recommended that the initiation fee be suspended until January, 1916, and that the scale of dues be graduated from \$2.00 to \$6.00 annually, according to the number of years a man has been out of the University. It is hoped that this provision will attract more of the younger men.

No definite date has been set for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs next year. Friday and Saturday, August 13 and 14 have been suggested as provisional dates, because these would fit in well with the arrival of the steamship "Kroonland", which some of the Eastern Harvard Clubs hope to charter for a trip through the Panama Canal.

HARVARD CLUB OF HAWAII

The eighth annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Hawaii was held on July 6 at the house of James D. Dole, '99, at Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H. The members of the club went out from Honolulu in motors and returned in the late evening.

Twenty-five men were present, as follows: H. M. Ballou, '92, W. T. Brigham, '62, A. L. Castle, '06, W. R. Castle, L. '72, W. R. Castle, Jr., '00, W. T. Car-

den, L. '12, J. D. Dole, '99, A. L. Dean, '00, A. F. Griffiths, '99, F. F. Hedemann, '03, P. L. Horne, '92, W. H. Hoogs, Jr., '12, R. S. Hosmer, B.A.S. '94, E. A. Knudsen, '94, E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, J. P. Morgan, '10, W. A. Love, '02, S. M. Lowrey, '10, A. J. Lowrey, '13, Dr. H. P. Nottage, M.D. '86, A. M. Howell, '99, H. A. Rogers, '12, B. S. Ulrich, '10, J. A. Wilder, '93, Wilbur C. Woodward, '12.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James D. Dole, '99; secretary-treasurer, A. F. Griffiths, '99; executive committee, E. A. Knudsen, '94, E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, F. F. Hedemann, '03.

A rousing send-off was given the retiring secretary, R. S. Hosmer, B.A.S. '94, who was about to leave the Islands to become head of the Department of Forestry at Cornell University. The following members of the club spoke: J. D. Dole, '99, E. A. Knudsen, '94, A. L. Dean, '00, W. R. Castle, Jr., '00, W. T. Brigham, '62, and James A. Wilder, '93.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania had an outing at the Pittsburgh Country Club on June 26. The members went from Pittsburgh in automobiles, and spent the afternoon in baseball, tennis, and golf. Thirty-four men sat down to dinner. They voted that the meeting was one of the most enjoyable the club had ever had.

A CORRECTION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In Palmer's speech, as reported in the BULLETIN, page 620, an error occurs. Among the "men on whom the public leaned" is the name "Almy." It should have been "Olney", former United States district attorney in New York. There is no Almy in the class.

Very truly,

W. L. RICHARDSON,

Secretary of the Class of 1864.

Alumni Notes

'61—J. Edward Wright, of Montpelier, Vt., has been compelled on account of illness to resign as secretary and treasurer of the class. Alpheus H. Hardy, Tremont Building, Boston, has been elected to fill both vacancies.

'74—Charles T. Buffum died in New York City on July 30.

'74—Harry B. Tyler died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on July 28.

'93—Thomas A. Jaggar, Jr., is professor of geology and director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His address is Volcano House Post Office, Hawaii.

B.A.S. '04—Ralph S. Hosmer, formerly Superintendent of Forestry for the Territory of Hawaii and secretary of the Harvard Club there, is now professor and head of the department of forestry in Cornell University.

'02—Walter D. Head was married at Haverhill, Mass., on July 16, to Miss Bernice E. Leighton.

'03—Ferdinand F. Hedemann of Honolulu was married on June 3 at Honolulu to Miss Alice D. Hartwell, daughter of the late Alfred S. Hartwell, '58.

'04—Charles P. Curtis, Jr., son of Charles P. Curtis, '83, was married on July 17 at East Greenwich, R. I., to Miss Edith G. Roelker.

'04—Irving N. Linnell, LL.B. '07, was married on June 27 to Miss Lilian B. Fisher at Prince Rupert, B. C., where he is practising law.

'05—Hermann F. Clarke was married at Newtonville, Mass., on June 10, to Miss Dorothy L. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke are living at 503 Boylston St., Brookline, Mass.

'05—J. W. Johnston is the author and composer of a song "The Harvard Yard", which has been sung with marked success at Harvard club dinners. Choristers of clubs who care to use the song may obtain copies gratis by writing to the composer, P. O. Box 578, Rochester, N. Y.

'05—Philip M. Patterson was married at Arlington, Mass., on August 1, to Miss Helen D. Daggett.

'09—Dr. George P. Denny was married on July 2 at Hyde Park, Mass., to Miss Charlotte Hemenway, daughter of Augustus Hemenway, '75.

'09—A daughter, Sara Virginia Rash, was born to Benjamin C. Rash and Mrs. Rash on June 13.

'10—Johnson D. McMahon, formerly of Rome, N. Y., is Deputy Attorney General of New York State. His office is at Albany.

'10—Maurice T. Whiting was married in Ede, Holland, on June 18, to Miss Paula de Ridder.

'11—Jogesh Chandra Sen has entered the service of the Gaekwar of Baroda as "chief revenue officer, treasury officer, jail superintendent and second-class magistrate." As part of his activities, which are manifold, he has begun to build railroads, has installed better street lamps, started a project for a public park and a fund for a public library. His present address is Kadi, North Gujrat, India.

'11—The engagement of Arthur P. Smith, of Minneapolis, to Miss Maryan Wheeler, of St. Paul, has been announced.

'12—Hugh N. Fuller, formerly deputy clerk of the United States District Court, at Atlanta, is now practising law at the Third National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

'12—Willard M. Grimes was married at Cambridge, Mass., on August 2, to Miss Mildred B. Staples.

'14—Willard G. Brackett, Jr., is with the Bemis Bros. Bag Co., 40 Central St., Boston.

'14—Jesse L. Bullock is with the American Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. He is living at 1013 West Lehigh Ave.

'14—Frank H. Canaday is business and advertising manager of the American Journal of Public Health, 755 Boylston St., Boston.

'14—Arthur A. Knoll is with the Western Electric Co., Hawthorne Station, Chicago.

'14—Richard C. Leland is at the Stark Mills, Manchester, N. H.

'14—Edward H. Marrett is with Kimball, McKinney & Co., bankers, 8 Congress St., Boston.

'14—William E. Quinby is in the accounting department of the Bell Telephone Co., Philadelphia. His residence is 1421 Arch St.

'14—Lee Wade, 2d, son of Dr. Francis H. Wade, of Cambridge, died at the Wesley Hospital, Chicago, on July 8, where he had been taken from Culver, Ind. He was professor of Latin and German in the summer school of the Culver Military Academy.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

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WAR AND SCHOLARSHIP

"THE SURVIVOR"

BY S. S. GREELEY, '44

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

NUMBER 2.

News and Views

**A
Larger
Harvard.**

The substantial increase in the membership of the freshman class is the most striking phenomenon in the registration figures of the University in this new academic year. Over against 622 freshmen registered last year, there are now 704, a gain of 82. Separating the dropped from the wholly new freshmen, the gain in new men is something more than 90.

Various reasons may be, and have been, assigned for this growth. In the first place, there is the European war. There were those who said before the University opened that the prevailing hard times would keep many parents from sending their boys to college. Now it is held that the shortage of business openings has an enlarging influence, as it is said to have had before in periods of financial stress, upon the number of those who are carrying their education beyond the school age. To this in turn it may be replied that the large freshman class of this year was clearly foreshadowed in June, before the war was regarded as a possibility. More convincing explanations must therefore be sought. There are two that are fairly obvious.

One is that the Freshman Dormitories have already made Harvard more attractive. There are certainly many parents who feel more like sending their boys to Harvard before the age of eigh-

teen or nineteen for the very reason that the College has made its new provisions for beginners in college life. Another explanation is that this fact and many other facts about Harvard have been more generally disseminated throughout the country during the past year than at any previous times. The widespread establishment of scholarships carries with it the obligation to make widely known the opportunities awaiting boys of every sort in Harvard College. Through many agencies this work has been thoroughly done. Harvard men believe in Harvard with a fervor which compels them to spread their belief. The principle is that through which every positive faith is established beyond its original limits.

The increase in the admissions to the Medical School is another important item in the general growth. In view of the new procedure of admitting, besides holders of degrees in arts and sciences, students who have completed two years of college work, one of them devoted to chemistry, physics and biology, provided also that the student ranks in the upper third of his class, it is interesting to note that the incoming class is of a peculiarly high quality. All but a fraction of its members are holders of academic degrees, and the qualifications demanded of the others have brought forward a smaller group of much promise. It is not unreasonable to believe that the great clinical advantages of the Harvard

Medical School are bearing the fruits to be expected of them.

For the growth in the graduate schools in general—not yet fully determined, for the reason that registration is slower in these than in the other departments of the University—there is a manifest cause in the closing of many foreign universities to which American students are wont to resort. Much has been said about the economic and industrial opportunities laid open to America by the upheaval of Europe. The new educational opportunities are not to be overlooked. They are, indeed, the most inviting of all—if only for the reason that no suspicion of self-interest can attach to them. It is for Harvard to do its part in the cause of sound learning most of all at this time when much of the machinery of civilization is at a standstill.

* * *

The New Head of Exeter. Harvard and Phillips-Exeter have so many intimate associations, ancestral and immediate, that the choice of a new principal for the ancient academy is a matter of concern to all of us. In Mr. Lewis Perry, a younger brother of Professor Bliss Perry, we cannot greet a Harvard man as Dr. Amen's successor. But the liberal experiences of one who was taught at Williams, and has taught both there and at Lawrenceville, who is fortunate, moreover, in a wide and sympathetic acquaintance in many academic circles, may well be set off against any other outward circumstances. After all, you are more concerned with the captain of a ship than with his hailing from your own port. In choosing Mr. Perry to fill a place that offers the greatest opportunities, the trustees of Phillips-Exeter have found a man from whom the educational world has good reason to expect much.

In a school like Exeter, which sends to

Harvard and Yale many of their best athletes, the opportunity embraces both athletics and scholarship. The new broom of Mr. Stearns at Andover has already done some effective sweeping in the corners of school athletics. A still newer broom, adding its good work to his, can render still further service. School and college athletics—especially in the larger schools and the larger colleges—are so intricately involved that none can live to itself alone. Mr. Perry has carried his own athletic interests far enough beyond his undergraduate days to ensure his lively concern in all athletic matters.

* * *

Harvard and Andover. The same ancestral ties bind Harvard to Exeter and to Andover. A year ago the celebration of Founders Day, in honor of the three members of the Phillips family who established the Andover Academy, was established. This year it is to be marked—on Saturday next—by the presentation of a memorial gateway given to the school by the children of John C. Phillips, Harvard '58. William Phillips, '00, of the Department of State, to which he was recalled last winter from his secretaryship of the Harvard Corporation, will speak for his family. It is a token of the increasingly close relation between Harvard and Andover that President Lowell will also take part in the Founders Day exercises.

* * *

The Law Review Board. The most coveted distinction in the Law School is an election to the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review. Two years ago there was some natural disquietude because all the elections went to men who had not graduated at Harvard. Last year there was the more encouraging announcement that six of the fifteen chosen men were Harvard graduates. This

year there is virtually the same story to tell. Five out of the twelve men recently elected had entered the Law School from Harvard College. The continuance of this liberal representation leaves nothing to be desired—from the Harvard point of view. It is, indeed, an over-representation of Harvard. The 677 college graduates in the Law School represent 142 different colleges. The Harvard graduates among them number only 167—about a quarter of the membership of the school. The value of a connection with the Review, no matter where the new editor has received his college training, is that it brings him into close association with the picked intelligences out of an uncommonly alert and ambitious body of young men.

* * *

**In the
Government
Service.**

The national government has been putting its stamp of approval on many Harvard men. When C. S. Hamlin, '83, was translated from the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Board, of which he has been made Chairman, A. J. Peters, '95, took his place in the Treasury Department. The Federal Reserve Board has the further Harvard representation of F. A. Delano, '85, a member of our own Board of Overseers, T. P. Beal, '69, William Woodward, '98, and, in the latest group of appointments, C. G. Washburn, '80, and F. H. Curtiss, '91. Mr. Allen Hollis, appointed at the same time, studied for two years at the Harvard Law School. Still another recent appointment is that of F. J. Stimson, '76, Professor of Comparative Legislation, to the United States ambassadorship in Argentina. His acceptance of the post has involved the granting of a leave of absence from his College duties at Cambridge.

These names by no means completely

represent the federal recognition of Harvard graduates. A Princeton President, like his Yale and Harvard predecessors, looks for the best-trained men to be found, wherever their equipment may have had its beginning. Through all the mutations in the appointing power, it is good to find that Harvard provides its full share of appointees.

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**Gardiner
M. Lane.**

The news of the death of Gardiner M. Lane, '81, on Saturday last must have brought with it a keen sense of loss and sorrow to many Harvard men. Mr. Lane was peculiarly a son of Harvard. His father was a great teacher of Latin in a generation of great teachers. The son distinguished himself in classical studies while in College, and maintained through life his devotion to the ideals which they represented. His abilities lifted him to eminence in the world of affairs; but his real distinction lay in the fact that affairs could never so absorb him as to bring his activities on behalf of art, philanthropy and learning into a secondary place. "Success" of the sort to which he attained is for the few, the really elect.

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**Special
Numbers.**

The BULLETIN this year will make a new departure in printing each month a Special Number. Nothing so startling as an "Improper Number" is in contemplation. The plan is merely to take up from time to time special elements in the life of the University, and to present more fully than the arrangement of our ordinary numbers will permit the conditions and prospects of one and another of the varied interests of Harvard. The first of the Special Numbers, to appear next week, will be devoted to the Freshman Dormitories.

The Survivor

By SAMUEL S. GREELEY, '44.

EARLY in the morning of September 26, 1798, a young freshman of Harvard College issued from the door of the "buttery" or pantry in Massachusetts Hall, carrying in his hand his breakfast, to be eaten in his room in Hollis Hall. The breakfast consisted of a sizing (quarter loaf) of commons bread and a pint mug of commons beer. The freshman was Samuel Greele, of Wilton, N. H.

As he passed the College gate he was startled at seeing his father's farm hand ride into the Yard leading a saddled horse by the bridle. "Sam", said the man, "your father was killed by an accident yesterday, and I have come to fetch you home to the funeral. We must start for Wilton as soon as I have had a bite and baited the horses."

The father so suddenly removed by death was Captain Samuel Greele, a useful and respected citizen of the town of Wilton, N. H., and one of the three selectmen, who formed the governing body of the town. On that fatal autumn day he had started to ride to the village to attend a town meeting. About midway thither stood by the roadside a dead tree which had been condemned and was to have been removed. Just as the captain rode by, the tree, struck by a sudden gust, fell upon him throwing him dead from his horse. In due time after the funeral Samuel Greele returned to College and graduated with his class in 1802.

Some forty years after the tragedy Samuel Greele, with his brother Augustus, erected on the spot, by the roadside where their father's body lay, a simple marble obelisk enclosed by an iron fence, and bearing the following inscription:—

"Killed on this spot by the fall of a tree, 25th Sept. 1798.

Capt. Samuel Greele, aged 46 years.

A monument of filial piety to paternal affection."

Impelled perhaps by some transmitted strain of ancestral virtue I was prompted in my senior vacation in the summer of 1843 to make a pilgrimage on foot to the scene of my grandfather's sudden taking off. On my way to Wilton I learned that the oldest living graduate of Harvard was then residing in Hollis, near my projected route, and I determined to visit him.

The then incumbent of that perilous post of oldest survivor—the "moriturus" of the hour—was the Hon. Timothy Farrar, Ex-Chief-Justice of the State of New Hampshire, then 96 years old. The Harvard Quinquennial devotes two lines to his memory: "1767. Timothy Farrar, LL.D. 1847. Just. Supr. Court, N. H. *1849."

"He lived—he died; behold the sum,
The abstract of the historian's page."

This brief abstract hardly does justice to a really eminent son of Harvard. Lamb's biographical dictionary of the United States gives some interesting details. Timothy Farrar was born in Concord, Mass., June 28, 1747. After graduating he settled in New Ipswich, N. H. He taught school for several years, and served in various town offices till 1775, when, at the age of 28, he was appointed judge by the revolutionary government. He served many years as member of the "Council", and as judge in various state courts till 1813, when he was appointed Chief Justice of New Hampshire. He took the degree of LL.D. in 1847, when he had lived an even century, and died in Hollis, February 20, 1849, after less than two years' enjoyment of his belated honors.

At the time of my visit Judge Farrar was living in one of those dignified but cheerful old homesteads that stand scattered over the countryside of New England—memorials of a life now mainly past, wherein labor and leisure were

mingled in their just proportion. I found him seated in his rocking chair in a sunny living room, with members of his family about him. At first he seemed to be dozing, and little inclined to the interview into which I hoped to draw him; but as I spoke of Harvard and of the changes in customs and conditions there in the eighty years between his time and mine, he aroused and became interested.

In the seventy years that have passed since that memorable interview much that was said has been forgotten: but one curious anecdote seems to have stamped itself on my brain. This is the substance of what the old man told me.

"I was walking from College into town one Saturday afternoon, as was the custom of the students in those days, when on the bridge I met a pair of the oddest looking birds I had ever seen. Their coats and hats were of the usual fashion, but, instead of the customary knee breeches and buckles, each man's legs were encased in long cloth tubes or pipes reaching from the waistband to the heel. The whole effect was so ludicrous that I involuntarily turned to stare at them. What was this strange phenomenon? What did it portend? It was beyond my powers of guessing, and I decided to refer the matter to a committee of the whole at the house whither I was going to pay my visit. The young person who acted as chairman reported that the new article of dress was known to fashion and the trade as 'pantaloons', and predicted that in a month all masculine tibias would be encased in tubes or pipes of varying hue and texture. The world was to be a

world of *sans culottes*. It all came true—and more also."

On a pleasant summer day within the past month I made my second pilgrimage to the Greele monument in the old town of Wilton. The seventy-one years that had sped since my former visit had been laden with great events, but they had brought little change in this quiet nook. The narrow, forest-lined road was as lonely as it was when Captain

Greele looked his last upon it a hundred and sixteen years ago. All human activity—human life itself—seemed to have been arrested. No houses had been built. The boundary walls of heavy boulders were there perhaps in his day. The only things of later date were the little monument, and the added girth of the great forest trees that stand guard over it.

"Tempus edax rerum" had dealt gently with the marble; her gnawing tooth had spared the lettering, which still tells the wayfarer the tale of

sudden death, and reminds him that the law of gravitation is still unrepcaled. May it still be eloquent when I shall next visit the spot.

Aug. 20, 1914.
Winnetka, Ill.,

[The visit of Mr. Samuel S. Greeley to Cambridge at the Commencement of 1914 is fresh in the minds of many readers of the BULLETIN. In conversation he then described his meeting in 1843 with the oldest living graduate of Harvard at that time. In response to the BULLETIN's request Mr. Greeley has written the story as given above. With some difference of detail the same story appeared over his signature in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for June, 1912.]



SAMUEL SEWALL GREELEY, '44.

War and Scholarship

AT the Faculty reception to freshmen at the Union on Tuesday evening, September 29, Dean Briggs introduced the speakers—Major Higginson, Dr. Roger I. Lee, recently appointed to the new professorship of hygiene, Assistant-Dean Yeomans, the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, and President Lowell, who said in part:

"Allusion has been made to the terrific conflict going on in Europe, a conflict of dimensions such as the world has never seen, a conflict of a magnitude such that we in this room would merely make food for a few shrapnel shells shot casually in battle. And a few moments of machine gun-fire would lay every one of us on the field. It is destroying the flower of the youth of Europe. It is blotting out lives that would otherwise be destined to be of incalculable value to mankind. We can not know what sources of human progress are being destroyed by the flying bullets, but we do know this, that if the torch of civilization is to be carried forward, a certain responsibility rests upon us, who are not being killed, to fill the gaps in the ranks of civilization which those men would have filled.

"America has not yet contributed her fair share to the intellectual development of the world. We have not produced our share of the scientific, literary and other men who have added to the sum of knowledge and thought. Intellectually we have been looked upon as rather a slight people. I believe we are not a slight people, but that our attention has been absorbed by developing and taming a wilderness rather than by developing thought. Men who would otherwise be eminent in science, in literature and in art, are now having their young lives torn out of them by shells, and it is for the youth of America to take their place.

"Remember, that you are starting to put your feet upon the stage of man's life at a time when half of that stage is on fire, and you do not know what you may be called upon to do, in war or in peace; but remember that you are starting out in one of the most eventful periods of the world's history,—one of the times when history will be made, not only on the battle-field but also in the development of thought. You are recruited and are now in training."

The Red Cross to Wounded Civilization

ON Tuesday, September 29, the Harvard Divinity School and the Andover Theological Seminary held their opening exercises in the Divinity Chapel. The occasion was marked by the first appearance of the Rev. Dr. Kirsopp Lake as a Harvard professor. It will be remembered that this English scholar was called last year from the University of Leyden to a chair in the New Testament department of the Harvard Divinity School. The concluding paragraphs of his address to his new associates are printed herewith:

"If there be anything certain at the

present time it is that once more a New Age is approaching. Whatever may be the results of the convulsion of Europe it must be that our children will never know the same sort of world as that in which we have been brought up, and the question which ought to loom largest at present is whether this New Age which is coming upon us is to be an Age of light or once more an Age of darkness. It will not be an Age of light unless there be a body of 'men of good will' who like the early Christians have faith to follow the guidance of a higher power through the difficulties which are to come, and it certainly will not be an Age

of light unless they are able to give to the world some reasonable conception of a power which is the common superior of nations and by claiming the allegiance of the world to its banner can put an end to that nightmare of perverted nationalism which has been the curse of Europe.

"To do this is the task of Christianity if it is to inherit the New Age; and to American Christianity there will necessarily fall the especial work of acting as a sort of spiritual Red Cross to wounded civilization. When peace is restored the New World will be called upon to intervene as a reconciler, and enable men to pick up once more the broken threads of international life, especially in scientific work, and forgive even what they cannot forget. In that way it will once more be called in to redress the balance of the Old World though in a far nobler sense than before, and will add to its Christianity the blessing reserved for the peacemakers."

THE QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE

It is expected that the next Harvard University Quinquennial Catalogue will be issued in June, 1915. The price of the Catalogue will be \$2.50 per copy, and orders may be sent to the Harvard University Press, 2 University Hall, checks made payable to Harvard University.

In 1913 the Corporation voted to revise the Quinquennial, and under the votes of the Corporation the following facts are entered in the 1915 edition of the Catalogue:

1. Degrees conferred by other universities, colleges and professional schools; honorary degrees, when a degree of the same grade is generally granted in regular course, being distinguished from those obtained by examination.
2. Permanent professorial appointments in other universities, colleges and professional schools of good standing.
3. Professional appointments of high grade under the United States government or other national governments.
4. Membership in the following Foreign Academies or Societies of general scope:
Austria.—Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften (Vienna).

Belgium.—Académie Royale des Sciences (Brussels).

Canada.—Royal Society of Canada.

France.—Académie des Beaux Arts (Institut); Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres (Institut); Académie Royale des Sciences (Paris); Académie des Sciences (Institut); Académie des Sciences Mor. et Polit. (Institut).

Germany.—Kön. Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften (Munich); Kön. Akademie der Wissenschaften (Berlin).

Great Britain.—British Academy; Royal Society (London); Royal Society (Edinburgh); Royal Irish Academy (Dublin).

Greece.—Academy of Sciences (Athens).

Italy.—Reale Accademia dei Lincei (Rome).

Netherlands.—Kon. Akademie van Wetenschappen (Amsterdam).

Russia.—Académie Impériale des Sciences (St. Petersburg).

Scandinavia.—Kon. Danske Vidensk.-Selsk. (Copenhagen); Kungl. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademien (Stockholm); Kungl. Vetenskaps-Societeten (Upsala).

Spain.—Real Academia Española (Madrid).

Switzerland. Institut National Génevois.

5. Membership in the National Academy of Sciences at Washington, American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, Massachusetts Historical Society of Boston.

6. Offices under the United States government: President; Vice-President; President of the Senate (when not the Vice-President); Member of the Cabinet; Senator; Speaker and Member of the House of Representatives; Ambassador; Minister; Chief Justice and Justice of the Supreme Court; Chief Justice and Judge of the Court of Claims; Judge of a Circuit or District Court; Major-General and higher ranks (not by brevet); Rear Admiral and higher ranks.

7. Offices under the State governments: Governor, Chief Justice and Justice of the Supreme Court, also Governors of Territories, Chief Justice and Justice of the Supreme Court in Territories and in the District of Columbia.

8. Offices of similar grade, and honorary appointments, under foreign governments.

The editor of the Catalogue would like to have all graduates of the University examine their records as given in the 1910 edition of the Quinquennial and send as soon as possible a list of all additions and corrections to the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue, 33 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Registration in the University

THE figures printed below are the latest obtainable. Experience has shown that as the early days of the term go on, the figures grow—especially in the graduate schools. The introduction of the new item "Out of Course" in the College classification is explained by the fact that hitherto men who returned to College, for example, to make up a course or two lacking for their degrees, have been ranked with the classes to which they have belonged. They, and others in anomalous positions, are now rated "out of course." The slight falling-off in the enrolment of the Graduate Schools of Applied Science comes naturally in the year following the announcement of an alliance with the Institute of Technology. This decrease is not at all comparable with the increase in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The first year of the Business School shows an increase of nearly 80 per cent, not due by any means entirely to the new course in Lumbering, which has affected the numbers otherwise assignable to the Department of Forestry. The Divinity and Dental Schools remain virtually unchanged. The Law School figures speak afresh for the vitality of the legal department of the University. The increase in the Medical School registration is a subject of comment in the editorial columns. The figures for 1913 and 1914 were made up on corresponding days of the new year.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

	1913	1914
Out of course,		50
Seniors,	361	425
Juniors,	487	581
Sophomores,	741	575
Freshmen,	622	704
Special,	19	12
Unclassified,	97	115
Total,	2327	2462

GRADUATE SCHOOLS OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Civil Engineering,	17	9
Mechanical Engineering,	4	2
Electrical Engineering,	21	12

Mining Engineering,	3	3
Metallurgy,	5	4
Architecture,	28	39
Landscape Architecture,	20	27
Applied Biology,	10	10
Applied Chemistry,	1	
Applied Geology,	1	1
Forestry,	4	4

Total,	114	111
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GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Resident,	392	443
Non-Resident,	34	24

Total,	426	467
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GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

ADMINISTRATION.

Second Year,	31	23
First Year,	54	99
Special,	19	13
Unclassified,		7

Total,	104	142
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DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Graduates,	13	16
Seniors,	3	2
Middlers,	3	3
Juniors,	3	2
Special,	2	
Andover,	21	17
Episcopal Theological School,		2

Total,	45	42
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LAW SCHOOL.

Graduates,	1	3
Third Year,	155	148
Second Year,	186	186
First Year,	250	274
Special,	1	4
Unclassified,	54	53

Total,	647	668
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MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Graduates,		
Fourth Year,	70	99
Third Year,	85	66
Second Year,	64	63
First Year,	71	96
D. P. H.,		1

Total,	290	325
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DENTAL SCHOOL.

Third Year,	51	53
Second Year,	56	67
First Year,	77	68
Special,	1	2

Total,	185	190
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New England Federation

THE annual meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs will take place in Fall River on October 17, under the auspices of the Harvard Club of Fall River. The business meeting of the convention is to be held at 10.30 A. M. at the Golf Club, to be followed by a luncheon at the same place. The afternoon will be given up to sports. The dinner in the evening is to be at the Quequechan Club in Fall River. The speakers are to include President A. Lawrence Lowell, Samuel J. Elder, Professor Charles H. Grandgent, '83, and Hector L. Belisle, '96. Charles D. Davol, '06, 174 Bedford Street, Fall River, is chairman of the committee in charge, the other members of which include Hubert G. Wilbur, '86, Fall River, Joseph Shattuck, '92, Springfield. James G. Blaine, 3d, '11, Providence, and Martin A. Taylor, '89, of Haverhill.

The officers of the Federation are as follows:

President, Charles G. Saunders, Lawrence, Mass.; vice-president, James A. Tufts, Exeter, N. H.; secretary, Hermann F. Clarke, P. O. Box 1, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Martin A. Taylor, 1 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; director of The Alumni Association, Homer Gage, Worcester, Mass.; honorary vice-presidents, President A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University; Howard Elliott, Boston; Dr. Hubert G. Wilbur, Fall River; James G. Blaine, 3d, Rhode Island; Dr. William C. Mason, Bangor; Joseph Shattuck, Springfield; James A. Stiles, Fitchburg; Rev. Thomas W. Nickerson, Berkshire; William B. C. Stickney, Vermont.

The committees that will report and the chairmen of these committees are as follows:

On Relations to the University, James Duncan Phillips, chairman; on Relations with Secondary Schools, Joseph S. Ford,

chairman; on Nominations for Overseers, Rev. Charles T. Billings, chairman; on Organization, Hector Belisle, chairman; on Prizes, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., chairman; on Nominations of Officers of the Federation, Rev. Charles T. Billings, chairman; on Scholarships, M. A. DeWolfe Howe, chairman.

HARVARD CLUB OF VERMONT

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Vermont was held at the summer home of Louis C. Clark, '74, in Burlington, on August 28. Mr. Clark entertained the members of the club at dinner before the meeting. Nineteen members were present, one more than had attended any previous annual meeting, and the testimony of those present was that it was, all in all, the best meeting the club has had. The secretary's annual report showed that the club during the year had gained seven members and lost three, one by death and two by resignation due to removal from the state.

The following officers were re-elected: President, William B. C. Stickney, '65, of Rutland; vice-president, Clarence Morgan, '94, of Shelburne; secretary-treasurer, Joseph T. Stearns, L. '99, of Burlington. The executive committee is composed of the above-named officers.

The next annual meeting of the club will probably be held at Woodstock. The club expects to be represented at the coming meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs at Fall River.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give concerts in Sanders Theatre on the evenings of October 22, November 12, December 10, January 14, February 4 and 25, March 25, and April 29. Tickets for the series, at \$7 each, will be placed on sale at Kent's book-store, Saturday, October 17.

The Football Eleven

HARVARD defeated Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at football in the Stadium last Saturday, 44 points to 0. The score seems to show that Harvard had a walk-over, but the truth is that the Harvard supporters were on pins and needles much of the time, at first fearing that the visitors might win, and later in the game that they might at least score.

In the first quarter the ball was in Harvard's half of the field almost all the time, and neither side scored. Harvard made 10 points in the second period, 37 points in the third period, and 7 in the last period. Almost every one of Harvard's points could be traced to Springfield's errors. The visitors relied wholly on the forward pass; they were very expert in its use, and at first the Harvard players were completely at sea. In the second and third periods, however, good fortune enabled Harvard to get the ball on incomplete passes or fumbles and to score often. In the last period Springfield recovered its form and carried the ball to Harvard's 10-yard line just as the game ended.

Springfield completed 11 forward passes which made a total gain of about 170 yards; twenty-four passes failed. Harvard tried six forward passes, and completed three of them for a total gain of 38 yards. Springfield made ten first downs in the game and Harvard made only seven.

The weakness of the visiting team was that it had no drop-kicker and no other effective ground-gaining play except the forward pass; consequently, when that failed, Springfield had to give up or lose the ball. In the last period, however, a new back, Gibson, made two or three splendid runs, and the situation looked serious for Harvard, particularly as many substitutes had replaced the regular men; forward passes and end runs carried the ball twice inside Harvard's 10-yard line, but Harvard made

a successful resistance in the first crisis, and was relieved by the whistle in the second one. The result of the game might have been essentially different if Springfield had had any offence except the forward pass.

The game gave the Harvard players experience which should be valuable for the later games on the schedule. Although most of the spectators were Harvard supporters, they gave liberal applause to the good plays of the Springfield men. Curiously enough, the score last Saturday was exactly what it was in 1908, the last time Springfield had played in the Stadium.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.	SPRINGFIELD.
Coolidge, Smith, L. Curtis, I.e.	r.e., Fountain, Herkimer
R. C. Curtis, D. P. Morgan, I.t.	r.t., Clapp
Weston, Withington, I.g.	r.g., Freidlund
Soucy, Bigelow, Atkinson, c.	c., Cooper, McKinney
Pennock, Underwood, Conway, r.g. I.g., Stine	Trumbull, Sweetser, r.t.
Hardwick, Weatherhead, Greene, r.e.	I.t., Holmes
	I.e., Bell, Stevens
Logan, Watson, Swigert, q.b.	q.b., Schabinger, Fountain
Mahan, McKinlock, I.h.b.	I.h.b., Myers, Williams
Bradlee, Hardwick, r.h.b.	I.h.b., Miller
Brickley, Willcox, f.b.	f.b., Beghold, Gibson
Score—Harvard 44, Springfield 0. Touchdowns—Brickley 2, Weatherhead, Bradlee, Soucy, Hardwick. Goals from touchdowns—Hardwick 2, Brickley 2, Sweetser. Goal from field—Brickley. Penalties—Harvard 5, Springfield 25. Umpire—William H. Burke (Worcester). Referee—J. B. Pendleton (Bowdoin). Linesman—P. S. Prince (Tufts). Time—12-minute quarters.	

Every day of practice by the candidates for the Harvard eleven makes it clear that Mr. Haughton, the coach, has this year perhaps the hardest task he has faced since he took charge of football in Cambridge. His chief trouble is that he must handle with great care a backfield made up of experienced and brilliant players while he develops a rush line which seems likely

to be weak at its most important points—the tackle positions. Football critics generally agree that Brickley, Mahan, and Bradley constitute the most effective and versatile backfield ever known since American college football began. All of these three men run well with the ball and are excellent punters, and Brickley and Mahan are reliable drop-kickers. Logan, the quarterback, is another good all-round player.

None of these men needs nearly as much work as the candidates for the rush line, where several changes from last year's arrangement are inevitable; and yet, these two parts of the eleven—the rush line and the backfield—must be welded together if the team is to be up to the standard of recent Harvard elevens. The difficulties in this program are by no means inconsiderable.

The number of promising candidates for the vacant places in the rush line has been unusually small this year and now has been diminished by the ineligibility of Cowan, who was one of the best men on last year's squad and played in all the important games of the season. Cowan must dispose of that bogey, the oral examination in modern languages, before he can take part in any intercollegiate contests; Haughton will not permit him to practise until his standing at the College Office is satisfactory. These oral examinations are given at fairly frequent intervals, and Cowan therefore will have before long a chance to make himself eligible for the team. He is greatly needed at left guard.

The leading candidates for the place which Cowan was expected to fill are Weston and Withington, two seniors who have been on the university squad for two years but have not succeeded in making the eleven. Weston is tall and spare. Withington is sturdier but rather slow. They have had so much experience that they do fairly well against teams from the smaller colleges, but neither of them is nearly so effective as Pennock, the veteran who plays the other guard. Few men are, for that

matter. Underwood and Conway make fairly good substitute guards.

The coaches have their eyes on Francke, another senior, who is in the university squad but has not taken part in any scrimmages this fall because of an injured hand. Francke, who is a son of Professor Kuno Francke, has all the qualifications for the rush line. He is heavy, well formed, and unusually intelligent. In his freshman year he played on his class eleven, but he has never been a candidate for the university team. His hand is almost well now, and in a week or so he will probably have a chance to show what he can do against the other men on the squad.

Trumbull, who played centre last year and guard two years ago, is working regularly as a tackle, and there is little doubt that he will take one of the places left vacant by Storer and Hitchcock, both of whom graduated last June. There is only one fault with Trumbull, and that is a most unusual one—he plays too hard, and consequently uses himself up long before a game is finished. In each of the last two Yale games he has had to give way to a substitute. The coaches do not expect him to last through the Yale game this year, but they hope that he will accomplish a good deal before he has to leave the field. Trumbull seems to be a great inspiration to the other men on the team, and they always do better when he is playing than when some one else is in his place.

Sweetser, the captain of last year's freshman eleven, may be the other tackle this year if he keeps on improving. He is big enough, but he looks awkward and inexperienced. Francke may be tried at tackle instead of at guard if Cowan succeeds in getting rid of his condition in languages. The other leading candidates for tackle are D. P. Morgan and R. C. Curtis, both of whom were on the squad last year. They play the game well enough, but neither is quite heavy enough in these days when most of the plunging plays are directed at tackle. Bigelow, the first substitute

centre, played tackle for a little while one day last week; he did so well in his new position that he may be moved there permanently if he is needed. He is big and rugged.

Soucy is doing well enough at centre. He is a fine all-round athlete, and last year had almost as much experience as Trumbull. Soucy not only passes the ball well but also follows it through the

he is one of the best backs in the country. His work at end, both on the defence and on the offence, is steadily improving, and he is a tower of strength to the eleven. In addition to his other qualifications, he is one of the best kickers on the squad.

No one has yet been selected for the other end of the line. The most brilliant of the candidates is Coolidge, who played on his freshman team and has had two



CAPTAIN BRICKLEY AND COACH HOUGHTON.

scrimmage; several times in the games and practice this year he has profited by the fumbles of his opponents. As has been said, Bigelow is now the first substitute for Soucy, but there is little to choose between Bigelow and Wallace, and the latter may be used to spell Soucy if Bigelow is needed at tackle and does well in that position. Atkinson also has had more or less experience at centre and is by no means a poor player.

Hardwick will, without much doubt, be kept at end because he is not needed behind the line so long as Brickley, Mahan, and Bradlee are in shape, but if any one of these three men should be injured Hardwick could take his place and give a good account of himself; indeed,

years on the university squad; if he were as strong and enduring as he is plucky, he would be one of the best ends Harvard has ever had, but the trying work of the preliminary season has heretofore used up most of his nervous energy and he has had to give way to more sturdy but less skilful men. He may last longer this season.

The other promising candidates for end are Weatherhead, Smith, and L. Curtis, all of whom were on the squad last year, and Greene, who played on last year's freshman eleven. None of these men are phenomenal, but the coaches believe that two good pairs can be developed.

Logan has no real rival for quarter-

back. The candidates for this position have received little attention until this week, when Wigglesworth, '12, joined the coaches and took charge of the quarterbacks. Watson and Swigert have been the leading substitutes. Wigglesworth, however, has given a good deal of his time to Willcox, who played on the freshman eleven last year, pitched on his class baseball nine, and ran the quarter in very fast time. He is an active, quick man, and may become a good quarterback. He has played most of the time as half back.

There is little occasion to worry about the back field as long as the three regular players—Mahan, Brickley, and Bradlee—are in condition, but the team would be materially weakened if one of them was hurt. The best substitutes are Rollins and McKinlock, but they are not nearly as strong as they might be. For this reason, no one would be surprised to see Hardwick playing back of the line in some of the later games.

The schedule of games follows:

Oct. 10.—Washington and Jefferson.
Oct. 17.—Tufts.
Oct. 24.—Penn. State.
Oct. 31.—Michigan.
Nov. 7.—Princeton.
Nov. 14.—Brown.
Nov. 21.—Yale, at New Haven.

RECEPTION TO THE HENLEY CREW

More than 100 men attended the reception in the Union last Thursday evening to the Harvard second crew, which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley last July. That cup and the other trophies won by the crew were on exhibition, and the members of the crew were there to receive congratulations. Moving pictures of the Henley races were another attraction.

J. Richardson, Jr., '08, presided. The speakers were: L. Saltonstall, '14, captain of the crew; H. A. Murray, '15, captain of next year's university crew; R. C. Benchley, '12; and Robert F. Herick, '90, who coached the Henley eight after June 1.

THE UNDERGRADUATE CLUBS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It was with a great deal of satisfaction that I read your editorial of June 10 commenting on the recent agreement between certain of the undergraduate clubs for the postponement of the election of members until Sophomore year.

A reform of this kind is the fruit of years of thought and conference and I can well appreciate the patient effort that must have been made to overcome inertia and prejudice and to arrive at a basis of common agreement. It is interesting to note that the terms of the agreement just concluded appear to be almost identical with the understanding which the A. D. and Porcellian Clubs have successfully acted upon since 1905, and that proposals for the agreement have been under constant discussion in one form or another for at least ten years. There need evidently be no fear that undergraduate social customs will be disturbed by rash and ill-considered reforms.

While the new agreement is very encouraging as a step in the right direction, many will, I think, agree with me in believing that we must go much further before the social system, so far as it relates to the class of men who join the small clubs in question, will be on a wholly satisfactory basis. The aim should now be to bring it about that no man shall become a member of a final club until the beginning of his junior year. I am confident that in the long run it would be to the great advantage not only of the College as a whole but of the clubs and the men themselves if club members were not diverted from the free current of the life of the College until after the expiration of two full years.

Reforms in College customs proceed slowly because each undergraduate generation must be educated

anew to the problems which the last generation was just preparing to solve. There is all the more reason, therefore, why the graduates, who have so successfully helped to bring about the present forward step and who are so familiar with the difficulties of the subject, should continue to lend their aid and counsel. I hope that they may do so until by common consent the membership of the small clubs in Cambridge is entirely restricted to seniors and juniors.

GRENVILLE CLARK, '03.

CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I should like to be permitted to discuss the liquor question, so far as it concerns Harvard College, from a point of view I have never seen discussed anywhere.

My criticism is a reproof of the misuse of intoxicants on occasions which might be termed College functions. Anyone must be deaf indeed who has not heard someone sometime say something to the effect that Harvard or Yale are no places for young men, because the drink evil is so prevalent. Speaking only for Harvard, I believe that this adverse criticism arises from the fact that, to the outside world, gatherings such as Harvard club dinners or class day picnics are Harvard affairs, and interpret Harvard etiquette and ideals. It must not be understood that my criticism is meant to reprove those individuals whose standards will permit the use of liquor. Harvard has never quarreled with any individual for his tastes and method of living. But Harvard has a right to ask that her sons represent her with dignity and responsibility. The issue is not prohibition, but a separation of the spirit of intemperance from Harvard College. It may be argued that such occasions as I have mentioned are not times for dignity, and that what we choose to do at our affairs for fun-making is nobody's business, and that no responsibility exists,

since there is nobody to whom we owe responsibility. But the responsibility and call for dignity are matters of concern to the name of Harvard, and it is her reputation, not our own pleasure, that is at stake.

My suggestion is relative to improving the tone of one of these Harvard functions in particular, the senior picnic. I should like to see the establishment of a higher conception of fun. I believe, not that a "spirit which should have been there" will be lacking, but rather that a spirit which should not have been there will be absent. The change suggested can not be accomplished by regulations of College authorities. It must come about through a desire on the part of the seniors to make their class picnic stand for the right sort of fun. It is within the power of any class to set a new standard, one which following classes may be glad to emulate. The part governing authorities might play with profit would be in introducing the matter and in coöperating with class representatives selected to seek a solution for the question.

ROBERT MURKLAND HALEY, '13.
Seattle, Wash.

COMMENCEMENT IN EARLY DAYS

Albert Matthews, '82, compiling his facts from various sources, gives an interesting picture of Commencement in early days. For some years Mr. Matthews has made a special study of the early records of Harvard.

The first Commencement took place in September, 1642, though the exact day is unknown. "Nine bachelors", wrote Governor Winthrop, "commenced at Cambridge; they were young men of good hope, and performed their acts so as to give good proof of their proficiency in the tongues and arts." At once Commencement became the great gala day of the Colony of the Province, and no subject caused the authorities greater trouble than its proper regulation. This was owing to the excesses that soon arose.

In 1681 the Overseers ordered that the President "from time to time commend it to the parents and guardians of the students that commence, that they provide not above one gallon of wine for a student, judging it to be sufficient for that occasion."

In 1693, "The Corporation having been informed that the custom taken up in the College for the commencers to have plum cake, is dishonorable to the College, not grateful to wise men, and chargeable to the parents of the commencers, do therefore put an end to that custom."

In 1727 a private Commencement was determined upon, and was observed for several years, but was not a success. The laws of 1734 provided that "no commencers shall have at his chamber any plum cake, plain cake or pies or hot meats of any kind, except what is left of the dinner in the hall; or any brandy, rum, or distilled liquors, or composition made with any of them."

Of Class Day it is possible to say little, since the features now so familiar did not develop until after 1750. On September 15, 1743, Edward Holyoke (son of President Holyoke), who was then a sophomore, wrote in his diary "The Senior Sophisters Mett." June 20, 1746, "Daniel Foxcroft pronounced ye Valedictory", and June 29 "the Rev. Mr. Appleton preach'd to the Class", then containing 12 members. "Before 1750", says Mr. Matthews, "we find class officers, a class oration, a class dinner, and a baccalaureate sermon. The practice of wearing gowns must have begun as early as 1712. It is recorded that on May 16 of that year President Leverett discussed with Governor Dudley the proposition of a certain tailor "to array the Students of the College in Gowns, if it might pass into an Act of the Government that the Habit in the proper distinctions should be maintained ever afterwards." A law of 1734 specifies that "if any scholar shall go beyond the College Yard or fences without his

gown (unless in his lawful diversions) he shall be punished." On September 8, 1748, John Holyoke, then a sophomore, recorded that his cousin and classmate "had a gown", and later that he himself "had a gown."

A ROCKEFELLER APPOINTMENT

The Rockefeller Foundation has inaugurated an investigation into the problem of Industrial Relations, which is expected to do in the business world what the Institute of Medical Research is doing in the world of science. The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Minister of Labor for Canada has been chosen Director of the investigation. Mr. King, after graduating at the University of Toronto, received the Harvard degrees of A.M. in 1898, and Ph.D. in 1909. He held a travelling fellowship and was appointed Instructor in Political Economy at Harvard, but resigned the position to organize the Canadian Department of Labor. Thus another Harvard man takes an important place in the Rockefeller activities.

BAGUIO SCHOOL

The Baguio School for American Boys, at Baguio, Philippine Islands, is a successful school for the sons of civil and military officers, missionaries, and business men, who have to live in the Islands. The school was established by Bishop Brent. Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby, '02, is headmaster; J. T. Addison, '09, M. E. Peabody, '11, and other Harvard men have been masters at the school.

Ogilby is also a member of the Municipal Council of Baguio, vice-president of the Baguio Improvement League, and conducts occasional religious services at missionary stations in the Philippines.

R. E. Connell, '15, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been elected president of the *Lampoon* in place of P. R. Mecham, '15, who recently resigned on account of ill health.

Alumni Notes

'58—Joshua Gardner Beals died at his home in Boston on July 14.

'60—Rev. Henry F. Allen, formerly rector of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, died in Boston on June 12 at the home of his son, Freeman Allen, '93.

'61—Richard Stone died at his summer home in Manchester, Mass., on August 14.

LL.B. '63—Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, financier and railroad man, died at Hot Springs, Va., on July 11.

'69—Judge Charles W. Richardson died in Salem, Mass., on July 16.

'71—Walter C. Larned, author, authority on art, and lawyer, died in Chicago on June 19.

'74—Charles F. Withington, M.D. '81, was elected president of the Massachusetts Medical Society at its annual meeting in June.

'75—Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, died at his summer home in Walpole, N. H., on August 1. He had received an honorary A.M. from Harvard in 1897, and LL.D. from Middlebury (Vt.), and Antioch (O.).

'78—Harrison Dunham died on June 13 at his home in Roslindale, Mass.

'81—Denison R. Slade died in Brookline, Mass., on June 17.

M.D. '87—Dennis F. O'Callaghan died at his home in Dorchester, Mass., on July 29.

'88—Thomas Quincy Browne, Jr., of the Morristown School, N. J., died on August 27.

'92—Stanley Ward died at his home in Bronxville, N. Y., on June 27.

'00—Arthur L. Dean, Ph.D. (Yale) '02, for a number of years assistant professor at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, has been appointed president of the College of Hawaii at Honolulu.

'00—Rev. Herman S. Pinkham, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lowell, Mass., died in that city on July 6.

M.D. '01—Robert F. Gilson of West Somerville, Mass., died at Hill, N. H., on August 16.

'06—A daughter, Marjorie, was born to Walter Loewenthal and Mrs. Loewenthal on August 13.

'06—A son, Charles Ament, was born to Henry H. Rowland and Mrs. Rowland at Changli, North China, on August 9.

'07—William C. Krathwohl is professor of mathematics at the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

'08—George Mixter, son of Samuel J. Mixter, M.D. '79, was married at Princeton, Me., on August 12, to Miss Muriel Eaton. They are living at 5 Brimmer St., Boston. Mixter is in the export department of Stone & Webster.

'09—A son, Pierre B. Erhard, was born to Henry A. Erhard and Mrs. Erhard on August 3, at Brookline, Mass.

'09—John R. Gilman was married at Toronto, Canada, on July 20, to Miss Dorothy Goulding.

'09—A son, Risley Frith Haines, was born to Risley G. Haines and Mrs. Haines on July 7 at their home in Bayamo, Cuba.

'09—Otto Lyding is assistant to the Rev. James DeNormandie, Dv. '62, minister of the First Religious Society in Roxbury, Mass.

'09—Fletcher N. Robinson, who is instructor at Phillips Exeter Academy, was married at Wonalancet, N. H., on September 3, to Miss Margaret R. Amen, daughter of the late Harlan Page Amen, '79, principal of Phillips Exeter.

'10—Norman Foerster, formerly at the University of Wisconsin, is now teaching at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

'11—Rev. George Barnum Hoyt died of tuberculosis on July 6 at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

'12—H. Lawrence Groves was married on August 18 at Coudersport, Pa., to Miss Ethel J. F. Doane. Mr. and Mrs. Groves are living in Hiawatha, Kan.

'12—Freeland H. Leslie is with the Submarine Signal Co., 88 Broad St., Boston.

'12—Albert B. See is with the New England Cement Stone Co., 74 Broad St., Boston. He is living at 53 Dunster St., Cambridge.

'13—William H. Capen, M.E.E. '14, is in the transmission department of the Western Electric Co., New York City. Capen's engagement to Miss Julia R. Schmalz, Wellesley '14, has recently been announced.

'13—Lester G. Woodruff was married in Newark, N. J., on March 1, to Miss Marion B. Fowler. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff are living at 160 Beech St., Roslindale, Mass.

'14—Charles P. Curtis, Jr., whose marriage on July 17 to Miss Edith G. Roelker was noted in the BULLETIN of last week, is a member of this class and not of '04.

'14—William N. MacGowan is with the Rock Plaster Manufacturing Co., 381 Fourth Ave., New York City. R. B. Emmons, '06, is general manager of the company.

'14—Philip H. Stafford is with J. J. Grover's Sons, shoe manufacturers, Lynn, Mass.

'14—Leon C. Stowell is in the city sales division of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Boston.

'14—Dana J. P. Wingate, son of C. E. L. Wingate, '83, was married at Winchester, Mass., on July 11, to Miss Mildred Mansfield. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate are living at 28 Melrose St., Arlington, Mass. Wingate is with the Federal Coal and Coke Co., 82 Devonshire St., Boston.

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HARVARD ALUMN BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 3

OCTOBER 14, 1914

FRESHMAN
DORMITORIES
NUMBER

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914.

NUMBER 3.

News and Views

The New Dormitories.

The *Nation* of New York said in September: "To our mind, no more interesting experiment has been undertaken in any Eastern university in recent years than the establishment of the freshman dormitories which go into service at Harvard when the College opens next week." Our friends at Yale, through their *Alumni Weekly*, call the new departure "Harvard's thoughtful step", and characterize it as "laudably wise and progressive." These are but specimen notes from the chorus of interest and approval with which the Dormitories have been greeted on every hand. The sounds of dissent, at which in this pre-millennial day one must not be too much surprised, are still to be heard. It is our own belief that they will never acquire a disturbing volume.

Meanwhile it may seem that, in the words of Dr Hale's Double, "so much has been said and so well said" as to render any extended treatment of the subject at this time superfluous. On the contrary we believe that the readers of the BULLETIN will naturally look to its columns for a full account of the Dormitories as they stand completed and occupied. To this end we have asked the President of the University, the architect of the buildings, and the officer of the College especially charged with their administration to deal with the matter,

each from his own point of view. Their presentation of it is printed in this issue of the BULLETIN.

It is not too much to say that President Lowell seems destined to go down in Harvard history especially as the president responsible for the system of Freshman Dormitories. Other notable enrichments of the University apparatus have already come to pass during his term of office. But the Dormitories represent a new idea in the life of Harvard College—and the idea, now made a reality through his contagious confidence in it, is clearly recognized as the President's. With extraordinary unanimity, it has been adopted as an idea fraught with the highest promise for the future of Harvard. The beginnings of its application could hardly be more propitious.

* * *

Men and "Jobs."

It is a complaint against many periodicals that sinister relationships may exist between the advertising and the editorial pages. Such a journal as the BULLETIN is freest of all from any such suspicions. Indeed this issue of the paper contains among its advertisements one to which we would call special attention, for the very reason that it represents supremely the interest in which these columns are conducted—that of the alumni of Harvard. We refer to the page devoted to situations wanted by Harvard men.

The Employment Bureau of the Harvard Alumni Association is one agency

of that body, and the BULLETIN is another. There is every reason why the two should unite in a piece of practical service to the alumni at large. The advertisement tells its own story. It does not say specifically that the candidates for employment, who are described in the successive items, are many times outnumbered by other candidates whose needs are not made known at this time. Month by month a list of seekers for positions will be printed. In the course of the year there will thus pass before the readers of the BULLETIN who are employers a considerable procession of the unemployed. But it is a picked battalion of that army, and if we did not heartily believe that its monthly appearance in the BULLETIN should hold possibilities of marked usefulness to two well-defined portions of the Harvard constituency, we should of course not be making this particular addition to our regular output.

* * *

The Brown Celebration.

Brown University, among New England colleges, is surpassed in age only by Harvard and Yale. This week it is celebrating its hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Established first as Rhode Island College, it took the name of Brown from its benefactor, Nicholas Brown, who has figured in the songs of Providence like "Eli Yale" in those of New Haven. Before American communities were brought close together by modern methods of transportation, each college served a local purpose in ministering to the youths within its immediate reach. A considerable territory between Cambridge and New Haven was the special province of Brown, and admirably it did its work. Among its presidents, Francis Wayland, like Mark Hopkins of Williams, and Eliphalet Nott of Union, holds a place of his own in the annals of

education. Among its teachers, the names of Harkness, Diman and Lincoln have held a significance reaching well beyond local limits. Of its sons, George William Curtis, John Hay, Richard Olney and Charles E. Hughes are among those who have acquired national names. It may be added that its undergraduate baseball and football players have had a long-established way of "making things lively" for Harvard teams.

The past of Brown University affords ample occasion for celebration. In its present estate it is doing a valuable work between that of the small college and the large university. For the future, there can be nothing but confident good wishes, in which Harvard would heartily join.

* * *

Freshman Athletics.

In his article on "The Life of the Freshman Dormitories", Mr. Yeomans tells of the plans for inter-hall athletics, and leaves no doubt that there will be plenty of opportunities for the newcomers at Harvard to get an abundance of out-door exercise. The freshmen themselves have been provided with a small "Calendar of Freshman Athletics", prepared by the Athletic Association, which must remove every excuse of ignorance about the chances to take part in games adapted to all tastes. In the paragraphs devoted to football it is encouraging to read: "All candidates for the team should bring whatever football clothes they may possess, but the lack of football clothes should not prevent men from coming out, as the Athletic Association will supply all men who have not brought clothes with a playing outfit." But football, rowing, baseball, track and hockey are by no means the only sports about which information is given. Soccer is set down as "a game practically all men can play"; and tennis, lacrosse, fencing, gymnastic

team work, wrestling, golf and swimming are all included in the list of opportunities. The freshmen will evidently find quite enough exercise, both for mind and body, to keep them out of that variety of mischief which is found for idle hands to do.

* * *

Facing

Misfortune.

For many years the devotees of football at Harvard suffered the discipline of disappointment. They bore it with a minimum of complaint, and emerged from the experience the better prepared to go through a period of success without unseemly elation. Now several minor accidents to players of great importance have been crowned by the disabling of Captain Brickley early in a season when his unique abilities as a player and leader were peculiarly needed. This will demand all the philosophy required for the acceptance of the inevitable. It is perhaps harder than some previous misfortunes because Brickley's disability cannot be ascribed to the fortunes of the game, but merely to one of the ills to which all flesh is heir. Yet there is nothing to be gained from the reflection that an attack of appendicitis might just as well have laid low the obscurest man in College as the most conspicuous athlete. The fact remains that it is now doubtful whether he can even serve as a "pinch-kicker" at the moment of supreme necessity. There is nothing to do but to make the best of a hard situation, assured that friend and friendly foe unite in lamenting it deeply. The more the coach and the team can achieve in the present difficulties, the greater will be their glory.

To them and to Captain Brickley himself—to whom the fullest measure of personal sympathy is due—the BULLETIN

extends every possible good wish, and in so doing speaks for many.

* * *

The constant increase in the number of scholarships available for students at Harvard is an encouraging token of progress. The Harvard Clubs bear an important part in the forward movement. This year the Harvard Club of Cleveland has added a third scholarship of \$300 to the two it has previously given. The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs announced last year two new scholarships of \$150 each, and has been enabled to award three. The Harvard Club of Haverhill has established a new scholarship of \$100, and Harvard men living in Milton have provided another, of \$250. About fifty Harvard Clubs, of which the Boston Club provides the greatest number of scholarships, are now employing this effective means of service to young men of their own communities and to the cause of Harvard itself.

* * *

The Federation Habit.

The Harvard men who have formed the habit of attending the annual meetings of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs need no urging on the part of the BULLETIN to repair to Fall River on Saturday of this week. The regular attendants have already attained a considerable number. But there are many others among the New England alumni who would find a Federation meeting a refreshing experience. We therefore call it to the attention of those who have not yet formed the habit. The day at Fall River—with a business meeting in the morning, out-door pleasures in the afternoon, and an interesting dinner at night—will show the habit to be well worth forming.

The Freshman Halls

By PRESIDENT LOWELL.

THE Freshman Halls have been occupied two weeks, far too short a period for measuring results, but enough to mark a beginning. The opening days have brought no discouragement to the hopes that were formed;

richness of College life, but to teach young men to use it fully and quickly. The freshman who, with six or seven hundred other youths as inexperienced as himself, enters a college of twenty-five hundred students, with no social organization in which he finds a natural place, is at sea without a compass. Unless he has unusual capacity for making new friends he is enclosed in a group of associates with the same antecedents as his own, and does not, for a year or two,



PASSAGEWAY TO SMITH HALLS QUADRANGLE.

and the schoolboys who dreaded restraints on the freedom of college men feel that fear no longer. The only regulations, not common to all dormitories occupied by students, are that the freshmen, who do not sleep at home, must live in the Halls, and are charged for board there. Owing, indeed, to the size of this class a score of freshmen who could not be lodged in the halls have been assigned rooms in other College dormitories, and permitted to take their meals, and enjoy the other rights, in some one of the Halls—a privilege earnestly desired.

The purpose of the Halls is not to restrict College freedom, or to hamper the



GORE HALL—ENTRANCE TO COURT YARD.

if ever, grasp the wide opportunities of a large college. To start at this point, to plunge at once into the stream of college life, to meet on intimate terms many men from all parts of the country, to measure himself with them, to broaden his horizon by the contact, and feel more truly the duties and power of an organized community, is the object of the Freshman Halls.

If, beside the instruction in the class

room, college life is worth living, it is worth living from the outset. If it is a happy life, the freshman will enjoy it more for taking it at the flood, instead of groping his way unguided among the shallows. If it is a good life that makes

for character, it is well to take it at its best, in the midst of a large body of healthy-minded youth, and thereby escape the temptations which beset small isolated groups of pleasure-seekers suddenly set free.



STANDISH HALL.—ENTRANCE COURT YARD.

The Dormitory Buildings

By CHARLES A. COOLIDGE, '81.

(Photographs by F. L. Fales, Waltham, Mass.)

WHILE this is being written, members of the class of 1918 are rapidly taking possession of their quarters in the new Freshman Dormitories. As this new and important enterprise on the part of the University has been a matter of growing interest to all Harvard men while the work has progressed, the actual incorporation of these buildings into the life of the University seems a proper occasion to mention, from the architect's point of view, some

of the considerations that entered into the solution of the problem, as well as some of the practical conditions that were influential in carrying it to completion and the difficulties that had to be surmounted.

This problem was first taken up about five years ago. At that time the site now occupied by the Dormitories and grounds in connection therewith, might be briefly and perhaps least offensively described as chaos; bounded by streets some of



GORE HALL COURT YARD.

which led nowhere, and, with the exception of the Riverway, were, to say the least, not monumental in character. Numerous tentative studies were made to determine the best solution of the problem. The first scheme was a design which was one long main building extending east and west, following the river, with wings extending to the south forming courts, and an arched opening through the centre of the main building giving access to the river. This scheme was abandoned for two reasons. In the first place so large a building had an institutional rather than a domestic feeling, and secondly one of the conditions of the problem was that there should be an unobstructed walk from the College Yard to the river. As the new Dormitories were much larger and more complicated in plan than any of the older dormitories in the Yard, it was not possible to follow the older ones either in design or detail, but a careful study was

made of Hollis, Stoughton, Harvard, and Holden Chapel, and an earnest endeavor made to give the new Freshman Dormitories the feeling and quiet dignity of the older buildings and express the true Harvard spirit which can be felt but not described.

In working on the tentative studies the location and arrangement of the buildings on the site were of primary importance. It was imperative that they should be placed so as to have direct access by the existing streets to the College Yard, as it was found to be impossible to re-locate the present streets. It was desirable that full advantage should be taken of the outlook across the basin, and that the disadvantage of the location of the power house belonging to the Boston Elevated Railway should be minimized. These major considerations were somewhat complicated by the inability of the College to purchase certain pieces of land. Governed by these conditions, the

idea of a group of separate and distinct buildings, harmonious but individual, began to prevail, and the development on these general lines has resulted in the present group of buildings which are named respectively: Smith Halls, Standish Hall and Gore Hall. In the case of the two latter, full advantage has been taken of the outlook over the basin, while in the case of Smith Halls, the chief interest perhaps is in the enclosed quadrangle, which, although Colonial in design, cannot fail to remind one somewhat of a typical English university. A prominent feature in the design of this quadrangle is the building on the south side, which has been kept low so as to insure the maximum of sunshine and air in the enclosed space. There are entrances to the quadrangle of Smith Halls on the centre of the east and west sides, and to Standish and Gore on the north as well as the south side, so that one can pass through each of the buildings. The

entrances to the suites are all from the quadrangle. In Smith Halls there are nine, and from the courts, in Standish and Gore Halls, there are five each. These doorways are the entrances to groups of from six to nineteen suites.

Each building has its own dining room and common room, and in connection with each dining room is a serving-room, where special order cooking can also be done. The main kitchen and kitchen offices are located in the basement in Smith Halls next the power house, where provisions can be received conveniently from a service-yard entered from Boylston Street. In this kitchen the general cooking is done for all the dining rooms, the service being through an underground passage, parallel with which is a pipe-tunnel through which heat is furnished to the buildings from the power house. The dining room and common room in Smith Halls occupy the first floor of the low



AN ENTRANCE TO GEORGE SMITH HALL.

southern portion of the group. To prevent objectionable odors and noise from the main kitchen, which is under the dining room in Smith, the south wall of the kitchen extends twelve feet beyond the main wall of the dining room, forming a terrace on the dining room level. This terrace also has the advantage of cutting off from the dining and common

one suite of seven. The suites are all alike so far as character and quality of finish are concerned, but there is considerable difference in design, especially between the suites of the several buildings. The dining rooms and common rooms of each group are different in size, design and color, in fact, each dormitory has its individual color; that of



SMITH HALLS COMMON ROOM.

rooms the view of any wagons or other objectionable sights which might be otherwise visible. Between the service yard and the power house is a twelve-foot wall planted thickly with Lombardy poplars which in a short time will effectually shut out the power house with a dense screen.

Every suite has a study, a bed-room for each occupant of the suite, and a bath-room. There are in all 259 suites, accommodating 498 students; of these, 85 are single suites, 137 double, 16 of three, 16 of four, four suites of five, and

Smith being red, Standish green, and Gore yellow. It would seem almost unnecessary to state that although the buildings are not within the fire district of the City of Cambridge, they are fire-proof. As a second but special means of egress, each suite has access by sealed fire doors (to be opened only in case of need) to stairs in a group other than that of which it is a part.

It would be a waste of time to attempt further to describe what can be better illustrated, and is already not unfamiliar, but it might not be uninteresting to men-

tion a few of the obstacles that had to be surmounted in carrying out the project. The Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board had an easement through the property; their three-foot brick sewer ran along Boylston Street where the northern building of Smith Halls now stands, took a curve, and cut through what is now the north-east wing of Standish. This had to be re-located throughout its entire length in the property. A city storm water-sewer cut through what is now the south-west corner of Standish Hall; this was diverted and re-built. Another city sewer running at right angles from Boylston Street governed the possible location and dimensions of Smith Halls. Not only the location of these sewers, but their levels, as well as the level of the water in the ground and the level of the water in the basin, were matters that demanded utmost care in relation to floor levels and

drainage. The nature of the soil also varied from conditions where piles could not be driven, to conditions where piles of 30 feet and more were required.

Except in World's Fair work the grounds which immediately surround a building are generally graded and planted after the building is finished, but in the case of the Dormitories this would have been so late in the season that the shrubs and grass would not have started until next spring, and the freshmen would undoubtedly have ruined the recently seeded lawns and the whole appearance of the grounds would have been incomplete and unattractive. With the helpful coöperation of the contractors the experiment of finishing the grounds while the work was still going on in the buildings was successfully accomplished, the workmen themselves taking great care not to damage the planting.

The Life of the Halls

BY H. A. YEOMANS, ASSISTANT DEAN OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

THE Freshman Halls seem already to be accepted as a part of the College equipment. To the class of 1918, at least, they are quite a matter of course. In all essential particulars they were ready on the opening day of the College year. Not only were the buildings themselves practically completed; the grounds were all in order, the paths made, the lawns green, the trees and shrubbery started. The furniture, too, had been installed and a considerable number of men were comfortably housed several days before College opened, although no meals were served in the dining rooms until the first day of the academic year. The inspector of grounds and buildings and the architects and contractors are to be congratulated on the promptness with which the work was done.

The daily care of the rooms is super-

vised by the College janitor, attached to the bursar's office, who directs the similar work in other College buildings. The necessary heavy furniture, provided by the College, includes in each bed-room a bed, mattress and pillow, bureau, small table and chair; in each study a desk, a book-case and a suitable number of arm-chairs. These study chairs are of a special manufacture, patterned after an old set in University Hall, and are both comfortable and handsome.

Mr. Wilkie, the steward at Memorial, superintends the dining rooms. The regular weekly charge for board has been fixed for the current year at \$5.25, the estimated cost of the service. In addition to the regular board there is an extra order list similar to the one at Memorial. Long tables are set almost from end to end of the halls and no seats are assigned. All the furnishings have been

selected with care. Especially attractive is the china and silver, much of which bears the College seal. Every hall has a kitchen attached, but most of the cooking is done in Smiths, food being conveyed through an underground passage to the other halls.

The Common Rooms, intended for student gatherings as well as for reading and quiet relaxation, have been ornamented with pictures and big game heads. Through the efforts of members of the Department of Music each Common Room has a piano. Committees of the resident students and proctors have been formed to provide newspapers and magazines and to make necessary regulations for the use of the rooms.

A resident member of the Faculty occupies a suite in each of the buildings. Professor Kohler of the Department of Chemistry is in Gore, Professor McIlwain of the Departments of History and Government in Standish, and Dr. Davison of the Department of Music in Smiths. These residents are not members of the parietal board, but will naturally assume a position of friendly leadership in hall affairs.

From a large number of applicants the Regent has selected with unusual care eight proctors for the halls, two in Standish and three each in Smiths and Gore. These proctors are men who have already shown inclination and ability to help younger students. They, as well as the resident members of the Faculty, are encouraged to eat in the halls.

A committee made up of the Dean and the Assistant Dean of Harvard College and Professors C. H. Moore, Merriman and Greenough, represents the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in the management of the halls. This committee recommended that the Faculty make no regulation other than the requirement that all members of the freshman class should live and board in the halls unless permitted by the Assistant Dean of Harvard College to go elsewhere. It was understood that exceptions should ordinarily be made in

the case of students who might wish to live at home. No other Faculty regulation has been made, but the committee of which the Assistant Dean of Harvard College is chairman, exercises a general oversight in the administration of the halls.

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports has appointed Dr. Paul Withington, '10, director of freshman athletics. Before the opening of College Dr. Withington had mapped out a comprehensive plan and under his supervision fall sports are already in full swing. The football squad is made up of some ninety men. This is not greatly in excess of the number that has formerly reported. In previous years, however, the squad has dwindled rapidly as it became apparent that the great majority of its members had no hope of making the freshman team. This year nearly every man will have an opportunity to play in match games. Each hall will support at least two teams, one for which men of all weights may try and one for which only men weighing less than 150 pounds are eligible. This plan promises to maintain interest until the end of the season and appeals especially to athletic students of small stature. Later in the season a team will be selected to meet Exeter, Andover, Worcester Academy and Yale; but the arrangement will not be rigid and any man who at any time shows special ability on his hall team may be added to the class squad. Dr. Withington has succeeded in organizing a group of coaches which consists entirely of "H" men or men who have won class numerals.

The fall rowing season has also begun. Enough men have reported to make up three crews from each hall. Mr. Guy McVicar, '15, an "H" man, has general supervision of the rowing, assisted by Mr. Haines, the Union Boat Club coach. In addition every man on the varsity squad is helping in the work. It is proposed to use a point system in deciding the contest for the Inter-Hall Cup; a victory won

in the race of first crews will count four points; of second crews, three points; and of third crews, two points. In this way any two victories by one hall will offset any one victory by another and every man who rows will feel that he has an important part to play in the winning of the cup.

The response to the call for track

ships. In the spring inter-hall baseball will be organized. At present the freshmen are practising with the varsity players under the direction of Captain Ayres and Coach Sexton. Dr. Lee and his assistants who are conducting the physical examination of the freshmen are advising all men physically fit to engage in some out-door sport. This ad-



STANDISH HALL DINING ROOM.

athletes has been very satisfactory, and large squads are at work under the regular coaches assisted by a large number of "H" men, both graduates and members of the track team. Mr. C. C. Little, '10, has charge. Inter-hall meets will be held both in the fall and in the spring. A valuable cup presented by graduates, to be known as the Graduates' Cup, will be won and held for a year by the hall scoring the greatest number of points in these meets.

Dr. Withington has also arranged for inter-hall tennis and hockey champion-

vice, together with the facilities afforded, the competitive inducement offered to men of average athletic ability and the help and comradeship so unstintedly given by upper-classmen and graduates, probably explains the large numbers who are taking open-air exercise.

Athletics will have no monopoly of the inter-hall competitive idea. Doubtless the debaters will soon be challenging one another. Moreover, Dr. Davison already has plans in mind for an inter-hall musical contest. He hopes to organize in each hall a glee club with its

own leader. All three clubs will be supervised and assisted by Dr. Davison himself. Toward the end of the year it is proposed to call in outside judges who will hear the clubs sing and render a decision as to their relative merits.

There is no doubt that for the present at least the halls enjoy the approval of the freshman class. All the available rooms have been allotted. In addition there were some thirty applicants who could not be accommodated. It is impossible to make an exact statement of the overflow since a considerable number of men, now living at home but preferring the halls, heard that there were no vacant rooms and made no formal application.

For the current year the assignment of rooms has been made by the Assistant Dean and the Regent. Men were given an opportunity to indicate a first and a second choice in each building and also to state which building they preferred. An effort was made to induce applicants from the same or similar schools not to form exclusive groups. Except for this effort no arbitrary restriction was attempted. Even this could hardly be called arbitrary, since almost every applicant, when his attention was called to it, immediately recognized the desirability of not surrounding himself entirely with acquaintances he had already made. Priority of application was considered, but nearly every man who was admitted in June and had already applied for a room was assigned to the suite of his choice or to a suite equally satisfactory. This was not possible in the case of the late comers, but almost without exception they met the situation cheerfully and were glad to take the best that was left.

Every freshman who could not secure admission to the halls has been permitted to take a room in some other College dormitory and enjoy all the common privileges of the halls. About twenty men have accepted this offer and are associated with Standish. We may fairly

expect this number to be increased during the next month.

Readers of the BULLETIN already know what the friends of the new halls hope and expect from them. We do not believe that democracy and good fellowship can be forced. We think, however, that by the opening of the halls some of the obstacles to democracy and good fellowship have been removed. It is too early to speak positively but it certainly looks now as if the hopes of President Lowell and those who have worked with him on this project will be realized.

HARVARD MEN AT WEST VIRGINIA

The following Harvard men are on the Faculty of the University of West Virginia at Morgantown:

Robert Allen Armstrong, A.M. '03, Waitman Barbe, G. S. '99-'00, John Harrington Cox, A.M. '00, David Dale Johnson, G.S. '07-'08, and Simeon Conant Smith, Jr., G. S. '03-'04, all in the English department; Enoch Howard Vickers, '93, A.M. '94, in the department of economics; Frederick Wilson Truscott, A.M. '94, Ph.D. '96, in the department of Germanic languages; Alfred Jarrett Hare, G.S. '00-'01, in the Latin department; Jasper Newton Deal, '93, and Charles Sumner Crow, '13, in the department of education; Frederic Curtis Butterfield, '05, G.S. '05-'06, head of the piano department.

Henry Craig Jones, '03, LL.B. '06, became last July Dean of the Law School of the University of West Virginia; before that time he was a member of the Faculty of the George Washington University. At the beginning of his administration the West Virginia Law School is in new quarters and has an increased enrolment. At least one year of specified pre-legal work is required for admission to the school. Other Harvard men on the Law School Faculty are James Russell Trotter, '95, A.M. '96, and David Clyde Howard, A.M. '11, LL.B. '14.

Harvard Medical School of China

A COMPREHENSIVE article describing the Harvard Medical School of China was published in the BULLETIN of June 18, 1913. Again, in the issue of March 25, 1914, appeared portions of a recent report received from Dr. Houghton, the Dean, at Shanghai. In this article mention was made of the newly equipped laboratories, of special gifts for the library, of the limited enrollment of new students, of the fighting at Shanghai a year ago, and the considerable hospital work consequent thereon done by the medical men of the Faculty in August, 1913, and the months following. In a concluding paragraph the urgent need of an out-patient department was emphasized.

The academic year 1913-1914 closed last June. Five Chinese students graduated and received degrees from the Corporation on the recommendation of the Faculty. Authority to grant degrees was conferred on the School last May by the Massachusetts Legislature. The graduates above referred to have already found useful appointments in China,—in mission hospitals, medical schools, etc. One of them has joined the staff of this School. That there exists in China a demand for native doctors and health officers trained in the best medical knowledge and skill of the modern world is beyond doubt. Before long it may be expected that the Chinese government will officially sanction and confirm the degree given by this School, and by some others.

The number of entering students registered for the present year is not yet known here, but on this point the Dean lately wrote as follows:

The outlook for entering students is really very good: we shall have not less than five or six, I am sure—and that constitutes a good class as numbers go in China. The committee must remember that the educational system here is being built very slowly, and that sound building does not begin with the superstructure but with the foundations; there are

relatively few at the present time who make their way through the higher grades, and a great number of these have no desire or opportunity to pursue professional courses, because well-paid business or government jobs await them as soon as they have a sufficient command of English. The College, for instance, though equipped for giving a high-grade collegiate course, has never been able to keep any students through to graduation, I believe. Moreover, the deep interest of the people generally in matters of western medicine, preventive medicine, hygiene, etc., is just beginning to be stirred; and heretofore the practice of medicine according to occidental standards has not offered a very inviting field, financially at any rate, to the Chinese. Medicine of the highest western standards is just now beginning to come into its own in China. In the matter of students, we have done much better than any other school in China which does anything remotely resembling the quality of instructional work undertaken by us.

Land has now been bought for a hospital, and for other uses essential to the development of the School in the future,—five acres in extent, situated in the most suitable place just outside the European residential limits, and two miles from the business centre of Shanghai. This land cost \$26,000, and three-fourths of the cost has been already paid. It will not be built upon yet, however, as money enough for the purpose is not in hand. The handsome liberality of a small number of friends of the School made it possible to acquire this land.

Meanwhile, one of the dormitories of the Medical School has been converted into a small hospital of 40 beds. This has been equipped for third class (native) patients at an outlay from current funds of \$2,200. In the School's main building there exists already accommodation for some 20 patients—chiefly first and second class.

A new dormitory, to accommodate 60 students, has just been built on the School premises at the expense of the Chinese Red Cross Society.

The arrangements described above, it

may be seen, will provide a limited amount of hospital teaching and experience for the students; and, furthermore, last summer a gift of \$4,000 from a Boston friend of the School has made possible the creation at once of an outpatient department or polyclinic. This is now to be opened to the Chinese in one of the busy parts of Shanghai. Here medical help will be given and suffering will be relieved from day to day, while the students will gain some professional experience. From this polyclinic important cases will be transferred to the hospital itself.

The department of anatomy has been granted money necessary to its efficiency, not money enough, but \$1,000,—all that could be spared at present. The surgical department under Dr. C. A. Hedblom has been steadily improved, nearly \$5,000, the gift of Mr. Dane, Harvard '92, having now been spent for instruments and equipment.

The Faculty in Shanghai is animated by an admirable *esprit de corps* and is doing excellent work. The School is gaining in prestige and in efficiency; and fortunately it has been finding in the United States among Harvard men and others, as also among broad-minded and generous women, staunch friends whose faith in its value has helped to place it on sound and enduring foundations. From one such supporter an endowment gift of \$25,000 has been received.

DEATH OF JACOB WELD SEAVER. '38

Jacob Weld Seaver, '38, died on Sunday, October 11, at his country home in Duxbury, Mass. Mr. Seaver was almost 95 years old. He spent only one year in College, but during that time he was a member of the class of 1838, the earliest class now represented among the living alumni of Harvard College. Singularly enough, Mr. Seaver roomed in College with Dr. James L. Wellington of Swansea, Mass., who is now the only surviving member of the class of 1838, and

the oldest living graduate of Harvard College.

Mr. Seaver was born in West Roxbury. After leaving College he went to work as a clerk in a dry goods store, but poor health compelled him to go South for a while. When he returned, he married the daughter of George F. Weld, a commission merchant of Boston, and Mr. Seaver himself was in that business for many years. He was one of the founders of the Boston Corn Exchange, which developed into the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He retired from active business ten years or more ago. For sixty years he was a director of the Second National Bank of Boston and regularly attended its board meetings. He was the oldest member of the Boston Marine Society and the oldest member of the trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston. For many years he had lived at the Parker House in the winter and had spent his summers at Duxbury. He is survived by a son, J. Mercer Seaver, '81, and a daughter.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The preliminary figures of the Harvard Coöperative Society show that that organization has had a prosperous year. The number of members was 3,193, an increase of 156. The total sales in all departments amounted to \$429,987.76; in the preceding year they were \$418,774.19. The earnings will enable the directors to declare the usual dividend and to make some additions to the surplus.

ELMS IN THE COLLEGE YARD

The class of 1883 has contributed funds for the planting of four new elms in the Yard, and the trees will be planted this week. They have trunks about eight inches in diameter, and will be pruned to a height of 25 or 30 feet. It is calculated that their rate of growth, if conditions are favorable, will be about a foot and a half a year in height, and three feet in spread.

The Football Eleven

MISFORTUNE laid its heavy hand on the Harvard football squad last week. The most serious blow was the sudden illness of Captain Brickley, who had an acute attack of appendicitis, and was operated on last Saturday while the eleven was playing the Washington and Jefferson team in the Stadium. Brickley had been in his usual health until late on Friday, when he began to suffer from what seemed at first to be indigestion, but on Saturday Dr. Nichols made a careful examination and decided that a surgical operation was necessary. Brickley bore the operation well, and at last accounts was convalescing, but the chances are that he will not be able to play football again this year.

Earlier in the week, Mahan, another of the brilliant players in the backfield, strained a tendon in his leg; he has not practised since the accident. Injuries of this kind usually recur even after complete recovery has apparently come, and therefore the physicians and coaches fear that Mahan may be lost to the team, although they hope for better things.

Pennock, who has been an "All America" guard for the past two seasons, is in the infirmary with water on the knee, the result of an injury received in last Saturday's game; he must stay off the field for ten days and perhaps longer.

Logan, the quarter-back, injured his shoulder in practice and has been laid off for a week. He is recovering, however, and will probably be able before long to resume his position. Cowen, who was looked on as the most promising of all the candidates to fill the vacant places in the rush line, failed last week to pass the oral examination in modern languages, and, unless another examination is held before the end of the football season, he cannot join the squad again. Even if he succeeds in passing a later examination, his lack of practice will materially reduce his usefulness. D. P.

Morgan, one of the best of the candidates for tackle, broke a small bone in his hand last Saturday, and will be unable to play for three weeks or more. Sweetser, another promising candidate for tackle, wrenched his ankle on Saturday, and has joined the group of injured; it is uncertain when he can play again. There are others whose names are on the hospital list, but those mentioned above are the most important.

It is not exaggeration to say that the loss of Brickley and Mahan will cut down the scoring strength of the team by at least fifty per cent. Brickley is probably the most versatile and effective player the game of football has ever had. No one else has kicked goals from the field with such accuracy, and many Harvard victories in the past two years have been due to his skill in this branch of the game. Moreover, he is one of the best runners, either through or around the line, ever seen on a football field. When Brickley began to play at Harvard he was not a first-class man on the defence, but experience has made him a tower of strength in that particular also, especially in intercepting the forward passes. Mahan has been almost as useful as Brickley. The former is a splendid punter, a good drop-kicker, and a very brilliant runner in the open field, and he throws forward passes with accuracy.

The accidents to these two men have practically destroyed the greatest back field known in the history of football. Mahan may be able to play again before the season ends, but there is no assurance that he will, and at best he will lose a lot of practice. If Brickley recovers quickly, it is barely possible that he may be allowed to try for a goal from the field in the Yale game in case the opportunity arises, but there is no chance that he can do any more scrimmaging; the physicians hope, however, that after two weeks or so he can be on

the side lines and encourage the other players in their practice and games.

In spite of these misfortunes there is some reason for congratulation. Bradlee, the remaining first-string back, has always been a very valuable man and this year he is playing better than ever; he has no superior in line-plunging, he has developed into an excellent punter, and he is the strongest defensive player back of the rush line. Further, Harvard is fortunate in having such a man as Hardwick to step into one of the vacant places. Many critics believe Hardwick to be the greatest football player of the day; they admit that he does not score as many points as Brickley, and that in some ways Mahan is more valuable to the team, but they insist that for general all-round work Hardwick surpasses both of these "stars." Hardwick played in the back field until late last season, when the coaches decided that the only way of using the best eleven players on the squad was to put Hardwick on the end and Bradlee back of the line. Hardwick is not the greatest line-breaker in the world, but he is good at that style of play, he runs well around the line and in the open field, and he is a fine punter, and very strong on the defence. He will be a good substitute for Mahan. No one, however, can take Brickley's place.

The other candidates for the back field are only fairly good. McKinlock has had a good deal of experience, but Harris, Wilcox, Whitney, and King have much to learn before they can measure up to the standard of the Harvard backs of recent years.

The shifting of Hardwick to half-back has deprived the team of its best end. The first-string men for the end positions are Coolidge and Weatherhead, and there are very few substitutes. J. Morgan, Felton, and L. Curtis are the most promising. Smith has been hurt.

The loss of D. P. Morgan, who was injured last Saturday, reduces still further the already limited material for tackles. Morgan was not heavy enough for the place, but he was doing well; his

place will be taken by R. C. Curtis, another active but light man. The coaches hope that Bigelow, who has hitherto been a candidate for centre, may develop into a good tackle; he is working hard in his new position. Sweetser also was improving.

Weston is still first choice for the vacant place at guard, but he is not much superior to Withington, and neither is wholly satisfactory. Soucy, Pennock, and Trumbull have been reliable, as usual, and the last-named is acting as field captain of the team while Brickley is absent.

The injury to Logan has given the substitute quarterbacks, Watson and Swigert, a chance to show what they can do; the eleven will be much stronger when Logan is able to resume playing.

There can be no doubt that the team as a whole is just now decidedly below the average of the other Harvard elevens which Haughton has coached. The difference is due, of course, wholly to the lack of material. The rush line has been rather weak from the first, and therefore the outlook, even before the injuries to Brickley and Mahan, was not particularly promising; the situation now is far from encouraging, but neither coaches nor players have by any means abandoned hope for success in the important games of the year.

The eleven has now met and beaten two opponents who make a specialty of the forward pass; the second of these two games was played last Saturday, when Harvard defeated Washington and Jefferson, 10 to 9. Harvard's victories in these contests have been gratifying, but it will not do to assume from these scores, as some people have assumed, that the forward pass is not a valuable asset and cannot win games when it is used by a team which is strong in other essential points of the game. Both Springfield and Washington and Jefferson depended almost wholly on the forward pass for advancing the ball, and when the forward pass failed they were

unable to make ground because the Harvard rush line was stronger than theirs. It is not pleasant to think of what might have happened in either of the last two games if the opposing team, in addition to its accurate and effective forward-passing, had had a rush line that could hold its own against Harvard. It is taken for granted that Harvard is using the forward pass in the secret practice, but the games have not shown that the players are very proficient in its use. The return of Mahan will doubtless strengthen this feature of the Harvard offence.

Last Saturday's game was the most interesting one seen in the Stadium in many years. The score was 9 to 3 against Harvard until a considerable part of the last period had passed, but in the concluding minutes of play the Harvard men swept down the field and scored a touchdown, which, with the goal that followed, was enough to win. Harvard scored a goal from the field in the first period. Washington and Jefferson made a touchdown and then a goal from the field in the second period; fortunately for Harvard, the attempt to kick a goal from the touchdown failed, and thus Harvard was able to win by the touchdown and goal which were made in the last period.

The visitors used the forward pass beautifully, and Harvard at first seemed utterly unable to stop them. Three forward passes in succession took the ball from the middle of the field to and across Harvard's goal line. Spiegel sent the first pass across the middle of the line to Bovil, and Goodwin made the second also to Bovil; each of these plays gained about 15 yards. On the next line-up Goodwin made a long pass to Fleming who was playing close to the east side line, and the latter caught the ball across Harvard's goal line but within the ten-yard zone in which scoring is permitted by the rules. A little later in the same period a succession of brilliant forward passes carried the ball from Washington and Jefferson's 15-yard line to Harvard's

16-yard line, and then, after one repulse, Fleming made a beautiful placement kick from scrimmage.

It looked then as though Washington and Jefferson might be able to score almost at will, but in the third and last periods Harvard was more successful in intercepting the forward passes, and the offence of the visitors seemed to go to pieces. In the third period Spiegel muffed the ball after Hardwick had kicked, and Weatherhead was lucky enough to recover it on Washington and Jefferson's 35 yard-line. Harvard then made steady gains through the rush line and advanced to the 12-yard line, where the ball was lost on an unsuccessful forward pass. The visitors kicked and Harvard at once resumed the line-plunging which had been successful; the Washington forwards were apparently not in the best physical condition and were weakening fast. At the end of the third period Harvard again had the ball on the 12-yard line, but at the beginning of the fourth period the attack failed once more, and the ball was lost on a forward pass. Washington again kicked to the middle of the field, and Harvard's last chance of scoring seemed to have vanished, but the fierce assaults of Bradlee and Hardwick and the splendid work of the Harvard rushers again carried the ball to Washington's 5-yard line. The defenders of the goal held like a rock for three downs, but on the next one Hardwick ran around Harvard's left end and touched the ball down directly under the goal posts.

The exhibition of pluck and skill that Harvard gave in the last two periods is worthy of the highest praise; everybody except the Harvard players assumed that the game was lost, but they played on with constantly increasing courage and desperation, and finally won what was a really remarkable victory. Two men scored all the points made in the game; Fleming made a touchdown and kicked a goal from the field for Washington and Jefferson, and Hardwick kicked a goal from the field and made a touchdown

and a goal for Harvard. But these two players were by no means wholly responsible for the scores. Fleming benefitted by the forward passing of his associates, and Hardwick would not have scored at all if it had not been for the work of the other men on the team; Bradlee gained quite as much ground as Hardwick, and the rush line played better than it has played at any other time this year.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	WASH. AND JEFF.
Coolidge, l.e.	r.e., McCreight
Trumbull, Sweetser, lt.	
	r.t., Wesbecher, Bridges
Pennock, l.g.	r.g., W. Younkings
Soucy, c.	c., Cruikshank
Weston, Withington, r.g.	l.g., McKean
D. P. Morgan, R. C. Curtis, Bigelow, r.t.	
lt., Paterson, V. Younkings, McDivitt	
Weatherhead, r.e.	l.e., Bovil
Watson, Swigert, q.b.	q.b., Goodwin
Hardwick, Whitney, l.h.b.	
	r.h.b., Fleming, Heyman
Bradlee, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Spiegel, Moser
McKinlock, Harris, f.b.	f.b., Young

Score—Harvard 10, Washington and Jefferson 9. Touchdowns—Hardwick, Fleming. Goal from touchdown—Hardwick. Goals from field—Hardwick, Fleming. Umpire—W. N. Morice, U of P. Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Head linesman—N. A. Tufts, Brown. Time—12-minute quarters.

BOSTON ASSOCIATION OF 1903

The class of 1903 held at the Boston Harvard Club on Monday, October 5, its monthly round table dinner. Edward Bowditch, Jr., who has recently returned from the Philippine Islands, where he held a responsible position in the administration, gave an interesting talk about affairs in the Islands.

The plans for forming a Boston Association of the class, which were first considered last spring, were perfected at this meeting; S. H. Wolcott was chosen chairman, and C. S. Penhallow, Jr., treasurer. It was decided that annual dues of \$1 should be charged to defray the necessary expenses of the association. All members of the class residing in or near Boston are requested

to send the membership fee of \$1 to C. S. Penhallow, Jr., Sears Building, Boston.

The association will hold the round table dinners regularly on the first Monday of each month at the Harvard Club, and any out-of-town members of the class who happen to be in Boston at the time will be cordially welcome.

LONG ISLAND HARVARD CLUB

The officers of the Long Island Harvard Club are: President, Edward S. Hawes, '80; vice-presidents, William Augustus White, '63, Dr. Edward H. Squibb, S.B. '78; secretary-treasurer, George Kenyon, '04, care of C. Kenyon Co., 754 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; governing committee, Fred W. Atkinson, '90, Henry J. Davenport, '00, Dr. Irving W. Fay, '86, W. I. Frothingham, '94, Rev. John H. Lathrop, '05.

The new novel, "Maid of the Mist" by John Oxenham, published by the John Lane Co., is dedicated to Frederick Caesar de Sumichrast, Associate Professor of French, emeritus. Professor de Sumichrast is living at Ealing, England.

Twenty-four Law School men have offered their services to the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau. This bureau maintains an office in Central Square, where legal advice is given gratuitously to people who are unable to engage an attorney.

H. M. Levy, '15, of New Orleans, has been elected business manager, and F. F. van den Arend, '17, of Colorado Springs, has been elected business editor of the *Harvard Musical Review*.

Waldo H. Shattuck, '16, of Woburn, Mass., and Barant H. Poucher, '16, of Glencoe, Ill., have been elected business editors of the *Harvard Monthly*.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week.

Alumni Notes

S.B. '55—Francis H. Storer, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Dean of the Bussey Institution until 1907, died at his home in Boston on July 30.

M.D. '58—Hasket Derby, A.B. (Amherst) 1855, a pioneer in American ophthalmology, died on August 22 at Falmouth Foreside, Me.

'59—Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, who was pastor of the First Congregational (Shepard Memorial) Church of Cambridge for 43 years, and from 1875 until 1901 was Secretary of the Board of Harvard Overseers, died at his home in Cambridge on August 6.

'70—Arthur H. Cutler has moved the Cutler School, which has been for more than twenty years on 50th St., to 49 and 51 East 61st St., New York City.

'82—Luther S. Anderson, general manager of the Quincy Granite Railroad, died at his home in Quincy, Mass., on September 7.

'85—Grafton D. Cushing was nominated at the primaries for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts on the Republican ticket.

'88—Rupert Norton, M.D. '93, who was assistant superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, died of typhoid fever at the hospital on June 19. Dr. Norton was a son of Professor Charles Eliot Norton.

'92—Percival Hall, president of Gallaudet College (for the Deaf), Washington, D. C., received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from George Washington University last June.

'94—Louis Bacon, Laurence P. Dodge, '08, and E. J. Fabens have formed a partnership and will continue under the old name the business of Edgerly & Crocker, brokers, at 111 Devonshire St., Boston. The old partnership has been dissolved.

'04—Walter Mason Cabot was married on July 1 at West Medway, Mass., to Miss Katharine Hixon.

'06—William B. Aspinwall is principal of the State Normal School at Worcester, Mass.,

which celebrated the 40th anniversary of its opening on September 26.

'97—Herbert C. deV. Cornwell, M.D. '00, of 40 East 41st St., New York City, was married on August 8 to Miss Dalia O. Keith.

'00—William P. Everts was married in Minneapolis on September 16 to Miss Elizabeth C. Stockwell. Mr. and Mrs. Everts will live at 41 Pilgrim Road, Longwood, Mass.

'00—Robert E. Goodwin, Joseph O. Procter, Jr., '01, LL.B. '04, and Arthur A. Ballantine, '04, LL.B. '07, are practising law together at 84 State St., Boston, under the firm name of Goodwin, Procter & Ballantine.

LL.B. '01—Harley H. Stipp, Ph.B. (Iowa College) '06, and F. D. Perry of Stipp & Perry, have formed a partnership with Vincent Starzinger, LL.B. '13, A.B. (State University of Iowa) '09, for the general practice of law under the firm name of Stipp, Perry & Starzinger. Their offices are at 1116-1129 Equitable Building, Des Moines, Ia.

'02—H. Christopher Chubb has left the law office of Walter Coulson, '89, and has opened offices in the Bay State Building, Lawrence, Mass.

'02—C. Augustus Norwood has received a third nomination to the Massachusetts Senate. He has recently been elected a member of the executive committee of the new Beverly Trust Co., Beverly, Mass.

'02—Moses Weld Ware, after an absence of three years, has returned to the history department of the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J.

'04—A son, R. H. Gardiner, 3d, was born to Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., and Mrs. Gardiner on September 29 at Needham, Mass.

'04—Roger C. Griffin is in charge of the analytical laboratory of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists, engineers and managers, 93 Broad St., Boston.

'05—John H. Cummings, LL.B. '07, who is

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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James H. Perkins, '08, New York.

Eliot Wadsworth, '08, Boston.

Francis L. H. Lee, '00, Boston.

Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Boston.

practising law at 79 West Monroe St., Chicago, is the Progressive candidate for judge of the Chicago Municipal Court in the coming election.

'05—A daughter, Mary Paul Henderson, was born to Paul G. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson at Indianapolis on July 5.

'05—A son, Henry Rathbone Patterson, Jr., was born to Henry R. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson on July 11 at Trenton, N. J.

'05—William J. Riley is in charge of the boys' club work at the Roxbury Neighborhood House, 858 Albany St., Roxbury, Mass.

'06—Philip S. Campbell died on August 17 at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'06—Robert C. Diserens was married at West Newton, Mass., on June 24 to Miss Ruth Stutson.

'06—Donald Macomber, M.D. '09, was married on June 17 at West Newton, Mass., to Miss Ethel Jaynes, daughter of Rev. Julian C. Jaynes, S.T.B. '84.

'06—Robert Withington, Ph.D. '13, is instructor in English at Indiana University, Bloomington.

'07—Robert V. Cram is instructor in Greek at Lafayette College. His address is 101 Macartney St., Easton, Pa.

'07—John Early, LL.B. '10, is practising law at 1151 Otis Building, Chicago.

'07—S. Waterson Eldridge was married in Yonkers-on-Hudson on September 5 to Miss Marion L. Roth. His address is 381 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

'07—Franklin M. Gunther, of the American Legation, Christiania, was made secretary of the American delegation to the International Conference on Spitzbergen at Christiania on June 16, and on June 24 was appointed by the President, technical delegate plenipotentiary to that Conference.

'07—A son, William Minot, Jr., was born to William Minot and Mrs. Minot on September 23.

'08—Rudolph Altrocchi has published an article entitled, "The Story of Dante's Gianni Schicchi and Regnard's *Légataire Universel*" in the Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, June, 1914. Altrocchi received the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard last June and is now instructor in Romance Languages.

'08—Clarence L. Hay was married at Ipswich, Mass., on August 5 to Miss Alice Appleton, daughter of Francis R. Appleton, '75, of New York.

'08—William J. Mack, LL.B. '10, formerly with Kraus, Alschuler & Holden, and Robert T. Mack, LL.B. '11, formerly with Mayer, Meyer, Austrian and Platt, have formed a partnership for the practice of law under the name of Mack & Mack, with offices at

2055 Continental & Commercial Bank Building, Chicago.

'08—Edward Wigglesworth was married at Milton, Mass., on June 15 to Miss Sarah Rackemann, daughter of Felix Rackemann, L. '83. Mr. and Mrs. Wigglesworth are living at 109 Chestnut St., Boston.

'09—Ralph Kelly was married at Roxbury, Mass., on June 11 to Miss Ethel Burgess. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are living in Wilkinsburg, Pa.

'09—Eugene S. Pleasonton, upon the dissolution of the firm of Smith & Pleasonton, is continuing the business as manufacturers' representative for the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., National Brake & Electric Co., Sims Co., National Regulator Co., and the Republic Flow Meters Co., at the Weightman Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

'09—William G. Wendell, son of Professor Barrett Wendell, '77, was married at Ipswich, Mass., on October 7 to Miss Ruth Appleton, daughter of Francis R. Appleton, '75, of New York City. Wendell is with R. M. Bradley & Co., real estate, 60 State St., Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Wendell will live at 18 Charles River Square, Boston.

'09—A son, Francis Leonard Whorf, was born to Isaiah H. Whorf and Mrs. Whorf on September 25.

'10—George Y. Baker is in the employ of the United States Forest Service as a forest assistant on the Olympic National Forest. His address is care of the U. S. Forest Service, Olympia, Wash.

'10—Robert Burlingham, Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons 1914, was married on September 24 at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., to Miss Dorothy T. Tiffany. Dr. and Mrs. Burlingham will reside in New York City.

'10—Archibald F. C. Fiske, formerly superintendent at Fall River, Mass., for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., has been transferred to Cincinnati. His office is at 1808 First National Bank Building, and his residence is at 2314 East Hill Ave., East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

'10—Charles J. Gale was married in Watertown, Mass., on September 9 to Miss Harriette E. Draper, daughter of Frank E. Draper, M.D. '86. Mr. and Mrs. Gale are living at 41 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.

'11—J. A. MacLaughlin, private secretary to Henry S. Breckinridge, LL.B. '10, Assistant Secretary of War, accompanied that official when he went to Europe on U. S. S. Tennessee to relieve citizens of the United States who were unable to return home because of the war.

'12—Henry R. Bowser, M.B.A. '14, is instructor in economics at Brown University. His address is 175 Thayer St., Providence, R. I.

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HARVARD ALUMN BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII



NUMBER 4

OCTOBER 21, 1914

ANNUAL MEETING OF
NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION
A PROFESSORSHIP OF HYGIENE
THE FOOTBALL ELEVEN

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VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914.

NUMBER 4.

News and Views

A War Episode.

Last week the newspapers resounded with the story that a former student of Harvard, Clarence Wiener of the class of 1900, had threatened to cut out of his will a bequest of \$10,000,000 to Harvard unless Professor Münsterberg, who has expressed himself freely in defence of his native country, should immediately end his connection with the University. We refrained from comment on the matter in order to make sure that it was not merely a sensational piece of war news. Since the appearance of our last issue the newspapers have announced further that Professor Münsterberg has tendered his resignation. Up to the present time the public has had only newspaper reports on the subject, for nothing has proceeded from the University sources of information.

It is now officially stated that, at the instance of the authorities, Professor Münsterberg's resignation has been withdrawn, and that the University cannot tolerate any suggestion that it would be willing to accept money to abridge free speech, to remove a professor, or to accept his resignation.

* * *

Free Speech.

As it appears to the BULLETIN, this whole performance has served as a useful *reductio ad absurdum* of the question of personal neutrality during the European war.

Personal neutrality is, and ought to be, as far beyond official control as personal opinion of any kind. Official neutrality is a different matter. It is the policy of our national government, and loyalty to the government, apart from all other motives, demands it of representative institutions like Harvard. But there would be an immediate violation of official neutrality if Harvard should begin to say that this, that, or the other opinion should or should not be held or expressed by any individual. A friend of Germany is no more to be silenced—when he speaks as an individual—than a friend of the Allies; and there are both among men of conspicuous association with Harvard. The question of the popularity of personal views is a separate question, on which the widest possible divergence of sympathies is to be expected.

The sentiment which has actuated the authorities in dealing with this widely advertised matter accords entirely with the Harvard tradition of freedom, and is, we believe, the sentiment of Harvard men in general. There must be even greater unanimity among them regarding such a procedure as that with which the suddenly famous Mr. Wiener is credited. It has been well said, in effect, that if he thinks so meanly of Harvard as to believe she desires an accession of millions on the terms proposed he should certainly look about and bestow them elsewhere.

**Professor
Lee.**

The physical well-being of the undergraduate is a topic of perennial importance. Of the many reasons why the Freshman Halls have commended themselves to the public, the fact that they provide suitably for the health of their young inhabitants is by no means the least. It is a happy circumstance that just when they are going into use a new professorship of hygiene is instituted. At the opening of the present term, Dr. Roger I. Lee, recently appointed to this professorship, began his duties. In response to the BULLETIN's request, he has written an account of the new foundation and a statement of what it hopes to accomplish.

Dr. Lee graduated at Harvard with the class of 1902. After taking his medical degree in 1905, he established himself in practice in Boston, and has held the posts of visiting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital and Instructor in Medicine at the Harvard Medical School. In the terms under which the new chair is established, it is provided that "the holder of such professorship shall be a regularly educated physician of marked ability and industry, and of a temperament likely to enable him to elicit the confidence of young men." Dr. Lee was chosen as the man thus defined in advance. His qualifications for the work he has undertaken are exceptional. It is obvious that the task itself offers rare opportunities.

* * *

**The
Business
School.**

The Bureau of Business Research in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration is constantly extending its activities. Last year the BULLETIN gave some of the facts about its system of accounts for retail shoe-dealers, a system based on the work of fourteen field agents, and now in successful operation

in twenty-two states of the Union and in Canada. Its practical value has been endorsed by many trade papers and by the association of wholesale dealers in shoes. It is merely part of a movement towards a more scientific study of the whole problem of distribution in trade. Preliminary studies of the same sort have been made in the drug and jewelry trades. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce has adopted a system of accounts for clothing based on the Harvard System. Other universities are in correspondence with Harvard regarding this new work, which our Business School is promoting with every desire to avoid unnecessary duplications of effort.

In July the Business School issued a "Harvard System of Accounts for Retail Grocers", based on its cumulative experience in the study of the shoe trade, its preliminary studies in the marketing of other commodities, and its special research in the grocery business. Three field agents have been at work on this new enterprise. The trade papers have been urging it upon individual grocers, many of whom are adopting the system in exchange for figures from their books. It is a form of specialization highly characteristic of the age in which we live.

If there were any doubt that graduates of our colleges want something of the sort provided by the School of Business Administration, it would be removed by comparing the number of first-year students of 1913 and 1914, numbering respectively 54 and 99.

* * *

**Federation
Business.**

At the meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs at Fall River on Saturday last there were many evidences of useful activity on the part of this or-

ganization. Two of the projects brought forward will have a special interest for the alumni at large. One of them has been proposed before—namely that steps be taken to organize an Alumni Day at Cambridge, such as our friends at New Haven instituted last year. This is a day on which the alumni may return to the University not solely for an athletic event or a College festival, such as Commencement, but at a time when they may see the University in actual operation, visit its class-rooms, museums and laboratories, and thus form an acquaintance with its contemporary daily life. The project seems the more likely to be carried out because the president of the Federation was instructed by vote to appoint a committee to act upon the matter in co-operation, if need be, with the Alumni Association, the Associated Harvard Clubs and the College authorities. It looks very much as if the present academic year would not pass without a trial of the experiment.

The second proposal concerned individuals rather than the organized alumni. It was that some systematic provision be made for showing the visiting alumnus what is to be seen at Cambridge. This, it was held, could be accomplished through making arrangements by which anyone who wants to see new buildings or other portions of the University equipment may apply at a specified place in Cambridge and there find a guide who will treat him as a Missourian. Who the guides are to be, where they should be sought, how the arrangement is to be made familiar to the large body of the alumni—these and other matters are points of detail to be determined in due time. It is another experiment well worth trying.

The reports from the various committees—on relations with the University and with secondary schools, on book prizes, on scholarships—and the

discussion which each of them provoked, afforded the strongest of tokens that the Federation is seizing its opportunities of service to the University.

* * *

Visiting Physicians.

A good practice at the Medical School was inaugurated last year when Dr. William S. Thayer of Johns Hopkins spent a week in Boston as Visiting Physician, Pro Tem., at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and Visiting Lecturer in Medicine at Harvard. The plan thus instituted brings into our local scheme of instruction a distinguished visitor who gives various student exercises, makes ward visits just as he would at home, and thus affords the students and the medical staff an opportunity to learn the methods of men from other places.

In the week beginning October 26 Dr. Thomas Lewis, Assistant Physician and Lecturer on Cardiac Pathology in the University College Hospital of London, editor of *Heart*, an important medical journal, will perform this temporary service in Boston. Dr. Lewis, a leader in the newer methods of studying the heart, is ranked among the highest authorities on cardiac function. His coming to Boston is a happy instance of the intercourse of science, unbroken by war.

* * *

The New Trees.

A member of the class of '83 writes to inform us that there was an error in our recent statement that his class provided the funds for planting the four new elms that have just been placed in the Yard. Eighty-three gave one of the trees; the other three have been provided by extra subscriptions. "I am just writing you this", says our correspondent, "to let you know that the 'talk-fest' on trees in the BULLETIN has borne fruit." This is a pleasant item of news, in which we are confident that there will be general satisfaction.

New England Federation of Harvard Clubs

THE seventh annual meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs was held in Fall River, Mass., last Saturday; the members of the Harvard Club of that city were the hosts. The sessions of the Federation were divided between the business meeting, which was held in the forenoon at the Fall River Golf Club, at Somerset Junction, and the dinner in the evening at the Quequechan Club in Fall River. Although the rain interfered with the program of out-of-door sports that had been arranged for the afternoon, it did not in the least dampen the enthusiasm of the men who were present at the meeting.

President Lowell was one of the speakers at the dinner. Dr. James Lloyd Wellington, '38, of Swansea, Mass., who is 96 years old and the oldest living alumnus of Harvard, attended both the business meeting and the dinner; he had a rousing reception.

Charles G. Saunders, '67, of Lawrence, president of the Federation, presided both morning and evening. The business session was devoted to the reports from various officers and committees. Hermann F. Clarke, '05, of Boston, secretary of the Federation, reported that there are now 24 Harvard clubs in the organization, and that these clubs have a total membership of more than 6000 Harvard men.

James D. Phillips, '97, of Boston, reporting for the Committee on Relations to the University, advocated the establishment of an "Alumni Day", such as is held annually by Yale. After some discussion, the matter was referred to a committee to consult with President Lowell and representatives of the Alumni Association and the Associated Harvard Clubs.

The report of Joseph S. Ford, '94, of Exeter, chairman of the Committee on Relations with Secondary Schools, caused some debate about the advisability

of admission to the College by certificate as well as by examination.

The report of Hector L. Belisle, '96, of Fall River, chairman of the Committee on Organization, precipitated a lively discussion about the division of Harvard Clubs in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut into smaller organizations. Representatives of those states expressed the opinion that such a division would not be wise because of the present small membership of the State clubs. Mr. Belisle reported that a movement was on foot to restore the Harvard Club of Taunton, Mass., where there are about 80 Harvard men. An effort is also being made to have the Keene, N. H., Club join the Federation.

Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, of Boston, in his report for the Committee on Prizes, advocated the award of prizes next year to students in the high schools of New Bedford, Taunton and Fall River, provided the funds of the Federation permit.

The Committee on Scholarships, M. A. DeW. Howe, '87, chairman, reported that three Federation Scholarships had been awarded—to C. H. Blacker, of Colchester, Conn., A. D. McLean, of Plymouth, Mass., and E. J. Pratt, of Brookline.

The invitation from the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club to hold the eighth annual meeting in Springfield, Mass., was accepted.

The following officers of the Federation for the ensuing year were elected, after the report of the nominating committee had been submitted by Rev. Charles T. Billings, '84, of Lowell, and accepted by the meeting.

President—George Wigglesworth, '74, of Milton, Mass.; vice-president, Oliver W. Huntington, '81, of Newport, R. I.; secretary, Hermann F. Clarke, '05, of Boston; treasurer, Martin A. Taylor, '80, of Haverhill, Mass.; honorary vice-presi-

dents, President A. Lawrence Lowell, '77, of Cambridge; John D. Long, '57, of Hingham, Mass.; Henry M. Rogers, '62, of Boston; Chauncey C. Sheldon, '70, of Lynn; John C. Brinsmade, '74, of Washington, Conn.; D. W. Abercrombie, '76, of Worcester; William H. Schwartz, '79, of Bangor; John T. Bullard, '84, of New Bedford; Spencer Borden, Jr., '94, of Fall River; Joseph S. Ford, '94, of Exeter.

About 125 men were at the dinner in the evening. The speakers were: President Lowell; Samuel J. Elder, of Boston, who represented Yale University; Professor Charles H. Grandgent, of the Department of Modern Languages; and Hector L. Belisle, '96, superintendent of Schools in Fall River.

President Lowell spoke about the Freshman Dormitories and the recent agreement among the undergraduate clubs to defer all solicitations for membership until the sophomore year.

Mr. Elder made a speech that was at times amusing, and again eloquent. Professor Grandgent was very witty. Mr. Belisle welcomed the visitors to Fall River; he said he was glad to see the growing spirit of democracy in the College.

The meeting of the Federation was a complete success in every way. The Fall River men were most generous in their hospitality, and the visitors went home with a high opinion of it. The distinction of having gone the longest distance to attend the meeting belongs to Joseph T. Stearns, '99, of Burlington, Vt., but Nathan Clifford, '90, of Portland, Me., was not far behind. After the dinner, Howard Elliott, '81, chairman of the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., provided a special car for the men who wanted to go to Boston.

The committee of the Federation in charge of the dinner consisted of: Martin A. Taylor, '89, of Haverhill, Mass.; Joseph Shattuck, '92, of Springfield; James G. Blaine, 3d, '11, of Providence; Dr. H. G. Wilbur, '86, of Fall River;

and Charles D. Davol, '06, of Fall River.

The various clubs in the Federation were represented by the following delegates:

Boston—Howard Elliott, '81, Roger Pierce, '04, J. D. Phillips, '97, A. J. Garceau, '91, John H. Harwood, '93, William Sabine, '06, C. P. Harrington, '06, A. W. Soule, '06, Stephen W. Phillips, '95, Irving Elting, '78, A. F. Clarke, '77, Thomas K. Cummins, '84, Odin Roberts, '86, S. H. Thorndike, '90, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93, George Wigglesworth, '74, M. A. DeW. Howe, '87.

Lynn—Luther Atwood, '83, M. C. Smith, D.M.D. '98.

Lawrence—Charles G. Saunders, '67.

Haverhill—M. A. Taylor, '89.

Hingham—C. C. Lane, '04.

Somerville—S. C. Earle, '94.

Worcester—Walter L. Jennings, '89, R. K. Shaw, '94, James Green, '62.

Connecticut Valley—H. G. Chapin, '82, J. Shattuck, '92, Edward A. Harriman, '88.

Lowell—Frederic C. Weld, '86.

Rhode Island—George P. Winship, '93, C. L. Olds, Jr., '05, O. W. Huntington, '81, Charles H. Titus, '72, James G. Blaine, 3d, '11, Rev. W. S. Jones, Dv. '00.

New Bedford—F. H. Taber, '04, John M. Bullard, '13, Oliver Prescott, '89, O. S. Cook, L.L.B. '96, Dr. John T. Bullard, '84, M. R. Brownell, '02, Dr. C. D. Burt.

Vermont—Joseph T. Stearns, '99, William B. C. Stickney, '65.

Maine—Nathan Clifford, '90.

New York—Thomas W. Slocum, '90.

Taunton—Frank A. Hubbard, '73, Arthur R. Crandall, '92, S. P. Hall, '10.

Fall River—Hector L. Belisle, '96, James M. Morton, L.L.B. '61, James M. Morton, Jr., '91, Spencer Borden, Jr., '94, Robert A. Dean, '03, Fernald L. Hanson, '98, Harry P. Brown, '03, P. E. Truesdale, M.D. '98, J. H. Gifford, M.D. '84, G. L. Richards, M.D. '86, Charles R. Cummings, '92, Ellis Gifford, '06, W. W. Marvell, D.M.D. '00, O. K. Hawes, '92, C. E. Jackson, '02, William C. Gray, '96, Newton R. Gifford, '12, Harold S. R. Buffinton, '09, Paul Gifford, '12, J. H. Bowen, '88, J. Whitney Bowen, '12, Charles D. Davol, '06, W. J. Speers, D.M.D. '02, Israel Brayton, '96, Leeds Burchard, '06, Russell H. Leonard, '10, Dr. A. J. Abbe, '81, William E. Fuller, Jr., '92, Randall N. Durfee, '89, Dr. H. G. Wilbur, '86, Dr. R. W. French, '07, Sidney H. Borden, '07, Robert R. Borden, '06, Edward Brayton, '10, William F. Hooper, '68, Frank S. Almy, '96, Thomas Almy, '05, Thomas B. Bassett, '05, William L. S. Brayton, '96, John B. Cummings, '13.

The New Professorship of Hygiene

By DR. ROGER I. LEE.

SOME years ago, a graduate of Harvard gave to the College a considerable sum of money "for the permanent foundation and the liberal maintenance, in the undergraduate department of said college, of a full professorship of hygiene." For the holder of the professorship, the foundation stipulates that "his duties shall include an earnest personal interest in the physical welfare of the undergraduates—and an intimate personal intercourse with them as far as this can be had without officiousness on his part, to the end that he may proffer advice in a spirit of friendliness and be easily approached by such of them as desire his counsel. It shall be the duty of the professor both by advice and by personal interest to encourage especially open air exercise and sports and to take a particular care that undergraduates of sedentary and studious habits be made acquainted with the importance of physical recreation."

Thus it appears that the Professor of Hygiene will have the general oversight of the health of the students, and that the aims of the foundation, as expressed by the founder himself, are preventive.

The College has had for some years an exceedingly competent system of taking care of the sick boys by means of the Medical Adviser and the Stillman Infirmary. It is not the intent that this system shall be disturbed in the least. Dr. Bailey will still be the Medical Adviser, will have charge of the sick students, and will control the excuses for sickness.

The Professor of Hygiene will also have supervision in a general way over the various athletic and recreative activities of the student body. Arrangements have already been made so that the physicians and surgeons in charge of special athletic activities shall be responsible to him. This, it is hoped, will

result in a uniform and more satisfactory system of overseeing the bodily welfare of those partaking in student athletics. At present there is a wide difference of opinion in regard to the good or harm arising from indulgence in competitive athletics. Athletes themselves differ on the question whether it is beneficial or harmful for an undergraduate to participate in two major university sports in one year. Already certain investigations have been planned with the hope of obtaining accurate data on the effect of the participation in various forms of athletics.

From the very nature of the problem, a goodly part of the work must be intensely personal. There will be opportunity for any undergraduate to consult the Professor of Hygiene on any subject. The average undergraduate, in common with the average person, usually takes illness seriously, but has much to learn in the more important task of keeping himself well. There would seem to be a large field for the quiet and sane instruction of a considerable body of young men in the proper methods of safeguarding their bodily welfare. While the Professor of Hygiene is of course a College official, his records will not be a part of the College records, or available to the College Office. The attitude will be that of physician towards patient and equally confidential.

Of course the University through the Medical Adviser, the surgeons to the various athletic teams, and many of the Faculty and friends of the College, has in the past accomplished much good by wise counsel to many students on the principles of physical welfare. The new professorship is an attempt to systematize the scattering efforts of the past.

On January 6, 1914, the Faculty passed the following vote: "That in 1914-15 and thereafter every freshman shall be examined physically at the be-

gining of the academic year." This action on the part of the Faculty made it possible to undertake an adequate supervision of the students' bodily welfare. This examination is now being held for the first time under the charge of the Professor of Hygiene. Letters have already been sent to each student asking him to have his family physician fill out on an enclosed blank a few simple questions as to the family and past history of the Freshman. The family physician and the parents were urged to include any suggestions they might care to make. This letter was undertaken as a sort of experiment. It was thought that it would serve as notice to the freshman of the examination. The response to these letters has been most surprising and most gratifying. Instead of the expected rather scattering and perfunctory reply, the family physicians and the parents have manifested a large degree of interest and enthusiasm. Nearly every letter has had some suggestion to make, usually in the form of asking for systematic supervised out-door exercise. It would seem, therefore, from the nature of the replies that the general public is quite in accord with the clear-sighted views of the donor of this foundation. In the replies there was not a single discordant note, nor a suggestion that there was any objection to the proposed examination. On the contrary, the family physicians and parents of the incoming freshmen seemed anxious to have such a physical examination, and such supervision of the physical welfare of the College students, as the College hopes to carry out.

Another striking result of these replies lies in the large number of boys who have had or are now having some pathological condition which makes supervision very desirable. It had been supposed that these boys would be a very healthy lot, and of course most of them are. But about fifteen per cent. of the replies show some past or present trouble with the heart or kidneys. The importance of careful examination and obser-

vation of those students is obvious. At the time of writing, the replies are not all in, and it is fair to assume that fifteen per cent. is an unduly large proportion. But the number is surprisingly large, and certainly shows the desirability of some systematic supervision to take the place of the oversight which, when it occurs, is now purely voluntary. It is intended to follow up the examinations with recommendations suited to each case.

A most important feature of the examination is the opportunity afforded to get in touch with the students. A considerable number have never been examined before and are quick to grasp the opportunity of asking the examining physician for the solution of some physical problem that had been a source of perplexity. In the future it is hoped to extend the systematic examination to every class in College.

The whole problem of conservation of health and the prevention of disease is only beginning to receive the attention it deserves. In Harvard College a committee appointed by the Board of Overseers has been studying for some years the question as it affects the student body. This committee has already collected data which will be valuable in outlining the future activity of this foundation. The possibilities of usefulness are very large. No attempt has been made to define or limit its scope. The enthusiastic reception of the first efforts of the work seems very auspicious.

ADDRESSES BY PROFESSOR PRAY

On May 22 Professor J. S. Pray addressed the students in landscape architecture and others at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, on the Harvard Graduate School of Landscape Architecture, and the opportunities it offers for the study of city planning. On June 5, at the fifth annual conference of the Mayors and other City Officials of the State of New York, at Auburn, N. Y., he read a paper on "The Survey for a City Plan."

The School of Architecture

BY PROFESSOR H. L. WARREN.

THE School of Architecture at Harvard University opens its work this year under very encouraging conditions, and that in spite of the great loss which it has suffered in the withdrawal of Professor Duquesne, owing to the European war.

Hitherto the School of Architecture has been one of the schools grouped under the Graduate Schools of Applied Science, together with the Schools of Landscape Architecture, Engineering, Forestry, and some of the more distinctly scientific branches. Owing to the union of the School of Engineering of Harvard University with the School of Engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Faculty of the Graduate Schools of Applied Science ceases to exist, and the Corporation has therefore established a separate Faculty which includes the School of Architecture and the School of Landscape Architecture. The school, therefore, begins its work this year as an entirely independent school, with its own faculty, on the same basis as the Law School, the Medical School, or the Divinity School. It has already had, for some years, its own building, which gives it undoubtedly the best equipment of any architectural school in the country. During the summer some changes have been made in the interior of Robinson Hall, which improve still further its facilities and make provision for a larger number of students.

The registration this year shows a very encouraging increase. Last year there were in Architecture twenty-nine students, and in Landscape Architecture twenty-four. This year there are in Architecture forty-four students and in Landscape Architecture twenty-nine, a total of seventy-three students registered in the School.

Another satisfactory feature of the present enrollment is the increase in the number of regular students. Last year

there were in Architecture nine special students, and this year there are thirteen special students and thirty-one regular students. The number of regular students in Architecture is this year therefore greater than the total number of regulars and specials in Architecture last year.

In addition to students regularly enrolled in the School of Architecture there is also a considerable body of Harvard College undergraduates, who are taking some of the preparatory courses as part of their undergraduate work. Most of these students intend after graduation to continue their work in the School of Architecture.

It is interesting to note that the University of Cambridge in England has recently adopted a plan, quite similar to that in Harvard College, of allowing certain preparatory architectural subjects to count for the Bachelor of Arts degree. Indeed, the University of Cambridge has gone somewhat further than Harvard College in this direction. It has established a separate School of Architecture as one of the regular undergraduate courses. The relation between this work done for the Bachelor's degree and the later professional work required for the examinations of the Royal Institute of British Architects, is analogous to the relationship which exists between the preparatory courses in architecture in Harvard College and the course required for the professional degree in the Harvard School of Architecture.

Another noteworthy sign of progress in the School of Architecture is the fact that there is an increased number of graduates of architectural schools coming to our school to take advanced work for the Master's degree in architecture. There are this year seven such students, three of them graduates of the School of Architecture of the University of Illinois, and one each from the Schools of

Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania, Washington University, St. Louis; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; and the University of Texas.

The student body is thoroughly national in character and comes from as many as seventeen different states in the Union. Of the special students six are from Massachusetts, and one each from Alabama, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Shanghai, China. Of the regular students, eighteen are graduates of Harvard College, three of the University of Illinois, and one each from the University of Arkansas, Beloit College, Ill., Bishop's College, Quebec; Occidental College, California; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Dartmouth College, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, University of Texas, and Washington University, St. Louis. But of the eighteen Harvard College graduates five come from outside Massachusetts, so that of the total number of students in the school, twenty are from Massachusetts and the other twenty-four from elsewhere in the United States and abroad.

In the work of the school a very interesting experiment is being tried this year in co-operation with the Department of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the students in the Architectural Club in Boston, in the work in design. By way of experiment during the first half-year, joint problems will be simultaneously given to the three groups of students. These are to be judged by a joint jury, avoiding in the judgment the making of any comparison between one school and another. The grades given will simply be the individual grades for each student which will count in his work. It is hoped that a feature of this co-operation may be joint exhibitions. If the experiment succeeds, it is likely to be continued during the second half-year. It should afford increased stimulus to the students in their work, but it is hoped that the method to be followed will avoid the undesirable features of rivalry

between different schools, which have sometimes shown themselves when several schools of architecture have competed. The Interscholastic Competitions, held annually during the last three years, have not been free from this objection. It is expected that this method of joint work with the Institute of Technology and the Architectural Club will take the place, at any rate for the present, of the Interscholastic Competitions hitherto held.

All the Schools of Architecture, our own included, have suffered by the withdrawal of the French teachers of architectural design on their staffs, owing to the war; but the work in design in our School of Architecture is starting out with such enthusiasm as to give good ground for hope that the loss will not result in any appreciable falling off in the quality of the work. In order in part to make good this loss, a new appointment is to be made for instructor in the more elementary courses in design, leaving Professor Humphreys free to devote most of his time to the advanced work.

The re-arrangements in the interior of Robinson Hall have greatly improved the facilities for work in landscape architecture, making it possible to place the drawing rooms for the students of this subject in close proximity to the library of landscape architecture, at the same time that more space is gained in the main drawing room on the second floor for the students of architecture to whose use this room is now entirely devoted. It is clear that in both architecture and landscape architecture the aim of the school to give the highest type of professional training in these subjects, adapted to the needs of college graduates and for advanced special students, is being more and more recognized and appreciated.

Of the recent holders of our travelling fellowships, Mr. Rhodes Robertson (A.B. '07, M. Arch. '10), has just returned from his two years of travel and study in Europe, bringing interesting work with him. Mr. J. H. Forsyth

(S.B. in Arch. U. of P. '08, M. Arch. '13), has been spending the summer in Europe conducting a party of architectural students and, being on the spot, it seemed desirable that in spite of the war he should continue in Europe. He will spend the winter in residence at the American Academy in Rome. Mr. L. E. Mowery (A.B., Carleton, Minn., M.Arch. '14) awarded the Robinson Fellowship,

has been advised to remain in this country and postpone taking advantage of his fellowship until conditions in Europe are more settled. This advice was given to Mr. Mowery in view of the fact that the trustees of the American Academy in Rome although keeping the academy open, are, on the advice of the Department of State, not sending out new students.

Gardiner M. Lane, '81

IN the death of Gardiner M. Lane, Harvard loses a fine mind, a constant supporter and a loyal friend. His friends lose a strong, lovable and kindly man. The business world loses a man of the highest character and the purest motives.

It was my fortune to be thrown with Lane from the time we were boys together in Cambridge, going through the High School there and seeing much of each other at our respective homes. Since then, although we lived in different parts of the country, we kept up our friendship and I saw much of Lane when in the East and occasionally in the West.

In College, Lane showed the strength and analytical power of his intellect by his high scholastic standing. Many of his classmates thought that he would devote his life to study and teaching, and, following in the footsteps of his father, Professor George Martin Lane, become one of the prominent classical scholars of the United States. He chose otherwise, and the intellectual strength which he showed in College attracted attention soon after he entered the field of business. On the Union Pacific his work needed a man with ability to study, analyze and make exhaustive investigations. He used to talk with me about it and, although my work on the Burlington was along different lines, I could appreciate how valuable and thorough he was. In fact, Lane's habit of thoroughness helped to make him the strong man that he was in the business world. I had

several purely business transactions with him, and I was much impressed with the care that he took to know all about his subject before coming to a conclusion.

Another strong point in Lane's career was the high standard he set for himself in business life. He was scrupulously careful and honest in statement and in purpose, and his influence was always used in favor of the cleanest and soundest business practices.

Lane was successful in a material way, probably more so than any of his classmates, but his great sense of duty to those less fortunate than himself and to the community at large led him to share his income with them.

By money, advice, and, what is still harder to give, time, he was constantly helping all kinds of people and all kinds of charities, and doing it in a simple, quiet manner, which showed clearly what a loyal, high-minded gentleman he was.

His power for good in the world would have been much greater in the next ten years of his life than in the last, and he used to talk with me about his hope that he could devote more time to charitable, artistic and intellectual pursuits and less to the material side of life.

He will be mourned by many whom he has befriended and who cannot make public their gratitude to and appreciation of him. I am glad of the opportunity to write these few words for his many silent and admiring friends and for myself.

HOWARD ELLIOTT, '81.

October 15, 1914.

Portrait of Dr. Fitz



At a full meeting of the Medical Faculty, with President Lowell in the chair, on Friday evening, October 2, a portrait of Dr. Reginald Heber Fitz, by Mr. I. M. Gaugengigl of Boston, was presented to the School. On behalf of more than one hundred participants in the gift, former associates and pupils of Dr. Fitz, who died September 30, 1913, Dr. Harold C. Ernst read a note of presentation. A photograph of the portrait is reproduced herewith.

In the BULLETIN for October 8, 1913, Dr. J. B. Blake, Assistant Professor of Surgery, wrote: "Dr. Fitz's name is familiar to every student of medicine in every corner of the globe. He may fairly be described as having been the foremost physician in the United States, during the past fifteen years. He died when the years of his life were three score and ten, surely years of labor, but not of sorrow. His death is mourned throughout the world."

The Football Eleven

LAST Saturday's football game was another close squeeze for the Harvard football eleven, but, after a hard struggle, it succeeded in defeating Tufts, 13 to 6, in the Stadium. The game surpassed in interest even the one with Washington and Jefferson on the preceding Saturday. Although Tufts was never ahead, in the third period it tied the score and had the chance, by kicking a goal from a touchdown, to take the lead, as Harvard had missed a goal earlier. Moreover, the team from College Hill was constantly threatening and seemed to be able to make ground almost at will by a new variation of the "Minnesota shift", a formation which enables the attacking side to throw three or four men against one of the defenders.

Harvard had heard a good deal about the Tufts forward passes and had prepared an effective defence against that style of play, but practically all the gains of the visitors were made by running with the ball. In anticipation of repeated forward passes, the Harvard rush line was spread out very thin, and therefore was easily pierced by the Tufts backs, who were protected and aided by the other men on the team. The Tufts formation afforded plenty of variety, it almost completely concealed the ball, and it worked with astonishing quickness, which was due principally to the fact that the centre, when he put the ball in play, faced his own backs and threw the ball directly to them. As far as is known, no other team has ever departed from the tradition that the centre should stand with his face towards his opponents, as the other men in the rushline stand. Some of the experts who had seen the Tufts innovation predicted that it would not work well against a strong eleven, but it was successful on Saturday, and apparently nothing can be urged against it if the back who takes the ball intends to run towards either end of the line.

The centre is inevitably thrown by his opponent as soon as the ball has been put in play, and therefore his usefulness as an interferer is ended.

Tufts gained many more yards than Harvard, and would probably have won the game if it had not been for two things—poor judgment by the man who ran the team, and many penalties for violations of the rules. The penalties were inflicted by the officials because the Tufts backs did not in all cases come to a complete rest after they had made their shift and before the ball was put in play. These decisions cost the Tufts men many yards just when they were moving, apparently with irresistible force, towards the Harvard goal line. Even when Tufts was steadily gaining with its new formation, the quarterback occasionally tried a forward pass, but it failed almost invariably; if he had persisted in giving the ball to the backs, he would have gained much more ground, for Harvard did not succeed in stopping the play until almost the end of the game, when the Tufts men were tired and worn out. All in all, Harvard was fortunate.

It was a substitute team that faced Tufts, and none of the coaches would have been greatly surprised if the visitors had won. The only regular man in the Harvard back-field was Bradlee; he played beautifully, on the defence as well as on the offence. Coolidge and Weatherhead, ends, Trumbull, tackle, and Soucy, centre, were the only players in the rush line who are certain to be first choice for the Yale game, although Weston, who played guard on Saturday, is the best guard now in sight. All the other positions were filled by substitutes, most of whom have had little experience in running their own plays or stopping strong opponents. Trumbull was hurt in the play by which Harvard scored its first touchdown, and a substitute then took his place. The other regulars played until it was evident that the game

had been won. They were tired when they went to the locker building.

Harvard was not very strong on the defence. The only other possible explanation of Harvard's poor showing is that the Tufts formation can not be stopped; Harvard, at any rate, could not stop it. On the other hand, Harvard offence was usually effective when it had to be. It was stopped once inside Tufts's 5-yard line, but the team made the most of its other opportunities to score. Bradlee did the greater part of the ground-gaining, but the other backs and the line helped him at the critical moments. Harvard tried five forward passes, only one of which was successful. There were very few errors by either side. Although it had rained for the 24 hours immediately preceding the game and the ground was wet and slippery, only one kick was muffed, and the fumbles were infrequent.

Neither team scored in the first period, although Tufts, with its new formation, made repeated long gains and apparently would have carried the ball the length of the field if it had not been for the violations of the rule referred to above. Tufts also made one pretty forward pass in this period. In the second period, after the ball had gone back and forth, Harvard got it near the middle of the field, and by a long series of rushes, some short and some long, carried it across the goal line. Soucy failed to kick a goal from the touchdown.

Harvard had the kickoff at the beginning of the third period. Parks, the Tufts quarterback, ran the ball back to the middle line. From that point Tufts carried the ball steadily up the field, and, although one penalty of 15 yards was inflicted, made a touchdown directly under the Harvard goal posts. Parks missed the goal, and the score was tied. After an exchange of kicks, Harvard advanced from her own 45-yard line to Tufts's 4-yard line, but there the ball was surrendered after four attempts to score. A little later Tufts attempted to make a forward pass near her own goal, but

McKinlock caught the ball on Tufts's 33-yard line; a series of line-plunges then enabled Harvard to score the second touchdown, and Soucy kicked the goal. During the rest of the game Tufts in desperation tried many long forward passes, but none of them were successful.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.	TUFTS.
T. J. Coolidge, Greene, C. C. Coolidge, I.e.	r.e., Bennett, Sanborn
R. C. Curtis, I.t.	r.t., Turner, Murphy
Withington, Underwood, I.g.	r.g., Thorndike
Soucy, Wallace, c.	c., Richardson
Weston, r.g.	I.g., Tobin, Schlotterbach
Trumbull, Bigelow, r.t.	I.t., O'Donnell
Weatherhead, L. Curtis, r.e.	I.e., Stankard
Swigert, Watson, q.b.	q.b., Parks, Bratt
Bradlee, Harris, I.h.b.	r.h.b., Wescott
Whitney, Rollins, r.h.b.	I.h.b., Hadley
McKinlock, f.b.	f.b., Angell, Sanborn

Score—Harvard 13, Tufts 6. Touchdowns—Bradlee 2, Angell. Goal from touchdown—Soucy. First downs—Harvard 12, Tufts 17. Penalties—Harvard 35 yards, Tufts 50 yards. Referee—W. R. Okeson, Lehigh. Umpire—David L. Fultz, Brown. Head linesman—G. N. Bankart, Dartmouth. Time of quarters—12 minutes.

Saturday's game furnished cumulative evidence that the forward pass can not be depended on to make consistent gains against a carefully arranged defence, but it showed also that the forward pass is a constant threat which adds strength to the offence; in other words, when a team throws its players back in order to give protection against the forward pass, the rush line is weakened and the side with the ball has a good chance of making ground by carrying the ball. If the Harvard rush-line had not been weakened on Saturday by the placing of so many men in the backfield, Tufts would have been much less successful with its shift.

It is hoped that the Harvard team struck its low level last week, and that hereafter steady improvement will follow. Several of the injured men have reported or will soon report for duty. Captain Brickley is still in the hospital and will stay there several days.

He will not be able to scrimmage again this season; there is a bare possibility that if a good opportunity came in the Yale game for a try at a field goal and a score was needed he might be permitted to kick the ball, but the chance that he will be allowed to do even that is extremely small. However much the Harvard coaches may want to win the Yale game, their desires are not strong enough to justify the risk of serious injury to any individual. It is safe to assume, therefore, that Brickley's football days have ended, as he will graduate next June.

Logan, the quarterback, is not making very rapid progress toward recovery from the recent injury to his shoulder and collar bone; two or three weeks may elapse before he will be in condition to resume practice. D. P. Morgan, the tackle, who broke a small bone in his hand, also will be out of the game for about the same period. But the other cripples are better off. Pennock took part in the practice last Monday, and Hardwick can play next Saturday if he is needed in the game. Smith, one of the injured ends, has reported for duty. Mahan is steadily improving and will probably be ready for the Michigan game, a week from next Saturday, but his injury is such that his leg may give way on the first play he tries to make; on the other hand, it may not bother him again this season.

Brickley will be tremendously missed, of course, but a backfield made up of Hardwick, Mahan, and Bradlee will be much above the average. Mahan is a fair drop-kicker, and all three of the men punt well and can advance the ball when they are supported by a capable rush line. Rollins and McKinlock are just now the first substitutes, but the coaches think that Francke may develop into a first-class back. It has been commonly supposed that Francke would be used in the rushline, but he is more familiar with the backfield, and will be tried there; if he does not make a good impression as a plunging back, he will be shifted into

the line. Francke also is an excellent kicker.

It is safe to say in general that if no more injuries occur, the backfield will be satisfactory after Logan has returned. The trouble with the team is in the rushline, which is far weaker than usual. Almost all the ends, now that Hardwick has gone back of the line, are inexperienced, and none of them are as strong as they might be. Coolidge and Weatherhead are still in the lead, but Smith may force one of them off the team.

Soucy is a good centre, and Wallace, his substitute, is steadily improving. Pennock, of course, is in the highest class of guards, and Trumbull is not only an excellent tackle but also a source of great inspiration to the other players. He was cut over the eye in the Tufts game but will be able to play again next Saturday; he is acting as captain during Brickley's absence from the field. But a good guard and a good tackle are needed. Weston seems now to be the best guard after Pennock, but there is little to choose between Weston and Withington; both are fairly strong on the defence, but their work on the offence is not up to the mark. R. C. Curtis has been playing tackle since Morgan was hurt; Curtis plays hard and skilfully, but is not big enough for the place. Sweetser is still incapacitated by injuries. Bigelow, who has been moved from centre to tackle, is considerably heavier than Morgan and may turn out to be a more effective player. Parson, who was one of the big men on the university crew last June, has joined the football squad, and before long he will have a chance to show what he can do in the rushline; Parson played football at school, but has devoted his attention to rowing since he came to College. Elken is another promising candidate for the line.

As has been said a good many times, the rushline is the most important part of a football eleven. Even phenomenal backs can not accomplish much behind a weak rushline, but very poor backs can

consistently gain ground when the forwards are first-class men, well welded together. For this reason the weakness of the Harvard rushline is a serious matter. The coaches appreciate their difficulties and are doing their best to overcome them, but they can not provide the material. The plain fact is that the outlook for the team, because of the unsatisfactory condition of the line, is the worst Harvard has had in many years, and those who know most about the circumstances are the least sanguine about the important games of the season. If Haughton had had at his disposal this fall all the men who were counted on at the end of last year he would without much doubt have turned out the best eleven Harvard has ever put in the field, but the indications now are that the team will be the weakest he has coached.

In order to give the candidates practice in handling and passing the ball, several members of the Alerts of Hamilton, Ontario, have been induced to come to Cambridge. These Canadians play the Rugby game in which passing is one of the most important features; their skill and boldness in making both short and long passes have been a revelation to the Harvard men who have seen them in the Stadium during the past two or three days. It is hoped that the visitors may be able to teach some of this dexterity. For, although Haughton is extremely conservative in using the forward pass, he appreciates its usefulness, and it will doubtless be an important part of the

Harvard offence before the end of the season.

The games remaining on the schedule are likely to be trying ones. He would be a bold man who would now predict that Harvard will win all of them. They are:

Oct. 24.—Penn. State.

Oct. 31.—Michigan.

Nov. 7.—Princeton.

Nov. 14.—Brown.

Nov. 21.—Yale, at New Haven.

MR. WHITING'S CONCERTS

Mr. Arthur Whiting of New York, who for several years has given at Harvard and other colleges a series of expositions of music, will give in Cambridge this year another series of chamber concerts. He will have the assistance of other musicians, vocal or instrumental.

The concerts will be given on Thursday evenings, November 5, December 17, January 21, February 11, and March 11, at 8.15 P. M., in John Knowles Paine Hall, in the new Music Building. These concerts are free to all graduates and undergraduates of the University.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED

At the recent celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Brown University, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on President Lowell, and that of Litt.D. on Professor F. W. Taussig.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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Roger Pierce, '04, *Secretary*, Milton.
Amory G. Hodges, '74, New York.

Howard Elliott, '81, New Haven.
Homer Gage, '72, Worcester.
Robert P. Perkins, '84, New York.
William C. Boyden, '89, Chicago.
Odin B. Roberts, '85, Boston.
Byron S. Hulibut, '87, Cambridge.

Minot Simons, '91, Cleveland.
Bernard W. Tansord, '51, Boston.
James H. Perkins, '53, New York.
Eliot Wadsworth, '53, Boston.
Francis L. H. Wadsworth, Jr., '50, Boston.
Robert H. Gardner, Jr., '04, Boston.

Alumni Notes

'09—Edward S. Allen is instructor in mathematics at Brown University.

'09—William Grosvenor of Providence, R. I., was married on September 16 at "Four Winds Farm", Peterboro, N. H., to Miss Mary Burnett, daughter of Edward Burnett, '71, of New York City.

'09—Samuel Hoar, LL.B. '12, has become a member of the law firm of McLellan, Carney & Brickley, 1104 Oliver Building, 141 Milk St., Boston.

'09—John C. Jones, Jr., LL.B. '11, is practicing law at 528 Exchange Building, Boston.

'09—Robert E. Peabody is with the Emery Steamship Co., 114 State St., Boston.

'09—William M. Rand was married at West Newton, Mass., on September 17 to Miss Lucy K. Robbins. Mr. and Mrs. Rand are living at 212 Chestnut St., West Newton, Mass.

'09—G. Stanley Shirk, LL.B. '12, is law secretary to Judge Philbin of the New York Supreme Court.

'09—Samuel Vaughan, LL.B. '12, has become a member of the law firm of Loring, Coolidge & Noble, 40 State St., Boston.

'10—Warren B. Strong, M.B.A. '12, is in the bond department of the Northwestern Trust Co., St. Paul Minn.

'11—Frederick Ayer, Jr., was married at Ipswich, Mass., on August 4 to Miss Hilda P. Rice.

'11—Roger F. Hooper was married at Southampton, Long Island, on October 3, to Miss Justine Van Rensselaer Barber.

'11—George E. Judd, assistant secretary to Major H. L. Higginson, '55, was married in Washington, D. C., on September 2 to Miss Caroline Morton. Mr. and Mrs. Judd are living at 56 Ridgemont St., Allston, Mass.

'11—W. Appleton Lawrence, who on June 7 was ordained a Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church by his father, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, is the curate at Grace Church, Lawrence. His address there is 65 Thorndike St.

'11—Kenneth R. MacGowan is on the staff of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

'11—Harry H. R. Spofford, formerly with the Griscom-Russell Co., in Cleveland, is now in the sales department of the Schutte & Koerting Co., manufacturing engineers, 12th and Thompson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

'11—Edward R. Squibb, 2d, is teaching at the Ridgefield School, Ridgefield, Conn.

'12—Albert M. Bierstadt is instructor in English at Lafayette College, and is living at 400 Clinton Terrace, Easton, Pa.

'12—A daughter, Carolyn Pfaelzer, was born on July 28 to Oswald D. Pfaelzer and Mrs.

Pfaelzer. Pfaelzer is with Styles & Cash, printers, 135 West 14th St., New York City. His new residence address is 160 Lincoln St., Montclair, N. J.

A.M. '12—Charles A. Coburn is assistant director of the Boston Placement Bureau, 218 Tremont St., Boston. His residence address is 107 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass.

'13—Thomas E. Alcorn is at the Atlas plant of the Atlas Powder Co.. His address is 117 North Pennsylvania Ave., Webb City, Mo.

'13—Charles E. Boutelle has been transferred from Akron to the Birmingham office of the B. F. Goodrich Co. His address is 424 South 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

'13—Carleton Burr is with the Paul Revere Trust Co., 607 Boylston St., Boston.

'13—William B. Harris is with the Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia. His permanent address is Villa Nova, Pa.

'13—William C. Koch is assistant superintendent with the Twin City Brick Co., St. Paul. His address is 759 Holly Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

'13—Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., is in the landscape gardening business. He is with the Rosary Co., 24 East 34th St., New York City.

'14—Percival F. Brundage is with Patter-son & Ridgway, certified public accountants, 141 Broadway, New York City. His home address is 778 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'14—Louis Curtis, Jr., is in the office of Brown Brothers & Co., Fourth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

'14—Putnam Eaton is with Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

'14—Morris Friedberg is with Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore.

'14—Stillman B. Hyde is with the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Melrose Mass. His permanent address remains 187 Park St., West Roxbury, Mass.

'14—Roy L. Jones is with the Aluminum Ore Co., a sub-company of the Aluminum Co. of America. His address is 2021 Bond Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

'14—Carroll F. Merriam has registered with the class of 1916 at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

'14—Albert F. Pickernell is with R. H. Macy & Co., New York City. His home address remains Englewood, N. J.

'14—Roscoe L. West is superintendent of schools of the Farmington and Wilton district, Maine.

'14—Stanley F. Withe was married in Boston on July 14 to Miss Geraldine Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Withe are living at 820 Beacon St., Boston.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII



NUMBER 5

OCTOBER 28, 1914

THE ENLARGED
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A VIEW OF THE YARD FROM WADSWORTH IN 1821

when it was about as treeless as it is to-day, most of the trees having been set out in President Quincy's administration, soon after 1829.

One of a series of Old Harvard Views. Very quaint and interesting to hang upon the walls of one's library. They are reproduced in

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THE BURGIS ENGRAVING
The oldest of all Harvard views (1726?)



MAJOR HIGGINSON

From a COPLEY PRINT reproduced
from an old photograph taken in 1856.
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1914.

NUMBER 5.

News and Views

"War and Insurance."

A notable attempt to make a practical application of a philosophical theory to life itself is found in the little volume, "War and Insurance", just published by Professor Royce. He was invited to deliver an anniversary address last summer before the Philosophical Union of the University of California. In preparation for it he read to a general audience at Berkeley in July six lectures discussing the nature and functions of what he has termed "communities of interpretation." It was his intention to summarize the main theses of these lectures in his anniversary address. Then the war broke out, and instead of carrying out his plan to lecture on an abstract philosophical theory, he prepared, between August 2 and August 27, the address now published, "writing", as he says in the preface to it, "under the immediate influence of impressions due to the events which each day's news then brought to the notice of us all; and yet with a longing to see how the theory of 'interpretations' which I owe to the logical studies of the late Mr. Charles Peirce, would bear the test of an application to the new problems which the war brings to our minds."

The theory is condensed to the limits of a small book, and it would be futile to undertake any comprehensive statement of it in this place. Yet it may be sug-

gested by saying that Professor Royce considers three "communities of interpretation", the judicial community, the bankers' community, and the community of insurance; and advocates "a proposed constitution or international agreement upon which a new community of insurance may be founded, as follows:—Apply to international relations, gradually and progressively, that principle of insurance which has been found so unexpectedly fruitful and peaceful and powerful and unifying in the life and in the social relations of individual men."

Just as the risks of individuals are "covered" by many forms of insurance beyond that upon life itself, so nations may be insured, in the vision of Professor Royce, against calamities other than war. In the "community of interpretation" lies his hope for the peace of the world. War and philosophy have recently been brought so close together in the consciousness of mankind, that peace and philosophy clearly deserve their hearing. Professor Royce pleads the cause with eloquence and a generous spirit.

* * *

The New York Appointments Committee.

In the BULLETIN for May 13 of this year we published a statement of the plans of the Committee on Appointments of the Harvard Club of New York City. This committee has now published a report of its operations from May 1 to October 15, 1914.

"During this period", says the report, "the Committee has been instrumental in placing sixty-three Harvard men in positions. In view of the depressed business conditions which have existed ever since the Committee first took up its work, the results thus far obtained must be regarded rather as a promise for the future than as a true measure of the Committee's usefulness to members of the Club and to Harvard men generally. Although the Committee was established primarily in the interest of the members of the Harvard Club of New York City, it has not confined its activities to these men. Applications have been received from Harvard men as far west as Colorado, and as far south as Tennessee; and positions have been filled for undergraduates and graduates in Pittsburgh and West Virginia as well as in New York City."

The sixty-three positions filled represent a high percentage of the seventy-five applications received. The approximate earnings per annum in the thirty-one permanent positions filled are set down as \$29,640. Of the thirty-two temporary positions, chiefly in summer work, the approximate total earnings are \$3,878—a total for both groups of \$33,518.

The active work of the committee, made up of members of the club representing a wide range of business and professional activities, is in charge of Ralph W. Williams, '09. The Committee keeps closely in touch with the Appointments Bureau of the Harvard Alumni Association in Boston, and with the Secretary for Student Employment in Cambridge. It urges the members of the New York Harvard Club to give it an opportunity to fill any vacancies of which they know, and desires the names of all Harvard men who are seeking positions in New York. Communications

are to be addressed to Mr. Williams at the Harvard Club.

This first report is a document of great promise. We are especially glad to call attention to it in the same issue of the BULLETIN that describes the latest enlargement of the New York club-house. There is no building outside of Cambridge with more Harvard associations for a large number of men than the hospitable dwelling of the New York Club. Its hospitality and its membership are both destined to increase with this new spreading out of its walls.

* * *

**The
College
Stadium.**

When the Harvard Stadium was used for the first time at the Yale game of November 21, 1903, it was the only structure of its kind in America. In the eleven years since then, as Mr. Lawrence Perry tells the readers of the November *Scribner's* in an article on "The Stadium and College Athletics", similar buildings have come into existence at Syracuse, Yale, Princeton, the College of the City of New York, and Tacoma; others are building, or planned, at the University of Michigan, Columbia, Cornell, and Seattle. Lehigh might have been added to the list; and the steel-and-iron grandstand of Chicago, though not of stadium design, may fairly be included in the catalogue of permanent athletic theatres.

Many movements in which Harvard has been the pioneer have spread rapidly through American universities, but few more rapidly than this one. If some of the later structures have surpassed our own in elaborateness and in seating capacity, that is merely of a piece with the fate of every important pioneering project; and it is by no means a cause for repining. The significance of all the new edifices is well presented by Mr.

Perry when he says: "These immense amphitheatres stand as monuments to the importance of organized athletics, and a recognition of this by the college authorities. By the comparatively few this unquestionably is deprecated, but, on the other hand, the opinion of a heavy majority, who believe in athletic sports and in intercollegiate contests, holds that the only way of controlling them is by placing them on a recognized and permanent basis. The steady improvement of all intercollegiate sports, as they have been brought more directly and rigidly under faculty and graduate control and supervision, is convincing evidence of the strength of this contention."

The many practical considerations which have led to their building—those of safety, eventual economy, and the availability of stadia for other than athletic uses—are pointed out by Mr. Perry. Their less tangible value is suggested in the words of a teacher of the humanities in a university with its own stadium in process of construction: "They reproduce the antique outline, carried out on the scale of Roman and Grecian immensity. Their mere presence, artistically and academically, is a cause for mental uplift. I defy anyone to deny the subtle influence upon the receptive undergraduate mind of the Harvard Stadium, for example, arising in its solemn, lonely beauty on the meadows on the banks of the Charles."

* * *

Helping Louvain. The English University of Cambridge, with 1500 students instead of its 3500 of last year, has invited to its libraries, laboratories, lectures and lecture-rooms, without payment of the usual fees, the teachers and students of Louvain University, in order that the work of the wrecked Belgian institution may suffer no break in its continuity; and the invitation

has been accepted. Oxford has offered homes for the children of the Louvain professors. In London the academic staff of University College was ready early in October to extend its hospitality to about seventy members of French and Belgian universities—teachers and students. England is evidently doing everything in her power for the scholars who most sorely need her aid.

It would be idle for Harvard to proffer its assistance on any such scale. But President Lowell, according to a report from England, has informed the American wife of Sir William Osler, who has greatly interested herself in the relations between Oxford and Louvain, that he will offer a lectureship at Harvard to one of the exiled Belgian professors during the second half of the present academic year. This practical measure of Belgian relief violates no canon of neutrality, and will stand, in the broad republic of scholarship, as a significant token of American sympathy.

* * *

What are They Doing? There have been many Harvard men in Europe since the outbreak of the war who have volunteered for service of one sort or another—in relief work, in hospitals, and in military duty. The BULLETIN would like very much to print a list of these men. As there is no central source of information about them, we should heartily welcome brief notes from their relatives and friends, telling where they are and what they are doing. It would thus be possible for us to publish a list of uncommon interest to the alumni at large. Will every reader of the BULLETIN who knows what one or more Harvard men have been doing in Europe in connection with the war, no matter what form the service has taken, be kind enough to send us this information as promptly as possible?

Addition to the New York Club House

THE construction of the addition to the club house of the Harvard Club of New York City is already well advanced and is proceeding rapidly; the steel work is practically complete. This addition covers a space of 25 feet on 44th Street, giving a total frontage on that street of 75 feet, and of 60 feet on 45th Street, with a total frontage on that street of 110 feet. The new building will probably be ready for occupancy by June 1, 1915, and possibly somewhat sooner.

All of the bonds of the second mortgage of \$500,000, issued to cover the cost of the construction of this new addition, were sold in June; in fact, that issue was oversubscribed.

The addition and the incidental alterations to the present club house are described below, and a cross-section of the addition is given on the opposite page.

The present office space at the original entrance on 44th Street will be converted into a reception room, back of which, in the space now occupied by the coat room and lavatory, will be a telephone room with ten booths and an exchange. Directly in front is the long vista through the grill-room to the farther end of Harvard Hall. At the left is the main stair which is to be left unchanged. On the left of the entrance will be also a humidor room and cigar counter. Beyond, in the 44th Street addition, will be an enlarged office, with a large coat room adjoining. This coat room will be connected by stairs with a larger coat room in the basement, and the two will give ample accommodation for the large gatherings of the club.

Opening from the office is a wide passage leading to one end of the grill-room or café, the size of which at this end has been increased by an extension into the addition. Nearby is a commodious lavatory, and next to it are

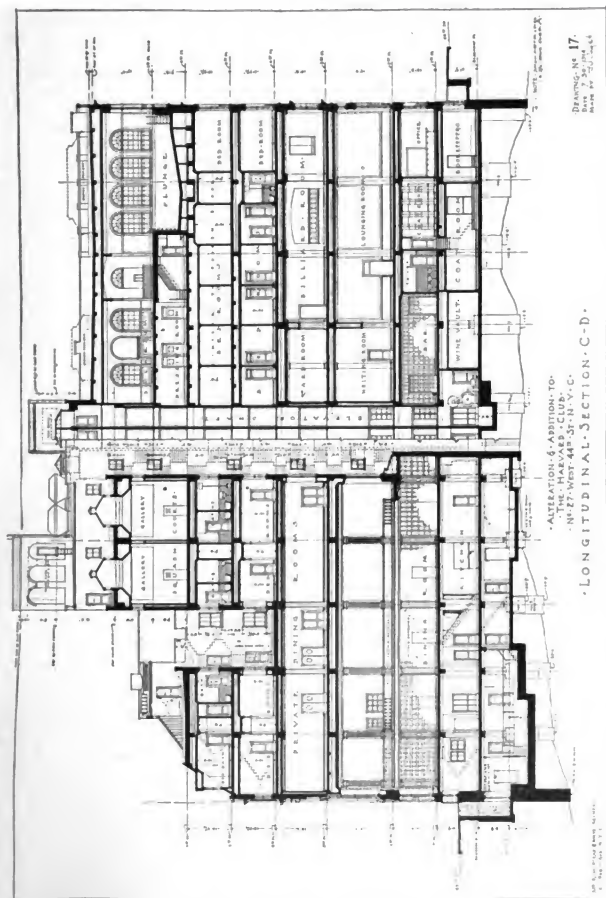
the bar-room and the two passenger elevators. The elevators are practically in the centre of the building, are approachable from two directions, and readily accessible from all the various rooms. This arrangement will minimize congestion.

Just beyond the elevators and opening directly from the grill-room is a large lobby forming the entrance to the new dining hall, which, with its service appurtenances, will occupy the entire area of the 45th Street addition for two stories. The main floor of the room is 45 1-2 feet by 95 feet, and, with the galleries on three sides, the southern, eastern and western, the room will have a seating space 40 per cent. greater than that of Harvard Hall. The dining hall is lighted from both ends and one side. The decoration will be Elizabethan, in harmony with that of Harvard Hall.

From the dining hall lobby, entrance is had to the southern end of Harvard Hall. This arrangement permits easy circulation between these important rooms, without making Harvard Hall a passage or detracting in the least from its architectural effect. A very important gain which will result from putting the dining hall in the addition will be that Harvard Hall can be devoted to its original purpose as a lounge and general meeting room, for which it is peculiarly well fitted.

Under one gallery of the dining hall will be the service pantry, in direct communication with the kitchen below by wide stairs. It is intended to handle all *table d'hôte* service from the main floor level, and the *à la carte* service directly from the kitchen. The service in such a large club is very important, and no effort has been spared to make the arrangements as adequate as possible, to the end that the service shall be smooth, rapid and economical.

The kitchen, bakery and subsidiary



service rooms, such as store rooms, employees' dining and locker rooms, linen and baggage rooms, etc., occupy most of the basement. At the 44th Street end are offices for the officers and director, and rooms for stenographers and the bookkeeping department. The latter space is directly under the office above, and connected with it by stairs and a document lift.

The reading room across the front of the building on the second floor is unchanged. The same is true of the library except that doorways are provided to connect it with the rooms in the additions; the intention is to put a gallery in the library to give readier access to the shelving in the upper part of the room.

The entire front end of the 44th Street addition at this level is given up to a quiet lounging room, 21 feet by 60 feet. Entrance to this is by a short flight of stairs from the main stair landing and also through the reading room and library. Back of the library and opening on the entrance hall is a writing room which can be developed, if desired, into an annex to the existing library.

On the third floor the private dining and meeting room on the front is left unchanged. The card room between the main stair and the upper part of Harvard Hall is increased in size by an extension across the addition. The front of the 44th Street addition is utilized for a billiard room of the same size as the lounge below, with five tables, a spectators' platform, cue racks, etc. Entrance to the billiard room is by a short flight of stairs from the main stair landing, and also through the card room, on which the elevators open.

The 45th Street addition at this level is intended for private and class dining purposes; there are adequate service space, coat rooms, lavatory, etc. The space is arranged to permit division by means of folding partitions into three separate dining rooms, two of which

will be 29 feet by 35 feet, or one large dining room, 29 feet by 88 feet.

The fourth and fifth floors are devoted entirely to bed rooms. Special provision has been made of what might be called "dormitory rooms", of which there are five on each floor. These rooms are served by a common wash room, equipped with shower bath and tub bath compartments. Each of the other bedrooms in the addition will have a separate bath, opening directly from the room, and a large closet. There are valeting rooms, linen rooms, etc.

On the sixth and sixth mezzanine floors there are to be two new squash courts, which will make five in all, a marker's room, barber shop, ample showers and baths, a lounge room or solarium, and a swimming pool 15 feet by 33 feet. As the swimming pool and solarium are on the top floor they have ample light and air.

The building will, of course, be of modern fireproof construction, the various sections will be provided with self-closing fire-proof doors, and will be equipped with standpipes and a fire alarm system. Ample emergency exits have been placed on all the floors.

Complete ventilating and electrical interconnection systems will be installed in the new portions, and as far as possible in those parts of the older building not now so equipped.

The architects are McKim, Mead & White, who have been the architects for the club house in its successive stages of development. The general contractors are Marc Eidlitz & Son. The original club house on 44th Street was opened in 1904, and the addition, including Harvard Hall and running through to 45th Street, was opened in 1905. The addition now under way is the third important development in the growth of the club house.

The building committee in charge of the construction of the addition is made up of the following members: Amory G. Hodges, '74, chairman, Charles S.

Fairchild, '63, Franklin Remington, '87, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, secretary, John W. Prentiss, '98, treasurer, Nicholas Biddle, '00, E. Gerry Chadwick, '04, J. Otto Stack, '05, Paul L. Hammond, '06.

HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Chicago was held on Tuesday, October 13, at the University Club. It followed an informal dinner, at which seventy-five members of the club were present. The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence was the guest of honor, and, as a member of the Corporation, told what is being done for the interests of Harvard.

In the absence of President Redmond D. Stephens, '96, the first vice-president, Leverett Thompson, '92, presided.

The secretary, Louis C. Brosseau, in his report of the activities of the year called attention to the fact that the Associated Harvard Clubs meeting, held in Chicago on the 5th and 6th of June, was the largest gathering of Harvard men ever brought together 1000 miles from Cambridge. The treasurer's report showed a small cash balance in the bank, and all current bills paid. The number of members for the year is greater than ever before in the history of the club, 346 resident and 48 non-resident membership dues having been paid.

The Scholarship Committee's report was read by the chairman, Arthur Dyrenforth, '96, and showed splendid work done in spite of the many other activities that occupied the attention and finances of the members during the year.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, John H. Wignmore, '83; vice-presidents: 1st, Russell Tyson, '90, 2d, Walter R. Kirk, '01, 3d, Louis C. Brosseau, '07; directors, Kay Wood, '92, Pierce Anderson, '92, Arthur Dyrenforth, '96, secretary-treasurer, Harold V. Amberg, '08; member, scholarship committee, Eames MacVeagh, '93; chorister, Joseph L. Valen-

tine, '98. Amberg subsequently resigned as secretary-treasurer, and Sanger B. Steele, '11, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Laird Bell, '04, secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs Committee in Chicago, read a report of the work of that body. The committee was given a vote of thanks for its efficient work.

Upon motion of Frank Hamlin, '84, Samuel S. Greeley, '44, one of the founders of the Harvard Club of Chicago in 1857, "a man ninety years young", was unanimously elected honorary president of the club.

Mr. W. G. Lee, '01, proposed that a telegram be sent to Captain Brickley at Stillman Infirmary to tell him that Harvard men of Chicago sympathized with him in his misfortunes. After singing "Fair Harvard" the meeting adjourned.

The next event on the program of the Chicago Harvard Club is the annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton smoker to be held on Friday, November 6, at the University Club.

HARVARD CLUB OF SANTA BARBARA

The Harvard Club of Santa Barbara, Calif., has had two interesting meetings since the last report from it. The first was a Harvard-Technology luncheon in August to celebrate the alliance between the two institutions. So well did the Tech men respond to the invitation to be present that they were only slightly outnumbered by the Harvard men. H. S. Pritchett, LL.D. '01, former president of Technology, was the guest of honor and chief speaker.

The experiment of bringing the Harvard and Tech men together socially proved to be so successful that it was repeated at the next meeting, also a luncheon, which was held at the Arlington Hotel in Santa Barbara on October 16. At this meeting the guest of honor was Austin B. Fletcher, '93, of Sacramento, the state highway engineer of California, who is in charge of the extensive road work now under way and

for which the people of California have voted a bond issue of \$18,000,000. Before going West Mr. Fletcher was the chief engineer for the Massachusetts highway system. Among those present at the luncheon were several engineers of international distinction, and it was gratifying to note that some of them were Harvard men.

A third of these Harvard men were former students in the Lawrence Scientific School. Josiah F. Flagg, the eldest man present, was a member of the Lawrence Scientific School, class of '54, in the first decade of the school. In his active years he had charge of important engineering works in Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. In the Tech delegation was J. R. Chapman, who built the London "Tube." Other Harvard men present were H. P. Starbuck, '71, Ernest L. Thayer, '85, Frederick Ives Carpenter, '85, Frank M. Gallagher, L. '85, Rev. George F. Weld, '89, Dr. A. L. Poore, M. '89, Louis C. Hall, '92, Grosvenor P. Orton, '97, E. Russel Ray, '04, John A. Starbuck, '10, V. Mott Porter, '92, president of the Harvard Club, presided at both meetings.

The Harvard and Yale clubs of Santa Barbara will have a joint dinner as usual on the evening of the football game.

The \$300 scholarship of the Harvard Club has been awarded for a second year to David Barry, '15, of Santa Barbara. The maintenance of a scholarship of this size is a notable achievement for a club of but 25 members.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

A series of addresses on different phases of the European war has been given at the Harvard Club of Boston during the past few weeks. On Wednesday, October 14, Professor A. C. Coolidge spoke on "The Situation in Europe that led to the Present War." On Wednesday, October 21, T. Lothrop Stoddard, '05, Ph.D. '14, spoke on "General Consideration of the European

War with a sketch of the Campaign to Date and a Review of the Armaments of the Contending Parties." On Friday, October 23, Professor Kuno Francke spoke on "German Ideals." Tonight Professor Leo Wiener will speak on "Russia and the Slavic Ideals." Other addresses on similar topics are expected.

The club will run a special train to New Haven on November 21 for the football game with Yale. Applications for reservations must be sent before November 5 to the New Haven Train Committee, consisting of J. T. Beach, '09, P. Ketchum, '06, and A. Perry, Jr., '06.

The glee club is about to meet for another season, and a club orchestra will be formed.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEWBURYPORT

The annual fall dinner of the Harvard Club of Newburyport, Mass., was held on October 3 at Baldpate Inn, Georgetown. The members present were:

Charles A. Bliss, '94, J. T. Connolly, LL.B. '98, L. P. Dodge, '08, Rev. Laurence Hayward, '01, L. M. Little, '10, Rev. G. T. Morse, '98, M. P. Prince, '10, Dr. F. W. Snow, M.D. '02, J. W. Thurlow, '14, M. M. Thurlow, '04, P. C. Ware, '09, Leonard Withington, G. '09, F. P. Woodbury, '04.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Laurence Hayward; vice-president, P. C. Ware; secretary and treasurer, L. M. Little.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania held its annual business meeting on October 17, at the University Club of Pittsburgh. Thirty members were present. Alvin A. Morris, '92, president of the club, presided.

The reports of the secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted. The scholarship committee reported that the club had awarded three scholarships for the present year. The athletic commit-

tee reported on the interscholastic baseball series for the Harvard Cup and medals which the club awards every year. This series was very successful and aroused considerable interest among the schools. The tree committee reported that the club should plant a grown tree in the College Yard; the club approved this report and voted to have the tree planted at its expense.

The following officers were elected to take office November 1: President, H. F. Baker, '01; vice-president, W. L. Monro, '89; secretary, H. D. Parkin, '04; treasurer, E. K. Davis, '03; members of the executive committee, A. P. L. Turner, '05, and Park J. Alexander, LL.B. '03; member of the scholarship committee, A. M. Scully, '05.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The 19th annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in San Francisco on August 13 and 14, 1915. This will be the first time that the Associated Clubs have met on the Pacific coast, and it is hoped that, in connection with the Panama Exposition, there will be a large attendance of Harvard graduates. As soon as transportation arrangements have been completed, due announcement will be made.

HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The executive committee of the Harvard Alumni Association had a meeting on October 12. Those present were Messrs. Lodge, Hodges, Appleton, Eliott, Gage, R. P. Perkins, Boyden, Roberts, Hurlbut, Wadsworth, J. H. Perkins, Higginson, Hallowell and Pierce.

The following officers of the Association were elected for the ensuing year: Vice-presidents, Francis R. Appleton, '75, and I. Tucker Burr, '79; treasurer, Eliot Wadsworth, '98; secretary, Roger Pierce, '04. The election of president has been deferred until the January meeting.

Standing Committee on Nomination

of Overseers, for a term of three years: Ellery Sedgwick, '94, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., '92, T. W. Slocum, '90.

Standing Committee on Elections, Winthrop H. Wade, '81, chairman, Phillips Ketchum, '05, chief inspector, Walter Hunnewell, Jr., '01, J. Sidney Stone, '05, Albert W. Rice, '05, Charles M. Rogerson, '09, Daniel J. Lyne, '10.

It was voted to request the Secretary of the Class of 1890 to submit three names as candidates for the office of Chief Marshal for Commencement, 1915, arranged in alphabetical order, with whatever information seems to him to be relevant.

It was voted that the stated meetings for the remainder of the present academic year be held on Monday, January 11, 1915, and Monday, April 12, 1915.

It was voted to establish a Committee on Appointments to serve in an advisory capacity to the Appointment Office of the Association. The following were thereupon elected to this Committee: John Lowell, '77, John F. Moors, '83, John Balch, '89, J. J. Hayes, '96, F. W. Hallowell, '93, C. C. Payson, '98, F. W. Buxton, '00, Carroll J. Swan, '01, Paul V. Bacon, '07, Gordon Hutchins, '02, Arthur H. Weed, '03, Roger Pierce, '04, C. E. Mason, '05, B. Joy, '05, Morris Gray, Jr., '06, Hugh Nawn, '10, S. A. Sargent, Jr., '10, Frederick Ayer, Jr., '11, Gordon Ware, '08, secretary.

Gordon Ware, '08, was appointed Secretary for Appointments for the ensuing year.

Various matters relating to the nomination and election of Overseers and Directors of the Alumni Association were referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the Chair and to report at the January meeting of the Executive Committee.

Professor M. Anesaki, who holds the chair of Japanese Literature, has returned to Cambridge and resumed his courses. He passed the summer in Japan.

Price Greenleaf Aid

THE first assignment of Price Greenleaf Aid has just been made by the Committee on Scholarships and other Financial Aids of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The names of the new students thus assisted are printed below with their residences, and the names of the schools at which they were prepared. Assignments are made on the basis of good work to which former instructors have testified.

Emanuel Amidursky, Pittsburgh, Pa. Central High School.

Samuel Nathaniel Behrman, Worcester. Clark College.

Thomas Newton Beisinger, Jersey City, N. J. Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

Charles Byron Blaisdell, Long Branch, N. J. Chattle High School.

Howard Waller Boal, Ronceverte, W. Va. Phillips Exeter Academy.

Alfred Theodore Burri, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Mt. Hermon Boys' School.

Horace Marsh Chadsey, Roxbury. Boston Latin School.

Sidney William Coe, Middleport, O. Mt. Hermon Boys' School.

Harold Wilber Copeland, Bridgewater. Bridgewater High School.

Arthur Lawrence Cunningham, Medford. Medford High School.

Harry Herbert Dampman, Phoenixville, Pa. Phoenixville High School.

Sewell Nightengale Dunton, Circleville, O. Everts High School.

Casper Marshall Durgin, Exeter, N. H. Phillips Exeter Academy.

Eli Ettlinger, St. Louis, Mo. Central High School.

Harry Louis Ettlinger, St. Louis, Mo. Soldan High School.

Harold Eugene Fales, Attleboro. Attleboro High School.

Harry Johnstone Fisher, Plainville, Conn. New Britain (Conn.) High School.

Robert Hale Garrison, New York, N. Y. Montclair (N. J.) High School.

Arthur Chew Gilligan, Natick. Natick High School.

Douglas James Grant, Dedham. Dedham High School.

Norman Bigelow Grigg, Stoneham. Stoneham High School.

Victor Montgomery Hetherston, Boston. Boston Latin School.

Irwin Seymour Hoffer, Palmyra, Pa. State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.

Lincoln Spencer Hyde, East Kingston, N. H. Phillips Exeter Academy.

Norman Percy Johnson, Faribault, Minn. University of Minnesota.

Paul Dix Jones, Wilmington, Vt. Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.

Louis Bertrand Keane, Roxbury. Boston English High School.

Aden James Keele, Spokane, Wash. North Central High School.

Robert Harold Kenyon, Spokane, Wash. North Central High School.

Robert Joseph Kirkwood, Jr., South Boston. Boston Latin School.

Oliver Waterman Larkin, Georgetown. Perley Free School.

Harry Joshua Leon, Woonsocket, R. I. Woonsocket High School.

Ralph Llewellyn, Rockland, Mass., Rockland High School.

Frank Silver MacGregor, West Somerville. Somerville High School.

Donald James Mackenzie, Peterboro, N. H. Peterboro High School.

George Mair, Middletown, Conn. Wesleyan University.

Leigh Veasey Miller, Ashburnham, Mass. Cushing Academy.

Dwight Lyman Moody, Townsend, Mass. Townsend High School.

Kenneth Orne Myrick, Hammononton, N. J. Hammononton High School.

Charles Nemser, Brooklyn, N. Y. Syracuse University.

John Columbine Ritter, New Castle, Colo. Colorado Springs High School.

Philip Hunt Russell, Franklin, N. H. Franklin High School.

Saliba Ameen Saliba, New Bedford. New Bedford High School.

Theodore King Selkirk, Albany, N. Y. Albany High School.

Clinton Bowne Sherwood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Poughkeepsie High School.

William Allison Shimer, Smithville, W. Va. Glenville State Normal School.

Alvah Hovey Slocum, Hubbardston, Mass. Gardner High School.

William Berry Southworth, Meadville, Pa. Phillips Exeter Academy.

Francis Carroll Stetson, Washington, D. C. Western High School.

Winthrop Edward Sullivan, Watertown, Watertown High School.

Gilbert Supple, Dorchester. Dorchester High School.

Paul Tison, New York, N. Y. Phillips Academy, Andover.

Walter William Toomey, Lawrence, Mass. Phillips Academy, Andover.

Chauncey Lockhart Waddell, Greenfield, O. Greenfield High School.

Frank Carl Wagoner, Massillon, O. Massillon High School.

Samuel Waldstein, Boston. Boston English High School.

Henry Simon Walker, Scarborough, Me. Biddeford (Me.) High School.

Walter Heber Wheeler, Jr., New York, N. Y. Worcester (Mass.) Academy.

George Carl Wilkins, Lowell, Mass. Lowell High School.

Cyril Hopkins Wyche, Dallas, Tex. Cambridge Latin School.

The schools represented in this list are the following:

Albany High School, Attleboro High, Biddeford (Me.) High, Boston English High, Boston Latin School, Bridgewater High, Cambridge Latin, Central High (Pittsburgh), Central High (St. Louis), Chattell High (Long Branch), Clark College, Colorado Springs High, Cushing Academy, Dedham High, Dorchester High, Everts High (Circleville, O.), Franklin High (N. H.), Gardner High, Glenville State Normal (W. Va.), Greenfield High (Ohio), Hotchkiss School, Hammononton (N. J.) High, Lowell High, Massillon High (Ohio), Medford High, Montclair High, Mt. Hermon School for Boys, Natick High, New Bedford High, New Britain (Conn.) High, North Central High (Spokane), Peddie Institute (New Jersey), Perley Free School (Mass.), Peterboro High, Phillips Andover, Phillips Exeter, Phoenixville High, Poughkeepsie High, Soldan High (St. Louis), Somerville High, State Normal (Penn.), Stoneham High, Syracuse University, Rockland High, Townsend High, University of Minnesota, Watertown High, Wesleyan University, Western High (Wash., D. C.), Woonsocket High, Worcester (Mass.) Academy.

The residences of the students entering Harvard from these schools have the following distribution by states: Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 23; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 2; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 3; New York, 7; Ohio, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 1; Vermont, 1; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 2.

William N. Hewitt, 18G., of West Medway, Mass., has been elected leader of the Pierian Sodality to succeed Edward H. Barry, '15, of Newton Centre, who resigned.

HARVARD PROFESSORS AT M. I. T.

In accordance with the agreement for cooperation between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, the following professors from the University have been added to the staff of the Institute this year:

Mining Department—Professors H. L. Smyth, Albert Sauver, George S. Raymer, Charles H. White, Louis C. Graton, and Edward D. Peters; Department of Mechanical Engineering—Professors Lionel S. Marks, and Arthur E. Norton; Department of Civil Engineering—Professors Hector J. Hughes, Lewis J. Johnson, George C. Whipple, and George F. Swain; Department of Electrical Engineering—Professors Arthur E. Kennelly, Comfort A. Adams and Harry E. Clifford.

ACADEMIC HOSPITALITY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The example of Cambridge University, England, in offering an academic refuge to exiled professors from Louvain is one that Harvard might well follow. Hospitality could easily be provided for at least one of these scholars. We should give timely proof of our sympathy for unfortunate fellow-citizens in the republic of learning, and Harvard herself would not fail to profit through the teaching here of Aristotle by one of the masters in that study which was the chief distinction of Louvain.

A. PHILIP McMAHON, '13.

BUSSEY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The executive committee of the Bussey Institution Alumni Association states that anyone who has taken courses in the Institution is eligible for membership in the association. The annual dues are \$1. Inquiries and notices should be sent to George H. Crosbie, who is the secretary and treasurer of the association; his address is 79 Milk Street, Boston.

The Football Eleven

HARVARD and Pennsylvania State College played a tie game of football in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon; each side scored 13 points. Only the greatest good fortune enabled Harvard to escape defeat. The Harvard team, containing many substitutes, was outplayed throughout the afternoon. A goal from placement and a touchdown and goal in the first period gave the visitors ten points. Towards the end of the second period Harvard made a touchdown but the goal was missed. Neither side scored in the third period, and consequently the score at the beginning of the last period was 10 points to 6 in favor of Penn. State. As the leaders kicked another goal from placement in the fourth period and thus increased their total to 13 points, the Harvard supporters had abandoned all expectation and almost all hope of winning, but, two or three minutes before the end of the game, Willcox, one of the substitutes in the Harvard backfield, received the ball on a double pass and ran 45 yards up the field for a touchdown, from which Withington kicked a goal. Only four more plays were made before the referee blew his whistle.

Harvard had found it hard enough to win the games with Washington and Jefferson and with Tufts, but both of these teams were beaten. Last Saturday, however, Harvard was struggling all the afternoon to avert defeat. The Harvard offence was powerless and made only one first down from rushing the ball, but Pennsylvania gained ground without much difficulty until late in the day when the players were tired. The Pennsylvania rushline, from end to end, was superior to Harvard's and the visitors' back field, especially the quarterback, gave a brilliant exhibition. The wonder was that Harvard was not decidedly beaten; good luck, the ability to make the most of favoring circumstances, and the

dogged perseverance of the Harvard players were all that saved the day.

It was a substitute eleven that faced Penn. State on Saturday. Brickley, Mahan, Hardwick, Logan, Pennock, and Trumbull did not play, and Soucy was hurt early in the game and compelled to retire. If any of the football experts were asked to pick out the seven most valuable men on the Harvard team he would probably select the ones whose names are given above. It is evident, therefore, that Harvard had a weak team. Most of the time Bradlee was the only first-string Harvard man who was playing in the position to which he has been accustomed. No one can say with much confidence that Harvard would have won if all the regulars had been in their places, for the Pennsylvania team was one of the strongest that has been seen in Cambridge in many years, but the chances are that Harvard would have gained more ground and made a better defence of its goal line. There is no reason, however, for finding fault with the substitutes; on the contrary, they gave a good account of themselves.

Early in the game Pennsylvania got possession of the ball on its own 37-yard line, and advanced from that point to Harvard's 25-yard line, where Lamb kicked a pretty goal from placement. The powerful Pennsylvania offence ploughed ahead in that series of plays, but it did not seem nearly as formidable as it did later in the same period, when Pennsylvania carried the ball from its own 7-yard line to Harvard's 40-yard line. James then made a long forward pass toward the east side of the field; he meant to throw to Higgins, and the latter touched the ball, but it bounded away from him to Thomas, who downed it on Harvard's 12-yard line. This play was the only piece of good luck Pennsylvania had during the game. Two line plunges gave Pennsylvania its touchdown,

Harvard's first touchdown came late in the second period. Clark, one of the Pennsylvania backs, dropped the ball on his 7-yard line when he tried to go through the rushline. T. J. Coolidge secured the ball, and everybody expected to see Harvard rush it across, but the Pennsylvania line was adamant and held Harvard without a gain for three tries. Then, as a last resort, Bradlee threw a forward pass to C. Coolidge, who had just taken T. J. Coolidge's place; the ball went across the goal line but into the 10-yard zone behind it, where Coolidge was waiting. He caught the ball and thus scored a touchdown. Bradlee missed the goal.

Neither side did much in the third period. Pennsylvania, being ahead, played on the defensive most of the time, holding the ball as long as possible and then kicking. Harvard could gain no ground and was compelled to follow the same tactics.

The situation seemed desperate for Harvard as the fourth period went on and the ball was almost constantly in Harvard's territory. Swigert, the quarterback, saw that the only thing to do was to take chances, and so he began to try forward passes on his own side of the field. One of these attempts enabled Tobin to catch the ball and carry it ahead to Harvard's 16-yard line before he was downed. Pennsylvania made six yards in two downs but was then penalized for off-side play, whereupon Lamb stepped back and kicked another goal from placement, this time from a difficult angle.

Time was almost up now, and the game was apparently lost for Harvard, but the team kept on playing as hard as ever. After a few plays, Francke kicked to James, who was standing on Pennsylvania's 45-yard line. The Pennsylvania quarterback, who had been playing superbly throughout the game, marred his record by muffing the ball. R. Curtis fell on it. Even then the prospect seemed to be hopeless, for Harvard

had not been able to gain ground, and 45 yards is a long distance to cover, especially when less than five minutes of playing time is left. But Harvard took the last shot from its locker and Wallace passed the ball to Bradlee, who ran towards his left wing, and, just as he was being tackled, threw to Willcox. He is a small, light man, but the fastest runner on the squad, and, almost before the Pennsylvania players knew what had happened, he had skirted their right end and was on his way to the goal. He ran on and on, eluding more than one tackler, and was finally thrown just on the line; but the ball was across. Naturally there was great enthusiasm in the Harvard stands, but the spectators grew quiet as soon as they realized that Harvard must kick the goal in order to tie the score. The ball was off towards the side, but Withington took plenty of time, and succeeded in kicking the goal. That play practically ended the game, and it was high time, for it was almost dark.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.	PENNSYLVANIA STATE.
T. J. Coolidge, C.	Coolidge, l.e.
	r.e., Thomas, Barron, Morris
R. Curtis, Parson, l.t.	r.t., Lamb
Underwood, Withington, l.g.	r.g., MacDonald
Wallace, c.	c., Wood
Weston, r.g.	l.g., Miller
Bigelow, r.t.	l.t., Kratt
Soucy, Weatherhead, r.e.	l.e., Higgins
Watson, Swigert, q.b.	q.b., James
McKinlock, Rollins, Whitney, Willcox, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Tobin
Francke, King, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Welty, Edgerton
Bradlee, McKinlock, f.b.	f.b., Clark

Score—Harvard 13, Pennsylvania State 13. Touchdowns—C. Coolidge, Willcox, Clark. Goal from touchdown—Lamb, Withington. Penalties—Harvard 20 yards, Pennsylvania State 55 yards. Referee—W. N. Morice, Pennsylvania. Umpire—F. W. Murphy, Brown. Head linesman—G. V. Brown, B. A. A. Time of quarters, 15 minutes.

Injuries still impede the progress of the Harvard eleven, and the present season seems likely to establish a record in this particular. Pennock and Soucy, two veterans, have been put on the hos-

pital list in the past week. Pennock hurt his knee some time ago but had apparently recovered and had begun practice again; on Thursday, however, he wrenched his knee once more, and he may not be able to play for ten days. Soucy twisted his knee in Saturday's game and will be laid off for some time. Trumbull and Hardwick are improving and will probably enter the Michigan game next Saturday. Brickley has left the Infirmary, but it is said that the physicians will not permit him to take part in the Yale game, even as an emergency kicker. Mahan and Logan seem to make little, if any, progress, and the coaches are worried about them. Under the most favorable conditions, all these players will be far below their best form in the important games of the season, even if they are able to play.

The coaches had a conference last week, picked out the best eleven football players on the squad, and decided to use them although changes were necessary in some of the places. Wallace, who has been substitute centre this year, has played so well that the coaches think he can fill the place permanently. Soucy, who has hitherto played centre, has been moved to right end, where he will fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Hardwick to the backfield. Soucy has not played end since his school days, but he is one of the strongest and most experienced men on the field, and it is believed that he will do well in his new position. The loss of practice because of his injury in last Saturday's game will, however, be serious. Pennock and Trumbull will play respectively guard and tackle on one side of the line as soon as they recover from their injuries. In all probability, Bigelow and Parson will fill the corresponding places on the other side of centre. Bigelow was a substitute centre last year and also at the beginning of this season, but as soon as the coaches decided that he would not be needed at centre they began to teach him to play guard and tackle; he has

made progress, and, with his weight and strength, ought to do well before the end of the schedule. Parson is another big man. He rowed on his freshman crew two years ago and on the university eight last year, but has not played football since he came to College. He has plenty of enthusiasm and courage, and will add strength to the line where it is weak. T. J. Coolidge, who is playing better, and is in much better physical condition than ever before, will be kept at left end.

Francke began to take part in the scrimmages last week and played against Pennsylvania State. He is one of the biggest men on the squad, and the coaches hope to make him a line-plunging back as a substitute for Brickley. Francke is very inexperienced and crude, but on the whole he did well in Saturday's game. He is an excellent punter; in fact, he kicks so far that the ends can not get down the field as fast as the ball, but he can probably learn to send it higher in the air. If the Yale game did not come until the middle of December Francke could doubtless be made a very valuable man, but he, too, has lost a lot of time through injuries and may not now be able to make enough progress.

The regular backs for the Princeton and Yale games will be Mahan, Hardwick, and Bradlee, if the two first-mentioned recover from their injuries. Bradlee is not in the best of condition, but he has been able to play in every game and has been the backbone of the team on the last two or three Saturdays. From time to time Francke will be substituted for one of these men. If Parson and Bigelow do not do as well in the rush line as the coaches hope, Francke may be moved into one of these vacant places, and, if one of the ends is hurt, Hardwick can be shifted from the backfield. Watson and Swigert are average quarterbacks, but neither is nearly as efficient as Logan; his return to the team will add greatly to its strength.

The remaining games on the schedule

will begin at 2 o'clock. They are as follows:

Oct. 31.—Michigan.
Nov. 7.—Princeton.
Nov. 14.—Brown.
Nov. 21.—Yale, at New Haven.

The alumni and undergraduates of the University of Michigan propose to make the football game with Harvard next Saturday a real event. Headquarters for Michigan men will be established at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston, and a smoker will be held there on Friday evening. A special train will bring the graduates who are in New York, and a crowd of undergraduates, accompanied by the University of Michigan band, will come from Ann Arbor. Any Michigan men who have not yet made arrangements for the smoker and the game are asked to communicate with E. R. Hurst, 161 Devonshire Street, Boston.

FALL ROWING

Rowing has attracted more men this fall than ever before. One day last week 22 eight-oared crews were on the river at practically the same time; this number consisted of four university crews, ten freshman eights, and eight club crews. The unusual interest is attributed to the fine record Harvard has made at New London in recent years and to the brilliant victory of the second crew at Henley last July.

The task of instructing all these can-

didates was altogether too much work for Wray, the professional coach of the university crew, and he has had the assistance of C. T. Abeles, '13, the coxswain who was captain of the university crew in his senior year, G. M. MacVicar, '15, who rowed on the university crew two years ago, W. B. Pirnie, '15, who stroked his freshman crew three years ago, Brown, the coach at the Weld boat house, Haines, the professional of the Union Boat Club, and Manning, another well-known professional oarsman.

The first two university crews, which are made up of the most promising men in the squad, have already rowed two dead heats, and will have another race this week. The freshmen have been separated into dormitory crews, which will race one another this week, and the club crews will have a series of races for the Filley Cup. There will be also races for wherries and for single shells. The whole week, in fact, is being given up to a series of races far outnumbering those in the average regatta in this country or in England.

FOOTBALL TICKETS

Applications for seats to the Brown football game will not be accepted by the management after Friday, October 30, at 6 P. M. The time for filing applications for seats at the Yale game expires on Thursday, November 5, at 6 P. M.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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Oliver B. Roberts, '86, Boston.

Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Boston.

Alumni Notes

'61—Rev. J. Edward Wright, of Montpelier, Vt., who was secretary of his class until last summer when illness compelled him to resign, died on September 5.

'63—Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut is the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from that state.

'69—A daughter was born on September 13 in Los Angeles to Mrs. W. S. McPherson, the daughter of Mark Sibley Severance of San Bernardino, Calif.

'74—Henry L. Straus died at Baltimore on September 24.

'76—Charles Eliot Ware, who has practised law in Fitchburg, Mass., since 1879, has taken into partnership his son, Thornton Kirkland Ware, '10, thus perpetuating in the same office and to the third generation the name of the late Judge Thornton Kirkland Ware, '42.

'82—Charles D. Burt of Fall River, Mass., was killed on June 27 while driving his automobile from his office to his summer home at Bristol, R. I.

'82—Frank S. Haupt died on August 17 at his home in Redlands, Calif.

'85—Reuben Peterson, M.D. '89, of Ann Arbor, has been elected president of the Michigan State Medical Society.

'91—Morgan Barnes, who has been since 1903 a master in the Thacher School, California, is on temporary leave and is teaching French and Spanish in Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.

'91—Richard P. Freeman of New London, Conn., is the Republican nominee for Congress in the district now represented by B. F. Mahan.

'95—Valentine H. May is vice-president of the McKenna Lumber Co., which operates a large saw mill at McKenna, Wash. His address is 1210 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

'96—Harry A. Stone is sales and advertising manager with Lea & Febiger, publishers, 706 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A.M. '97—Thornton Cooke, A.B. (University of Kansas) '93, is vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.

'98—Alwin M. Pappenheimer, M.D. (Columbia) '02, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

'98—Francis C. Wilson of Santa Fe is the Progressive candidate for Congress from New Mexico.

'01—Horton C. Force, LL.B. '03, of Seattle, is a Progressive candidate for the Washington State Legislature.

'02—A second son, William Allen Francis, 2d, was born to Richard S. Francis and Mrs. Francis on April 20.

'02—Charles F. Seaverns, formerly instructor in the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., is now teaching Latin and German in the Hartford, Conn., High School. His address is 127 Lafayette St., Hartford.

'03—A son, Samuel Sewall Greeley, 3d, was born on September 14 to Samuel A. Greeley and Mrs. Greeley.

'03—Clinton H. Scovell & Co., certified public accountants and industrial engineers, of which firm Clinton H. Scovell and C. Oliver Wellington, '07, are partners, with a Boston office at 110 State St., have opened offices in the Stearns Building, Springfield, Mass., the Woolworth Building, New York City, and Edison Building, Chicago. In addition to the partners, the organization includes the following Harvard men: A. J. Moyer, Jr., '90, W. A. Schick, Jr., '05, E. R. Belcher, '09, and H. D. Minich, '13.

'06—Henri M. Hall, A.M. '07, was married at Jamestown, N. Y., on June 30 to Miss Jessie Phillips.

'07—Goodwin B. Beach of Hartford, Conn., is a candidate for the State Senate on the Progressive ticket.

'07—A daughter, Jane, was born to Laurence W. Churchill and Mrs. Churchill at Wakefield, Mass., on June 25.

'09—Lyman R. Martineau, Jr., LL.B. '12, is secretary of the Democratic County Committee for Salt Lake County, Utah, and is a candidate on the Democratic-Progressive ticket for Justice of the Peace of Salt Lake City Precinct.

'10—Bronson M. Cutting of Santa Fe is chairman of the Progressive State Committee of New Mexico.

'10—Albert Hussey is with Ingersoll Amory & Co., cotton buyers, 10 Post Office Square, Boston. His residence address is 23 Sparhawk St., Brighton, Mass.

'11—Philip H. Bunker, LL.B. '14, is with Brandeis, Dunbar and Nutter, lawyers, 161 Devonshire St., Boston. He is living at 74 Reservoir St., Cambridge.

'12—Harold N. Matthews is with the Atlantic Co., Cambridge. His present residence is 1407 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

'13—Shepley Nichols is with E. A. Shaw & Co., cotton buyers, 18 Post Office Square, Boston.

LL.B. '13—Harold M. Stephens, A.B. (Cornell) '09, of Salt Lake City, is secretary of the Democratic State Committee for Utah, and is president of the Young Men's Democratic Club.

'14—Jacob Coles is with Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago. He is a resident at Hull House, 800 Halstead St., Chicago.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII



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ATHLETICS

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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News and Views

Better Late Than Never.

From various colleges we hear of what the undergraduates, as a body, are doing to relieve the human suffering in Europe which darkens all the world. At Princeton, for example, the students are reported as collecting clothing and rolling bandages in their clubs. At Yale there have been public meetings, with collections for the work of the Red Cross. Early in the year the *Yale Alumni Weekly* suggested Red Cross contributions in connection with football tickets. Though nothing seems to have come of this, it is now announced that on the day of the Yale-Harvard game, the *Weekly* will see that volunteer undergraduates are provided with Red Cross boxes, so that all the tens of thousands attending the game may have an opportunity to make a contribution to the work of relief. Whatever one's personal preferences may be for the time and place of most effective giving, here is a time and place for doing something. It is heartily to be hoped that the volume of contributions may be largely swelled by the Harvard visitors.

Meanwhile what are the Harvard undergraduates, as a body, doing for the relief of men and women now suffering as human beings have not suffered in modern times? So far as we have heard, nothing. Between the halves of a recent football game, a group of undergraduates enacted on the field a bur-

lesque war-scene which must have struck many spectators as an exhibition of cynical taste and blunted feeling. Innocently enough meant, no doubt, it was far from an encouraging sight. It may be said—and we hope truly—that as Harvard, unlike many colleges, is in the midst of a great urban community, where every form of relief is highly organized, the undergraduates are doing their part as individuals in that community. Perhaps they are, but we should like to see them doing something definitely as Harvard students. If they “appear untouched by solemn thought” while all the rest of mankind is stirred to its depths, is it not time for some leader of Harvard sentiment to rouse them to an active participation in the work now most needed in the world? It would have been finer to stand among the first of the college communities so aroused; but far better late than not at all.

* * *

Zones of Distance.

First and last many tables have to be prepared at the College office. One of the latest of them is designed to show the percentage of students in the University whose homes are within various zones of distance from Cambridge. The table as a whole is rather for the statistician than for the “average reader”; yet certain points stand out from it which have a general interest.

In the first place it appears that in the enrolment of Harvard College 56 7-10 per cent of the students live within fifty

miles, and 60 8-10 per cent within a hundred miles of the University. Thus nearly forty per cent, a very considerable proportion, come from more distant points, of wide distribution. The Dental School is the only department of the University in which the percentage of those within a hundred miles of Cambridge is larger. In all the other departments it is considerably smaller. Of the men in the Medical School less than half fall within the hundred mile zone; in the Law School only 28 3-10 per cent.

It is quite natural that the College should draw largely upon the territory nearest to it. Yet it has hardly been realized that the claim to a national standing is based on a representation of four-tenths from remoter places. It is natural also that the graduate schools should show most clearly of all how far the University is from being a local institution. In the more than 70 per cent of the Law School men coming to it from beyond the hundred-mile limit, a very significant condition is revealed.

* * *

**The
Red
Flag.**

The question whether it is a criminal offense to carry a Harvard banner in a parade has recently become acute in Cambridge. This is how it has happened. In May of 1913, while the Lawrence strike was still a burning issue, the Massachusetts legislature adopted an act containing the following provision: "No red or black flag, and no banner, ensign or sign having upon it any inscription opposed to organized government, or which is sacrilegious, or which may be derogatory to public morals, shall be carried in parade within this commonwealth." After this enactment was made, a Finnish Socialist Club of Fitchburg carried in parade a red flag inscribed on one side with the name of the club, and the bearer of

the flag, tried for his offense, has been found guilty. A decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on this case, handed down through the chief justice, is so worded that in a careful application of the statute the banner of Harvard appears to fall equally under condemnation with that of which Webster's Dictionary is found to say: "Historically, a red flag has been a revolutionary and terroristic emblem." It would be more than human for Socialists to sit quiet under this occasion for protest, and it has been declared that if the crimson banner of Harvard is carried in parade, the law must be brought to bear upon it.

Had the undergraduates chosen to adopt a defiant attitude and put the question to a test, they might have celebrated their Michigan victory with a procession and a red flag. To be sure the occasion was not one at which such a performance was to be expected. But the abstaining from demonstration was a sign of a sensible, law-abiding temper among the undergraduates, which should render easier the clearing up of a rather absurd situation. The law was evidently not intended to furl the Harvard banner, but since it may do something of the sort—and at the same time touch the flag of our friendly northern neighbor, of the harmless, necessary auctioneer, and we know not what other innocent insignia—the reasonable thing on the part of the General Court would be to repeal it, or so amend it as to prevent its doing what it was never meant to do.

* * *

**A
Pittsburgh
Tree.**

Last week the BULLETIN published, in a report from the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania, the information that, on the recommendation of its "tree committee", the club had voted to bear the expense of planting a grown tree in the Col-

lege Yard. Since then we have received the further information that the tree question became a subject of active discussion in the Western Pennsylvania Club at the time it was so freely dealt with in the correspondence columns of the BULLETIN. In the spring the "tree committee" of the club took the matter up with Professor Fisher and with Messrs. Hicks and Sons, of Westbury, Long Island, as experts in the moving of trees. With the summer the members of the club dispersed, and in the autumn it was learned that in correct anticipation that the Western Pennsylvania Club would see the matter to a conclusion, it has been credited with one of the four trees newly transplanted.

It is only fitting that this fact should be generally known among the alumni, not so much because the club itself desires any special recognition, as for the hope that, if the experiment proves a success, other bodies of Harvard men, perhaps even more remote from Cambridge, may exercise a like initiative and energy in promoting a laudable movement.

* * *

The Co-operative Society. The Co-operative Society keeps up its steady expansion, its business for the past twelve-month being about ten thousand dollars larger than that of the year preceding. The total sales amounted to \$429,000; the net profits were a little over \$23,000 and about \$18,000 of this has been distributed in dividends. The balance has been added to a fund for rebuilding the Society's store, and as this fund now amounts to about \$21,000 it is expected that the work will be begun before long.

The results obtained by the Co-operative Society at Harvard during its thirty-two years of existence prove very conclusively that retail distribution on a

coöperative basis is an entirely practicable policy when the management bears in mind that it is conducting a business and not a philanthropy. The officers of the Harvard store have held themselves to sound rules of business and have refrained from costly experiments. They have kept the Coöperative's expense ratio at about fourteen per cent of total sales. Those of the BULLETIN's readers who are familiar with retail expensing will concede that this is a rather striking achievement. It has not been accomplished by rule-of-thumb methods. On the contrary the management of the Coöperative has kept closely in touch with the Graduate School of Business Administration, and the assistance received from this source in equipping the store with the most modern methods has been of the greatest value.

With the removal of the Institute of Technology to Cambridge it is proposed to amalgamate the Harvard and Technology coöperative societies. Negotiations in this direction have been virtually completed. The proposal, which came from the Technology undergraduates, is that membership in the Harvard Co-operative should be opened to Tech students and instructors and that a branch store be opened near the new Tech buildings.

* * *

Professor Taft.

In connection with Mr. Taft's lecturing this week at the Law School, we are glad to recall the fact that when he received his honorary degree at the recent Brown celebration, President Faunce alluded to his "promotion from the White House to the professor's chair", and characterized his relations with the two posts by the phrase, "retiring from the one among universal expressions of good will, and welcomed to the other by all the scholars of the land."

The Colleges of the Western Exchange

BY PROFESSOR CLIFFORD H. MOORE, '89.

IN the spring of 1911, Harvard University entered into an agreement with four colleges in the Middle West whereby what is now commonly known as the Western Exchange was established. The institutions concerned were Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, Beloit College at Beloit, Wisconsin, Grinnell College, at Grinnell, Iowa, and Colorado College at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Carleton



CARNEGIE LIBRARY—HERRICK CHAPEL,
GRINNELL.

College at Northfield, Minnesota, which shared in the arrangement informally from the first, has now been admitted on equal footing with the original four. According to the agreement Harvard sends to these colleges annually for half a year a professor who divides his time among them, giving such regular instruction and public lectures as may be arranged; in return each college is entitled to send to Harvard each year a member of its teaching staff who may give instruction requiring not more than one-third of his time, the remainder being given to study or research in the field of his special interest.

These colleges form an interesting group. The history of each is closely connected with its community and state. Knox was established in 1837 as the "Knox Manual Labor College", according to a unique plan devised the previous year at Whitestown, N. Y., by a group of forty-six men led by the Reverend George W. Gale. Their purpose was "to

promote the cause of Christian education and to provide for the intellectual and religious needs of the great territory of the Middle West"; the result was the founding of the city of Galesburg and of Knox College.

Beloit was chartered in 1846 as the outcome of the efforts of representatives of Congregational and Presbyterian churches in the Northwest, who wished to provide for higher education in the new territory opened up by the Black Hawk War.

As early as 1842 some graduates of Yale College and others began to plan to establish a college in the territory which is now the State of Iowa. The following year eleven young missionaries known as "The Andover Band" arrived; their purpose was "each to found a church and together a college." From the united efforts of these companies came the organization of a college in 1846, which was chartered in 1847. The college was opened at Davenport the following year; eleven years later it moved to the town of Grinnell and united with a similar institution there.

Carleton College was established by a board of trustees nominated by the association of Congregational Churches of Minnesota in 1866, and was opened the following year.

The founders of the City of Colorado Springs made a grant of land for a college in 1873; in 1874 Colorado College was organized. Thus each institution is an organic growth in its community. Each has also its own historical associations. Knox, for example, remembers the Lincoln-Douglas debate which took place at the east end of "Old Main"; Grinnell had relations with John Brown; and the others cherish memories of vital interest to themselves.

Fortunately none of these institutions is under denominational control. This

is not due to chance but to the unusual good sense of the founders and their successors. The charter of Beloit, dated February 2, 1846, contains the following provision, "That no religious tenets or opinion shall be requisite to entitle any person to be admitted as student in said college, and no such tenets or opinion shall be required as a qualification for any professor, tutor, or teacher in said college, and no student of said



OLD MAIN, KNOX.

college shall be required to attend religious worship in any particular denomination." Yet while free from sectarian control, these colleges have had close ties with the Congregationalists and Presbyterians especially, and have always maintained a healthy religious life among their students.

Their endowments range from about \$400,000 to \$1,200,000 of interest-bearing funds, and measures are now on foot to increase these endowments, for it is realized that the salaries of the teaching staffs are inadequate. The faculties have a high proportion of well-trained men whose abilities and devotion merit a much larger financial recognition than is now possible. In material equipment all are provided with scientific laboratories fairly well suited to their needs. The provision made in their libraries varies. As at Harvard the library funds are comparatively slight. The greatest need of these institutions at present is money for increased salaries and for books.

These colleges are all co-educational. The attendance varied in 1913-14 from about four hundred to six hundred and

thirty-five. The students, however, are not drawn exclusively from the immediate communities. Last year Beloit, for example, had students from eighteen different states; while Colorado College gathered its company from no less than thirty-four states and foreign countries.

In all these institutions liberal studies in the broad sense are primarily cultivated. The state universities must give their attention largely to technical training; there are few in which liberal studies are not overshadowed by the so-called "practical" interests. Colleges like those in the exchange are maintaining an interest in literature, history, art, and science; on the preservation of which the best elements of our civiliza-



MIDDLE COLLEGE, BELOIT.

tion depend. Indeed it is hard to overestimate the importance of their work in this direction. Happily they seem determined to continue this type of education. All except Beloit have Schools of Music in connection with the colleges proper; Beloit has a department of music similar to its other departments. This provision for music is valuable and important for the general body of students as well as for those who specialize in that subject. The musical taste of the students is educated and their power to appreciate good music is developed through frequent recitals. In fact music enters into the life of some of these colleges, at Grinnell, for example, in a manner which would have delighted Plato,

for he would have seen one part of his ideal state realized in the way in which music is made to contribute to the harmony and grace of life.

During the three years in which the Exchange has been in operation Harvard has sent to the West Professors A. B. Hart, G. H. Palmer, and C. H. Moore; the second half of the current academic year Professor L. J. Henderson will be the Harvard representative.



PALMER HALL, COLORADO.

According to the agreement the Exchange Professor, during his stay at each college, takes one of the regular classes in his subject, teaching it as he would in Harvard College. Professor Hart gave instruction in American History, Professor Palmer in Ethics, and Professor Moore in Latin Literature. Each visiting professor gives also a course of lectures of more general interest to which the public is admitted. Besides these regular engagements he is invited to speak on many occasions and on varied topics.

Not all the colleges have been able to send each year one of their men to Harvard, yet Colorado has sent in succession Professor E. C. Hills in Romance Languages, Assistant Professor G. H. Albright in Mathematics and Astronomy, and Professor H. E. Woodbridge in English; Grinnell, Mr. W. H. Freeman, Instructor in Greek, Professor P. F. Peck, in American History, and Professor H. W. Norris in Zoölogy; Knox, Professor D. E. Watkins in Public Speaking; and Beloit, Professor E. G.

Smith in Chemistry. The older men have given courses during their stay at Harvard; others have served as assistants.

As to the definite results of this exchange it is perhaps too early to speak. The western colleges wished to enter into the plan because they felt that through it they would gain certain advantages from close relationship with a large university: that their own intellectual life would be stimulated by the connection and by whatever new ideas the annual exchange professor might bring, and that the profit to those of their staff who might come to Harvard would be not inconsiderable. They also hoped that the connection would



CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, CARLETON.

support them in maintaining a four years' course of liberal studies in their communities, where much pressure is exerted to induce students to go to professional schools after two years of college work. How far these hopes have been realized it is not for Harvard men to say. The colleges show in most hearty and generous ways that they prize the relationship. Apparently it has helped to give them a keener sense of their community of interest, and they are already planning to take certain measures in common. For Harvard certain advantages are evident. Through the exchange young men may be attracted to our graduate and professional schools in lar-

ger numbers; and what is more important the University can become better acquainted with the educational needs of the country and find through these colleges opportunities to influence more widely higher education in the United States. There are, besides, many intangible but real advantages which may always be gained by coöperation.

It would not be fitting here to speak at length of the personal side of this exchange, but this much may be said, that the three Harvard teachers who have thus far visited these western colleges all agree that the half-year spent on the exchange was one of the most profitable as well as delightful in their entire teaching experience.

Harvard University Press

THE names of President Lowell, of Professors Taussig, E. D. Durand, G. F. Moore, Wambaugh, Beale, Scott, Munro, Yerkes, Folin, C. J. White, and Post, and of Hon. Nathan Matthews are included among the authors of fall books issued by the Harvard University Press. The list of these publications, which has just been issued, contains some thirty titles, indicating a healthy activity in this new department of the University.

President Lowell's book deals with The Governments of France, Italy, and Germany, and is a revision and abridgment of his larger work on the Governments of Continental Europe. Hon. Nathan Matthews, '75, Mayor of Boston from 1891 to 1895, and Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission from 1907 to 1909, has written a practical handbook on the making of a city charter which should be of special value because of the author's wide experience in municipal affairs. The book is the first of a series of Publications of the Bureau of Research in Municipal Government; the second volume of these studies is Professor Munro's Bibliography of Municipal Government, now in press.

Professor Taussig, whose articles on the tariff are widely read, has prepared a comprehensive analysis of the working of our tariff laws which is to be published under the title "Some Aspects of the Tariff Question"; and "The Trust Problem" is discussed in a book by

E. Dana, Durand, Professor of Statistics in the University of Minnesota, and recently Director of the United States Census.

The Taylor System of Management, which for some years has been studied in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, is the subject of a comprehensive volume entitled "Scientific Management." The book includes the most significant articles on the System by members of the "Taylor Group" factory managers, and labor union officials. It is edited by C. B. Thompson, Lecturer on Manufacturing in the University, and is the first volume of a projected series of Harvard Business Studies. Another book, to be issued under the auspices of the Business School, is a stimulating study of business policy by A. W. Shaw, editor of *System*. The title of the book, which is announced for publication in January, is "An Approach to Business Problems."

Additions to the well known series of Case Books by professors in the Harvard Law School include "Cases on Constitutional Law" by Professor Wambaugh, "Cases on Legal Liability" by Professor Beale, and "Cases on Civil Procedure" by Professor Scott. In the Harvard Economic Studies a volume on the "Evolution of the English Corn Market" by N. S. B. Gras (Ph.D. '12), Assistant Professor of History in Clark University, is announced for publication in December, and a book on the Anthracite Coal Industry in the United States

by Eliot Jones (Ph.D. '13), Assistant Professor of Economics in the State University of Iowa, is to be issued in the same month. Professor McIlwain is editing the only copy of Wrexall's Abridgment of the New York State Indian records to survive the Albany fire, which will be published as one of the Harvard Historical Studies. A new series, the Harvard Studies in Education, begins with a volume on "The Oberlehrer", a study of the evolution of the German schoolmaster, by W. S. Learned (Ph.D. '13); and another series, Harvard Studies in Romance Languages, is to be started with the poems of Giacomo da Lentino edited by E. F. Langley (Ph.D. '09), Professor of French in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Professor George Foot Moore's Ingersoll Lecture on *Metempsychosis*, or the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, was issued by the Press on October 16, and a volume by Professor Chandler Rathfon Post on the History of Allegory in Spain will be published in December as Volume IV of the Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature.

The Mary Carleton Narratives by Dr. Ernest Bernbaum, Instructor in English, present a missing (and somewhat racy) chapter in the history of the English novel; and Dr. C. E. Whitmore, also of the Department of English, has contributed a significant study of *The Supernatural in Tragedy*.

The series of Harvard Health Talks which began auspiciously in the Spring with a sale of 1000 copies of Dr. Morse's *Care of Children*, has been augmented by volumes on *Preservatives in Foods*, by Otto Folin, Professor of Biological Chemistry; *The Care of the Skin*, by C. J. White, Assistant Professor of Dermatology; and *The Care of the Sick-room*, by E. G. Cutler, sometime Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Physic.

Of the books for student use mention may be made of the translation of the *Life of Saint Severinus*, by George W. Robinson, Secretary of the Graduate

School of Arts and Sciences; *Materials for a Study of the Self*, by Professor R. M. Yerkes and D. W. LaRue (A.M. '07); and a *Physical Laboratory Manual* by E. L. Chaffee, Instructor in Physics and in Electrical Engineering.

The public interest in the proposed purchase of Jefferson's home has given special timeliness to an article on Monticello by Sidney Fiske Kimball (M. Arch. '12), published in the latest issue of the Harvard Architectural Quarterly and illustrated with photographs of drawings lent by the estate of T. Jefferson Coolidge.

In addition to these new books the University took over during the summer the publication of twenty-four volumes previously issued by other publishers, making a total of more than 275 books now issued by the Harvard University Press. Many of these books have, of course, been acquired quite recently, and some have a very limited appeal; it may interest the readers of the BULLETIN therefore to learn that the total receipts from the sale of these publications during the last year amounted to more than \$65,000, and that at present the Press is sending out, in response to mail orders alone, an average of 220 volumes a week. All this serves not only to encourage productive scholarship but also to make such scholarship and the University which inspired it more widely known.

PIANO RECITAL BY HANS EBELL

Through the kindness of Mr. Alexander Steinert, of Boston, Hans Ebell, formerly professor in the Conservatory at Cracow, will give a pianoforte recital in the John Knowles Paine Concert Hall in the Music Building on Friday evening, November 13, at 8.15 o'clock. The programme will consist of compositions by Brahms, Schumann, Chopin, Rachmaninoff, and Liszt. The concert will be open free to all officers of the University and their families, and to students in the University.

Harvard Defeats Michigan, 7 to 0

HARVARD barely defeated the University of Michigan at football in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon. The score was 7 to 0. The only touchdown was made by Hardwick in the second period of the game, and he also kicked the goal. The play was in Harvard's territory most of the time, and Michigan twice carried the ball to Harvard's 5-yard line, but each time the Harvard men held off Michigan's attack and recovered the ball on downs. This dogged defence by the Harvard players was one of the features of the game; the other was the splendid running of Maulbetsch, who gained most of the ground for Michigan. With these exceptions the game was not above the ordinary, and it was disappointing to those who had expected the visiting team to display new ideas in football. Michigan was more conservative than Harvard; the visiting team gained much more ground than Harvard in rushing the ball, but Harvard tried five forward passes, three of which were successfully completed; one of them led to the touchdown.

About 25,000 spectators were attracted to the Stadium and the attendance would have been much larger if the tickets had sold for less than \$2. There was a great crowd of Michigan supporters, who sat on the east side of the field and cheered their team with unbounded and persistent enthusiasm. The marching and playing of the Michigan band were well worth seeing and hearing. The utmost good feeling was shown by the two elevens and their partisans, and after the game the Harvard undergraduates went across the field and repeatedly cheered the visitors from Ann Arbor. It was a fine, clear day, and the spectacle was beautiful, but the game itself was much less interesting than the ones with Washington and Jefferson, Tufts, and Penn. State.

Harvard kicked off at the beginning of

the game, and Michigan immediately developed its offence, which consisted chiefly of a deceptive formation behind which Maulbetsch darted through the line. He is a small but very powerful man, and the Harvard players at first found it impossible to stop him. Michigan quickly made two first-downs and carried the ball to Harvard's 45-yard line where Splawn made a short punt. Francke dropped the ball on the first rush and Michigan secured it. After an exchange of kicks, Michigan advanced from the middle of the field to Harvard's 9-yard line; four first-downs were made in this series of plays. On the next two downs Michigan pushed through to Harvard's 4-yard line, but there the Harvard defence stiffened and Michigan lost the ball on downs. Nothing more of importance happened until the middle of the second period, when Harvard carried the ball from the middle of the field straight across the chalk lines for a touchdown; the line plunges in this advance were helped by a pretty forward pass from Hardwick to Smith which gained almost 15 yards. Hardwick made six yards on the play which took him across the goal line.

Neither side could gain in the early part of the third period and there were several exchanges of kicks. Towards the middle of the period Francke made a prodigious punt which carried the ball from Harvard's 35-yard line to Michigan's 12-yard line, but Harvard was penalized for tripping and the ball was given to Michigan on Harvard's 43-yard line where the two teams had lined up when the kick was made. This unusual and severe penalty changed the aspect of the game, as Harvard was at once put on the defensive in its own side of the field. After an exchange of punts Michigan carried the ball from Harvard's 47-yard line to the 14-yard line. Three first-downs were made in this advance. The next three downs



THE MICHIGAN BAND IN FRONT OF THE CHEERING SECTION.

took Michigan to the 6-yard line, but there again Harvard made a fine rally and prevented a score. Neither side accomplished much during the rest of the game, although the Harvard offence gained strength towards the end of the last period and Michigan was being steadily forced back.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	MICHIGAN.
T. J. Coolidge, l.e.	r.e., Staatz
Parson, R. C. Curtis, l.t.	r.t., Cochran
Withington, l.g.	r.g., McHale, Quail
Wallace, Bigelow, c.	c., Raynsford
Weston, r.g.	l.g., Watson
Trumbull, r.t.	l.t., Reimann
Smith, C. Coolidge, r.e.	l.e., Benton, Dunne
Logan, q.b.	q.b., Hughitt
Hardwick, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Maulbetsch
Bradlee, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Lyons
Francke, f.b.	f.b., Splawn

Score—Harvard 7, Michigan 0. Touchdown—Hardwick. Goal from touchdown—Hardwick. Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—H. B. Hackett, West Point.

Head linesman—H. M. Nelly, West Point. Field judge—N. A. Tufts, Brown. Time of periods—15 minutes.

The make-up of the Harvard eleven in the Michigan game shows in a general way what may be expected for the Princeton game next Saturday. The injury to Soucy has compelled the coaches to change their plans once more. If Mahan is able to begin the Princeton game, Hardwick will probably be placed at right end; but if Mahan cannot play or is hurt, Hardwick will go to the back-field again, and Smith, who has just recovered from an injury, will be on the end of the line. Bradlee and Francke will be the other backs; the latter is still inexperienced and crude, but his weight and strength make him valuable as a line-plunger.

Soucy's injury has also deprived the team of his services at centre, to which point he might have been shifted in case

Wallace was hurt; consequently, Bigelow, who was being developed as a guard, will now be reserved as a substitute for Wallace. Weston will probably be kept at left guard; although he is still rather ineffective on the offence, he has improved very much in the past ten days, and the coaches believe he will fill the place fairly well. Parson is steadily growing better and will be kept at left tackle. It is hoped that Pennock will be in condition to begin the Princeton game.

The eleven has gone through the preliminary part of the season and now faces the most important contests of the year. This statement is not intended to convey the impression that the early games have been easy for Harvard; on the contrary, no other team in the country has ever played such a trying schedule as Captain Brickley's men have had this year. They have had the narrowest escapes from defeat in every one of the last four games in October, and would probably have been beaten if fortune had not favored them at critical moments. Graduates who saw the Washington and Jefferson, Tufts, Penn. State, and Michigan games know that Harvard had to put in the very best men available in the squad and that even then defeat seemed almost certain at some time or other in every one of those games. For some strange reason the impression has gone abroad that the Harvard team did not exert itself in these games. There is no foundation for that belief. The players were told to do, and had to do, their very best in order to prevent the other teams from winning.

The situation would have been very different if the injuries had not been so serious. The total number of men hurt has been smaller than in almost any other season, but the best and most experienced men in the squad have been incapacitated or ineligible. Although there are 12 "H" men in College, there were times in the Penn. State game when not one of them was on the field, and in two or three other games Bradlee

was the only "H" man who was able to play through the afternoon.

Gilman and Cowen, both of whom played in the Yale game last year and were almost indispensable for the rush-line, are not in good standing at the College Office. Brickley's attack of appendicitis was apparently in no way due to football. Mahan, Pennock, Soucy, Trumbull, Hardwick, Logan, Sweetser, and D. P. Morgan have been injured, and some of them are still unable to play.

Brickley, of course, will take part in no more games. Sweetser, one of the most promising candidates for tackle, has hurt his ankle so seriously that recovery is not expected until after the end of the season, and Morgan, also a tackle, has lost so much practice that he is practically out of the running. The injury which Soucy suffered in the Penn. State game was much worse than it seemed to be, and his leg must be kept in splints for perhaps three weeks more; he can play no more this season. He will be missed almost as much as any man on the squad. Mahan has what is known as a "pulled tendon"; although he can use his leg, the injury is likely to recur at any moment, and consequently he may be disabled the very first time he tries to run. Pennock's trouble is a "floating cartilage", and it may develop again without warning. Neither of these men can be counted on for the Princeton and Yale games. Hardwick, Trumbull, and Logan fortunately have recovered from their injuries.

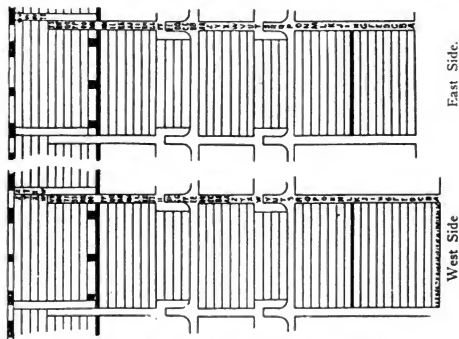
Any one can see how much stronger the team would have been in the early games and would be for the Princeton and Yale games, if all these players had taken part regularly in the practice and were now in condition for work. Under all the circumstances, Haughton and his assistants have accomplished wonders, and the second-string players, who have borne the brunt of many trying games, deserve the highest commendation.

This pleasing reflection, however, does

not change the conditions which now exist. The result of all the misfortunes is that the team is decidedly weaker than any other which has represented Harvard since Haughton took charge of football in Cambridge. In every one of the last four games the opposing team has gained much more ground than Harvard. Harvard made only one first down by rushing the ball against Penn. State,

Washington and Jefferson. Both Princeton and Yale have devoted time and attention to forward and lateral passing, and are much more proficient than Harvard in this style of play. According to reports, the Yale backfield is exceptionally skilful not only in the open game but also in old-fashioned line plunging.

Although the men closest to the Harvard players and coaches have not



STANDARD SECTIONS OF SEATS IN THE STADIUM

and the record was almost as poor in the the Michigan game until the last few minutes of play. The trouble is fundamentally with the rush line, which, although fairly strong on defence, is very weak on offence. The loss of Brickley has reduced the scoring strength of the team 30 per cent., at a guess, and the injuries to Mahan, Hardwick, and Logan have made it impossible to build up that precision of backfield play which has been so conspicuous in the other teams coached by Haughton.

There is every reason to suppose that Princeton and Yale are as strong as usual, in fact stronger than they have been in many years. Princeton has already defeated the powerful Dartmouth team, and Yale has had little trouble in winning from all its opponents except

abandoned hope of winning the remaining games on the schedule, it is no secret that they believe Harvard's chances of defeating Princeton and Yale to be decidedly less than they have been in any year since Captain Burr's team won its hard-fought game at New Haven.

The three games still to be played are:

Nov. 7.—Princeton.

Nov. 14.—Brown.

Nov. 21.—Yale, at New Haven.

SEATS AT THE PRINCETON GAME

Section 1 in the Stadium proper is at the corner nearest the Anderson Bridge, and Section 6 is in the middle of the field on that side. The curve begins at section 12 and continues through section 26; section 18 is directly behind the goal posts. Section 32 is opposite the

middle line on the Harvard side, and section 37 is the last one on that side. The numbers of the sections of wooden seats at the open on the north end of the Stadium run from 38 to 51 inclusive; 38 is nearest the Harvard side, and 44 and 45 are directly behind the goal posts.

FALL ATHLETICS

ALTHOUGH the university football team is now the principal object of public attention as far as athletics are concerned, the members of that squad are by no means the only Harvard undergraduates who are taking part daily in some form of competitive outdoor sport.

After the university football team, comes the large squad of the second eleven. These men play every day, either among themselves, or against the university or some outside opponent. There are men enough in the second squad to make up three elevens.

The football players who have failed to make the second team have formed three elevens, which are now competing for the cups offered by P. D. Haughton, '99.

The freshman football squad seems to be one of the best in many years, and, al-

though the eleven lost the Exeter game last Saturday, better things are expected in the remaining contests. The freshmen who were not quite heavy enough for the regular eleven have been divided into interdormitory teams, which are now playing a series of games for the championship of the class.

Later in the season, the victorious team in the Haughton Cup series and the winner of the freshman interdormitory series will play each other for the championship of the College.

The "soccer" football men are showing their usual interest in the sport. They have already played and beaten the General Electrics of Lynn and the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College team, and are looking for more victories. The university squad is a large one and there are many candidates for the freshman team.

The candidates for the baseball nine have made the most of the pleasant weather, and, in addition to their daily practice, have played a number of matches with strong teams. Several new players have already been discovered, and Captain Ayres and Coach Sexton believe the prospect for next spring is promising. The track team has had a



THE WELD BOAT HOUSE ON AN OCTOBER AFTERNOON.

number of handicap races, and an informal meet with the M. I. T. runners. Interdormitory meets for the freshmen are being arranged in track and field athletics, and a great squad of 1918 men is in training.

The university cross-country team has been training regularly under Coach Shrubbs. It was beaten last Saturday in its race with Cornell. The meet with Yale will be held on November 7 over the new Belmont course, and the Harvard team will go to New Haven for the intercollegiate meet on November 21. H. G. MacLure, '15, and C. Southworth, '15, are the only men on the squad who took part in the intercollegiate meet last year, but there are several promising candidates. The freshman cross-country candidates also are hard at work, and their team will have two or three races before the season ends.

After a long series of matches against almost innumerable opponents, G. W. Wightman, 3L., has won the championship of the University in singles at lawn tennis. H. G. M. Kelleher, '18, was the runner up. The championship in doubles was won by W. Hugus, 2L., and W. T. Badger, 2L. The class teams have already begun their annual fall tournament, and the candidates for the university team are playing every day.

The lacrosse players are having constant practice, and the candidates for the university and freshman golf teams are playing matches on the various courses near Boston. The great interest in rowing was spoken of last week.

Those who are familiar with the statistics say that the number of men engaged day after day at Harvard in some kind of outdoor competitive athletics is far greater than that at any other college in the country.

Candidates for the swimming team have been called out. There will be no meet with Yale this year, but meets will be arranged with several colleges.

HARVARD MEN IN THE WAR

In response to a request for information about Harvard men who are or have been in service connected with the European war, the BULLETIN has received the following. It is hoped that additional reports will be made promptly.

'82—E. P. Merritt, and Mrs. Merritt, now returned to America, took an active part in hospital work at Aix-les-Bains during August and September.

I.L.B. '90—Joseph Walker served during most of the summer as chairman of the Lucerne-American Relief Committee. He had previously been chairman of the sub-committee on transportation.

'93—Robert Emmet has become an English citizen and is a major in the Warwickshire Yeomanry (volunteers).

'97—Professor Richard Whoriskey, of New Hampshire College, worked for two weeks in August as a volunteer in the American Consulate at Hannover, Germany. On his way to the United States he visited the British Embassy at the Hague and was instrumental in having the English Ambassador send funds through Ambassador van Dyke to consul Michelson for the relief of English refugees.

'99—Rhodes Fayerweather, M.D. (Johns Hopkins) '03, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, went to Europe on the Red Cross Hospital ship as head of a unit, and is now stationed in France.

'99—James C. Fyshe, M.D. (McGill) '04, went to England with the first Canadian contingent, as surgeon with the rank of captain. When the war broke out he was settled at Alberta, Edmonton. He went to Valcartin with the 19th Alta Dragoons, but was transferred to the Army Medical Corps with which he had been connected when he was formerly in Montreal.

'03—Phillips B. Robinson arrived in London from New York on August 20, and soon afterwards was attached to the staff of the American Embassy as a volunteer in preparing passports. He

continued this work until October when he joined the British Red Cross Corps as a volunteer ambulance chauffeur for service in France, where he is at present, probably near Amiens.

'14—John Paulding Brown is on the force of the American Hospital in Paris.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The fall meeting of the Harvard Club of New Jersey will be held at the Essex Club, Park Place, Newark, on Friday evening, November 13. An informal supper, for which there will be no charge, will be served at 6.30, and a smoker will follow. One of the coaches of the football eleven is expected to talk about the team. Harvard men in New Jersey, whether members of the club or not, are invited.

The committee in charge consists of

Perry D. Trafford, '89, Chauncey G. Parker, '85, John Reynolds, '07, and Arthur R. Wendell, '96, secretary, Rahway, N. J.

A CORRECTION

Through an error of transcription, it was stated in the BULLETIN last week that the New York Harvard Club house was opened in 1904. The date was of course 1894. The two enlargements have come virtually at intervals of ten years.

CLASS OF 1909

The Boston members of the class of 1909 will hold a luncheon every Tuesday at 12.45 P. M. at the Boston Tavern, 347 Washington St. Members of the class are asked to attend these luncheons.

Statistics of Freshman Entrance Examinations

THE table printed below, giving in parallel columns the number of men who applied for admission to Harvard College in the years 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, contains indications of growth which demand recognition. The total number of men admitted without conditions shows a steady increase from 1911 to 1914. This goes hand in hand with the increase of candidates under the "new

plan", by the workings of which a man is admitted without conditions or not at all. The total number of men admitted for the current academic year, with and without conditions, is larger than it has ever been before; and the total refused appears to have been surpassed only once before; namely last year. The total examined has jumped from 885, the figures attained in both 1913 and 1911, to 937.

	1911	1912	1913	1914
Admitted without conditions (Old Plan),	309	272	262	291
Admitted without conditions (New Plan),	83	154	197	224
Total number admitted without conditions,	392	426	459	515
Admitted with conditions (Old Plan),	248	219	155	169
Total number admitted,	640	645	614	684
Refused admission (Old Plan),	128	125	163	131
Refused admission (New Plan),	56	59	65	68
Total refused admission,	184	184	228	199
Candidates in June who did not reappear in September,	61	40	43	54
Total number of candidates,	885	869	885	937

Alumni Notes

'88—Judge George A. Carpenter has returned with his family to Chicago after a short summer in Europe. At the outbreak of the war he made a hasty exit, and, reaching Havre, came on board the French liner, *La France*, for a week or ten days before she was allowed to sail for New York.

'88—Herbert K. Job, who for the past four years has been state ornithologist of Connecticut and lecturer on ornithology at the Connecticut Agricultural College, has resigned to take up work along similar lines for the National Association of Audubon Societies. This Association has organized, under a special fund, "The Department of Applied Ornithology" and appointed Job "Economic Ornithologist in Charge."

'91.—Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer has had to give up his work owing to a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia, followed by appendicitis. He is recuperating and hopes after some months' rest to resume active work.

'93—John S. Cranston, who has been for 18 years Boston metropolitan manager for the ordinary department of the Prudential Insurance Co., has resigned to become general agent in Eastern Massachusetts for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. His offices are now at 111 Devonshire St., Boston, but after January 1 he will be at 185 Devonshire St.

'95—A son, Wilder Tileston, Jr., was born to Wilder Tileston, M.D. '99, and Mrs. Tileston, at New Haven, Conn., on July 14.

LL.B. '95—Edward F. McClennen of Cambridge is special assistant to the Federal Attorney General in charge of the action brought by the Department of Justice to compel the Southern Pacific Co. to give up control of the Central Pacific Railroad.

'97—Philip K. Walcott, a member of the law firm of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, was killed by an accidental fall from his office window in New York City on October 6.

'98—A son, Richard Thornton Fisher, Jr., was born to Professor R. T. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher on July 4.

'99—Arthur Ruhl, who is in Europe as war correspondent for *Collier's Weekly*, was in Antwerp during its bombardment and capture.

'00—Walter G. Mortland was married at Saint Louis on October 14 to Mrs. Mary Cochran Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Mortland will live at the Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'01—Roger S. Greene, who has been United States Consul General at Hankow and a

member of the China Medical Commission, and was promoted to the position of Consul General-at-Large for the East, has declined the appointment in order to become resident commissioner of the Rockefeller Foundation for the East.

'01—Benjamin E. Wood, M.D. '06, was married in Boston on June 24 to Miss Maude I. Dyer.

'03—James A. Field was married at Chicago on September 17 to Miss Amy Walker.

'03—William G. Nickerson died at Dedham, Mass., on October 7, after several weeks' illness.

'04—Walter M. Stone was married on May 26 to Miss Annette Dabney of Richmond, Va. They are living at 10 Lexington Terrace, Waltham, Mass.

'05—A daughter, Shirley, was born on July 25 to Dr. Loring T. Swaim and Mrs. Swaim at their home in Clifton Springs, N. Y.

A.M. '05—James E. Winston, A.B. (University of Virginia) '95, formerly at Princeton University, is now professor of history in the University of Mississippi, University, Miss.

'06—Frank R. Pleasonton is manager of the Ames Plow Co., which is controlled and operated by Willett, Sears & Co., South Framingham, Mass. His residence is 684 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.

'07—Willard C. Brinton, engineer, of 7 East 42d St., New York City, has recently published a handbook, "Graphic Methods for Presenting Facts"; it shows convenient ways for charting operating figures and costs of business, or general statistical data.

'07—The engagement is announced of Stephen M. Edgell of Denver, Colo., to Miss Elsie Aldrich, daughter of ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Warwick, R. I.

'07—Ralph W. Smiley is office manager of The School Arts Publishing Co., 120 Boylston St., Boston. His home address is 6 Gardner Terrace, Allston, Mass.

'07—A son, Robert Hamlin Stetson, was born to Irving G. Stetson and Mrs. Stetson on July 30.

'12—Samuel B. Morison was married on July 25 in Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Edith M. Chester. Their address is 1212 South 51st St., Philadelphia.

'13—Thomas Coggeshall returned in September from a year of travel and study in Europe as a Sheldon Fellow, and is now a master in German and the Classics at the Middlesex School, Concord, Mass. His engagement to Miss Georgia A. Riley of Roanoke, Va., has recently been announced.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914.

NUMBER 7.

News and Views

The Law School.

In this second "special number" of the BULLETIN the Law School speaks for itself. The part of a toastmaster at a dinner at which all the speakers may be trusted to say what the company most desires to hear is simplicity itself, for he knows it is they and not he from whom words are expected. In the present instance not even introductions are required. The printed page takes care of that. It is only to be said that the Law School is a department of the University in which laymen and lawyers take an equal pride, and that the BULLETIN is particularly glad to have a part in making its service to the whole community better known.

* * *

Two Years or Four?

We observe that President Lowell is reported in certain newspapers to have expressed himself at the recent meeting of the Association of American Universities, at Princeton, in favor of a two years' college course. Upon inquiry we find him to have said what he has always said—that a two years' course in college, preceding the professional studies in medicine or law, is much better than no college course at all, and probably as much as can be expected of most young men. The State universities have recognized this fact in adopting the plan of the combined degree. But President Lowell expressed his well-known opin-

ion that four years of college is far better for those who can give the time; and it is these men who will come to the great endowed colleges.

* * *

The Non- Conformists.

The October *Forum* contains an article on "The Changing Temper at Harvard", written by a member of the class of 1914. He places himself squarely in opposition to the spirit embodied not only in the Freshman Dormitories, but also in the artificial congregation of seniors in the Yard, and in the substitution of the existing group system of studies, under which a man is expected really to learn something about one thing, for the broadly elective plan, in the loss of which "the whole meaning of college, which is to prepare the way for further enlargement of sympathies, has been lost." He deplores the renaissance of "college spirit", which he defines as "nothing in the world but undergraduate jingoism." He holds that "it is certainly a weakening of Harvard's moral fibre that an effort should be made to 'help along' the freshmen, instead of compelling them to fight their own way"; and, suggestively enough, declares: "At Harvard it is almost a crime to be interested in art, anarchism, literature, music, pageantry, dancing, acting; to write poetry or fiction, to talk English, to read French (except de Maupassant) for pleasure. Mr. Eric Dawson . . . advises the Yale man to keep it darkly secret 'if he cares for

etchings, prefers Beethoven to Alexander's Ragtime Band, and Meredith to Meredith Nicholson.' It is a terrible commentary on Harvard's intellectual life that the words should be applicable now."

These detached bits from the essay are not cited for the sake of combating them. If the temper of Harvard is really changing—and what does not change in a world full of mutations?—Harvard men want to know about it and think whether the change is for the better or the worse. If there were no dissenters in the Harvard community, it would no longer be Harvard. This particular non-conformist asserts that "there were always Harvard men, but there was never a 'Harvard man.'" Certainly the nourishing of independence and individuality has been one of the chief glories of Harvard. For our own part we have no fear that any grouping of units, social or academic, will endanger the development of the individual, so long as the units themselves are as comprehensive as they are at Harvard. It may indeed be argued that the individual has even a better chance when the scheme of things in which he finds himself established is less, rather than more, inchoate. But the dangers are not to be ignored, and the non-conformists certainly have their place in any Harvard scheme.

* * *

Gardiner's The American Branch of the "Harvard." Oxford University Press has just published the work which, with the editorship of the BULLETIN, was occupying John Hays Gardiner, '85, at the time he was stricken by a fatal illness. By great good fortune his book, "Harvard", in the "American College and University Series", already containing volumes on Columbia and Princeton, with others in preparation on Wisconsin, Yale and Vassar,

was virtually finished a few days before his death. A certain abruptness in its conclusion brings pathetic testimony to the fact that the author's manuscript still lacked his final touches. But so little was left to be done that a statement in the preface to the book is amply justified: "It has seemed unwise for others to attempt the modifications which he himself might have made, and so, except for the verification of certain facts, the manuscript is printed as it was left by him."

There is a somewhat familiar story of a student who came to Harvard from a mid-western college, and so insistently compared the two institutions to the disadvantage of Harvard that he was finally asked why he came here. "My father", he replied, "is a very liberal man, and wishes me to see how the other half lives." It is the province of Mr. Gardiner's book to tell a great many "other halves" how Harvard has lived and is living. Some of those halves are very near home. Indeed that portion even of the Harvard community which knows much about the University as a whole is of a negligible size. To at least two audiences, therefore, this new account of Harvard may be considered to address itself: the audience both of total and of partial ignorance.

Nearly a third of Mr. Gardiner's book is devoted to the history of the University, and of that third one-half deals with the years since Mr. Eliot became president. Before that time there were experiments in the direction of an elective system, and there were substantial beginnings in several fields of professional study. But the University of which Mr. Eliot laid down the presidency in 1909 was in large measure the University he had created; and it is this University which Mr. Gardiner has surveyed with a comprehensive-

ness not to be found in any other single publication. The historical chapter with which the book begins is followed by chapters on Harvard College, the Graduate Schools, Equipment for Research, and the Government and the Graduates. With a true sense of proportion, the numerous and widely various interests of the University are touched upon in turn. The result is an array of important information, rendered easily accessible by an excellent index, which makes the book one that deserves not only a careful first reading, but a permanent place near to the hand of those who need the central facts about any one, or any score, of the many activities of Harvard.

Since Mr. Gardiner's death there have been various memorials of his fruitful life. This book of his own is the best of them all.

* * *

The War and the Flag.

Besides revealing some unexpected abilities in the Harvard football team, the day of the Princeton game brought two encouraging phenomena to light. In the first place the Harvard community has freed itself from the reproach of doing nothing as a community to relieve the sufferings of Europe. Some one had the initiative to do what has already been done in other colleges and is announced as a part of the programme for the opening of the Yale Bowl. A band of student collectors organized on behalf of the Red Cross Society appeared between the halves of the game, passing tin dippers from row to row of the Stadium. The response in bills and in silver was seen at the moment to be general, and when the contents of the many dippers were poured into the sacks waiting on the field to receive them there was every evidence that the experiment had proved worth making. It is now

known that the collection amounted in all to nearly \$4,000. It remains for the student body to devise and set in motion the machinery for some more permanent and systematic form of relief work. An excellent beginning in the appeal to generous impulses has been made. More, far more, is still to be done. Our football players have won a notable victory over those of Princeton, but our student body has a long way to go before it overtakes the Princeton undergraduates in their manifold activities of mercy.

The second hopeful sign was the triumph of temperate good sense in the matter of the Harvard banner. If the undergraduates had chosen to flaunt a red flag in their march to the Stadium, and thus to flout the new Massachusetts law, some of them would doubtless have enjoyed their assertion of independence, and certain spectators would have been found to excuse them on the ancient plea that "boys will be boys." But better counsels prevailed, and loyalty both to law and to Harvard marched happily under a large white banner bearing a crimson H. The undergraduates are thus taking the surest course towards making it possible for the next legislature to amend the law in the interest of common sense.

Naturally enough there were newspapers which predicted something very different. It must have been a reader of one of these papers who sent the BULLETIN last week the following verses, which can now be printed for their suggestion of calamities averted:

I went to Copper Dandy, and I took him by
the hand;
I said, "How's dear old Cambridge-town, and
where does she stand?"
"She's the most distressful village you've ever
seen", he said;
"They're jailin' men and women there for
wavin' of the red!"

The Harvard Law School

Looking Ahead

BY EZRA RIPLEY THAYER, DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School has much to be proud of in its past, but contemplation of the past may be unhealthy unless it teaches lessons for the future. Most unhealthy would be the notion that past improvements in teaching methods could justify present-day teachers in resting on their oars to be carried along by the current. It was impatience of such an idea that provoked a great teacher to exclaim: "I have no love and scant respect for *a priori* dogmatism in legal education. When I talk myself or hear others talk of the 'case system' or the 'Harvard system' or any other 'system' I feel a slight instinctive disgust; it is not entirely reasonable I admit, but it has some justification. . . A man who has much to say about 'systems' is sailing perilously near the shoals of cant. Not by their systems but by their fruits shall ye know them."

The question for the Law School is what should be done now and in the future. And it has a special point at this time, when a new period of liberalization in the law has begun. Great problems face the lawyer and the law-maker; forces are at work that will put a heavy strain on our legal system, and call for the best efforts of all who have a stake in its preservation and improvement. Those who wish this School to do its share may find encouragement in

remembering what it has done in like case before. The situation was not so different in some ways when Judge Story came to the School; and the part he played at Cambridge, no less than at Washington, in overcoming popular prejudice against English law and clamor for Continental systems, and in making over the common law of England into the law of America, has been

made plain by Professor Pound. A great English scholar, too, has generously attributed such service to this School, when in urging upon the universities of his own country their duty to take part in academically working over the materials of its legal system and passing them on to the courts, he concluded, "In that case the glory of Bourges, the glory of Bologna, the glory of Harvard, may yet be theirs."

It is to be hoped that the School can once more give this sort of help in pre-

serving the spirit of the common law against threatening dangers. That is indeed a high attempt. To quote again from Professor Maitland, "To make law that is worthy of acceptance by free communities that are not bound to accept it, this would be no mean ambition." It calls for a solid and thorough knowledge of the past, and not less for an open eye and a forward vision toward the future. Without these it will be im-



DEAN THAYER.

The Marshall Studio, Cambridge.

possible either to "clear away the rubbish that collects round every body of law", or rightly to develop for a new generation what is best in our legal tradition. But such an effort brings its own inspiration, and it is strengthened by the knowledge of things accomplished here at more than one period in the history of American law.

One important duty of the School at this time is to train teachers fitted to be the interpreters of the law to the next generation, and equipped with the system and technique to put it in more manageable form. A beginning has lately been made in this direction in the course leading to the Doctor's degree, and its results have been encouraging. The first holder of the degree is now the Dean of an old and well-known law school, and the promptness with which

his successors have been appointed to important teaching positions leaves no doubt of the demand for men with such training.

The Law School must not forget, however, that its first duty is training lawyers to go out and shape the fabric of the law at the bar and on the bench. And it must remember, too, that it can never hope to develop in students the legal qualities by which it sets most store—hard and enthusiastic work, straight thinking, intellectual honesty, sane and sober judgment, withheld till the ground has been all explored—unless they are taught by example more than precept. The record of the School under Dean Langdell and his colleagues shows what a response may be counted on from law students by teachers who bring these qualities to their work.

Great Teachers of Law

BY SAMUEL WILLISTON, WELD PROFESSOR OF LAW.

THE number of teachers necessary for the equipment of a law school is smaller than that necessary in any other branch of higher education, because of the limited number of subjects into which the main body of the law can be divided. For this reason the number of men chiefly concerned in the work of developing and maintaining the Harvard Law School seems small when compared with the influence of the school upon the profession, an influence so considerable as fairly to justify the name of great teachers for these men.

The earlier years of the school, from 1817 until 1829, during which it maintained a struggling existence, may be disregarded, for it was not until the latter year that the school became a vital force in professional education. In that year, owing to means provided by Nathan Dane, it became possible to secure the services of Joseph Story, already an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of John Hook-

er Ashmun, a rising young lawyer of Northampton. Ashmun died before the close of 1833, after a term of service not too short to have enabled him to impress himself as a thinker and teacher upon all those with whom he was brought in contact.

Benjamin R. Curtis, afterwards a distinguished judge of the United States Supreme Court and later a distinguished advocate—a man well qualified even in youth to express an opinion—wrote after completing his work at Cambridge in 1832: "I still think there is no place in this country for getting the theory of the law like the Cambridge Law School."

Ashmun's successor, as an associate to Judge Story, was Simon Greenleaf, a prominent lawyer of Portland, Maine. Until Story's death in 1846, which was shortly followed by the resignation of Greenleaf in 1848, the school was conducted, with but little outside help, by these two distinguished men. There are numerous reminiscences of their work

and methods of teaching, which show how various may be the gifts of a teacher which bring success.

Story's method, or lack of method, would surely not commend itself for imitation by an ordinary man. His lectures on the law were often devoted to anecdotes or personal recollections of distinguished men. On one occasion he devoted the whole hour to a panegyric on the law, and confessed afterwards that he had not intended anything of the kind when he went into the lecture room. Moreover, he never lost sight of the fact that he was a judge and carefully refrained from expressing an opinion on open questions. The enthusiasm, however, which he roused among his pupils by his own enthusiasm was such as to incite them to ardent work, and the success of his disciples and their tributes to his teaching are enough to prove its value.

Greenleaf's method of instruction more closely followed ordinary rules. Students were required to learn assigned lessons from the leading text books, and were questioned upon what they had thus studied. It was said to be easy to deceive the genial Story with nods and affirmations or with a slight exhibition of learning, or to lead him into anecdote and reminiscence; but the cross-examination of Greenleaf was searching; and unless the student had thoroughly mastered his task, his ignorance was likely to be exposed. The two instructors thus served somewhat to complement one another.

On the death of Story, Joel Parker, then Chief Justice of New Hampshire, was chosen his successor, and on the resignation of Greenleaf, Theophilus Parsons, an admiralty lawyer of Boston, the son of a distinguished Chief Justice of Massachusetts of the same name was elected a professor. In 1855, Judge Parker's work being partly suspended by outside occupations, an additional professor, Emory Washburn, was elected. Washburn, like Story, Greenleaf, Parker, and Parsons, was about fifty years old

at the time of his appointment, and had already had a career of distinction. He was a leader of the Worcester bar, and had been a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Governor of Massachusetts.

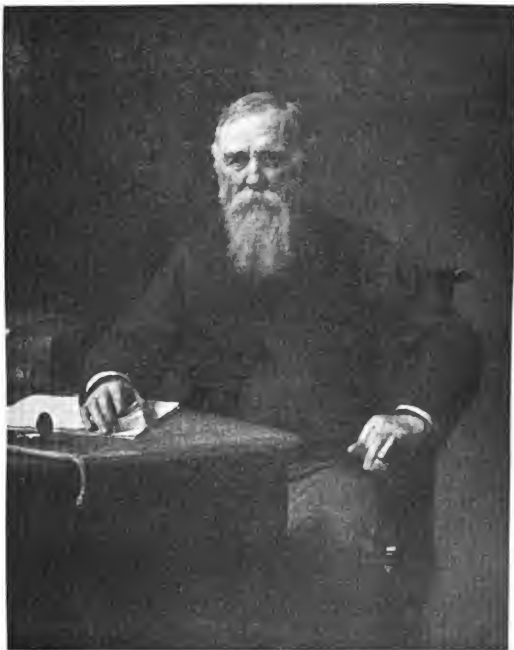
The system of instruction established during the time of Story and of Greenleaf was continued with little change; and during the earlier part of the reign of Parker, Parsons, and Washburn, the system, if judged by the opinions of those who were then in the school, worked well. Though the instruction was largely based on recitations from text books, there was reference to the original sources.

In 1850 a committee to visit the Law School reported:

"This system of instruction, which has been continued in the school since its earliest foundation with substantial uniformity, has shown itself to be well adapted to the end in view. It is essential that the student should be directed to certain text-books. These he must study carefully, devotedly; nor can he properly omit to go behind these, and verify them by the decided cases. No day should pass without its fulfilled task in these labors."

Apparently by the close of the sixties, either the methods of instruction had somewhat lost their efficiency with the increasing years of the professors, all of them now elderly men, or the requirements of a newer and more strenuous day were not met. The school had never tested by examination the proficiency of its students; its degree was given to any one who completed eighteen months of residence, and the only proof required of residence was payment of term bills. It is obvious that, though such a system might produce satisfactory results with students disposed to make the most of their opportunities, it invited disaster not only to wilfully careless students but also to that large class who need a little incitement to achieve good results.

On the resignation of Professor Par-



CHRISTOPHER C. LANGDELL: Portrait by Frederic P. Vinton.

sons, which was shortly preceded by that of Judge Parker, Christopher C. Langdell, then in his forty-fourth year, was appointed his successor. Langdell had himself earned the money which paid for his education at Exeter and Cambridge. He had been in practice less than fifteen years in New York, and though his work was valued by several distinguished lawyers, he was not widely known. He began at once a far-reaching reorganization of the school. To gain a degree students were required to take a

regular course of study of two years, which was soon lengthened to three years, and to pass annual examinations. But the most marked change, and that which will cause Langdell's name to remain permanently the best known in the history of American legal education, was the introduction of the Case method of study and teaching. It is probable that no other man has had the same quick and profound influence in changing customary modes of study and teaching in any branch of higher learning.

Langdell's innovation, it is true, was nothing more than an adaptation of scientific methods to the study of the law; but while the change in methods of scientific study was brought about by many men, the change in study of the law was directly brought about by Langdell acting alone, and in the face of opposition by almost the entire Bar, by members of his own Faculty, and by many of the first classes of students who came under his direction. It was, however, the success of the method with the best students which insured for it a quick triumph in the Harvard Law School, and an ultimate triumph in other law schools.

As to methods of teaching, Langdell in his early days with small classes invited a statement of the cases, a discussion of their principles and inquiry about analogous supposititious cases which his pupils found most fruitful. Before many years had passed, however, his eyesight became so far impaired as to prevent him from holding easy conversation with the increasing classes which came before him, and his method of teaching was to lecture upon the cases which had been assigned for study.

It was left for one of his first pupils, James Barr Ames, who was graduated from the Law School in 1873, and immediately thereafter appointed an assistant professor, to develop more fully a successful method of teaching from cases. He selected decisions for the case-books which he prepared quite as much for the adaptability of their facts to the purposes of discussion as for their authoritative force as precedent, though the latter element was not wholly disregarded; and with a skill hardly surpassed by Socrates in inducing the students themselves to answer by their own reasoning the problems which the cases suggested, he trained them in the art of legal reasoning as well as instructed them in existing rules of law.

In the same year in which Mr. Ames

became an assistant professor, James Bradley Thayer was appointed to a full professorship; and two years later John Chipman Gray, who had for several years lectured on special topics in the law, was also appointed a professor. These four men, Langdell, Ames, Thayer, and Gray, may fairly be regarded as the founders of the modern Harvard Law School. The originating idea of which sharply divides the history of the Law School prior to 1870 from its history after that day, was Langdell's, but he never could have carried his plans to successful conclusion without the assistance he received from the other men. The four associates who worked together until the resignation of Professor Langdell in 1900, were in many respects dissimilar, but they all had keen minds, well-trained, the scholar's hatred of sham, and each also had in a different way the personal distinction which comes from the union of high character with fine intelligence, cultivated by intercourse with good books and good society.

Thayer had been in successful practice in Boston for about twenty years and was known for his scholarly tastes not only in law but in literature. He achieved success as a teacher by virtue of his personality and his profound and exact scholarship in his chosen subjects of evidence and constitutional law. Gray was nearly ten years younger than Thayer, and like him, practising in Boston at the time of his appointment. He alone of the teachers in this period of the school's history, maintained an active connection with practice. This undoubtedly helped the school during the long period of distrust by the Bar of Boston. Gray's reputation at the Bar, and in the community, for accurate thinking and sound judgment, reflected itself upon the school, and his teaching of the Law of Property made him favorably known throughout the United States. Always clear in statement, and sane in his conclusions, he made the sub-

ject a favorite one with the students.

In 1883, another young man, William A. Keener, was appointed assistant professor in the school, and remained a member of the staff until 1890. In methods of thought and teaching, he largely followed Ames, and became unquestionably, both at Harvard, and later at Columbia, one of the most effective teachers of law of his day.

The founders of the modern Harvard Law School continued their work al-

most until the present time. Langdell resigned in 1900; Thayer died in the midst of his labors in 1902; and Ames died in 1910, also in the middle of a school year, which he had begun in apparent good health. Advancing years caused Gray's resignation in 1912. From time to time since 1890 associates and successors to these men have been appointed, whose work will be appraised by another generation.

The Place of Harvard Men in the Law

BY WILLIAM H. DUNBAR, '82.

THE true test for any professional school is found in the achievements, conduct and character of its graduates in their profession. According to the efficiency with which the school performs its functions will it turn out men who become leaders.

The profession of law may be roughly divided into three branches, those who administer law, those who practise law, and those who, by writing books or as instructors in schools, teach law. In each of these classes the Harvard Law School, by the position of its graduates, has satisfied the highest standard.

Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was a student at the school; three associate justices of the court have been appointed from its graduates, one of them a student under Professor Langdell, and a fourth associate justice studied there for a short period.

Among the judges in the lower federal courts at the present time there are scattered through six circuits five circuit judges, of whom four took their degrees at the school, one before and three after 1870; and five district judges, all of whom graduated from the school after 1870, the most recent, Judge Hand of New York, in the class of 1896.

In Massachusetts, during the last fifty years half of the chief justices and more

than half of the associate justices of the Supreme Judicial Court have been past students in the school. More than half the present judges of the Superior Court studied at the school and one third are graduates, all since Professor Langdell began his work. In other states, as far west as California, where Sloss, of the Law School class of 1893, is a member of the Supreme Court, Harvard men have reached the highest judicial positions.

In the field of active practice the achievements of Harvard men have long since established that the graduates of the school are fitted for their chosen profession. Since the Civil War the position of Attorney General of the United States has been for a quarter of the time held by men who had studied at the Harvard Law School. In public positions, where legal training is a qualification, members of the school have made their mark. Two Harvard men in succession, E. H. Strobel, '77, and J. I. Westengard, L.'98, have acted as legal advisers to the King of Siam. A former student at the school, Henry L. Stimson, as Secretary of War, has applied his legal training to the problems of that department. Three other graduates, C. S. Hamlin, '83, A. J. Peters, '95, and J. F. Curtis, '99, have been Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and one of

them has become the governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Another graduate, W. T. Denison, '96, formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States, is now Secretary of the Interior in the Philippine Islands, and another, Wolcott Homer Pitkin, '02, Attorney-General of Porto Rico. F. J. Stimson, '76, a pupil of Professor Langdell, a graduate of the School, and Professor of Comparative Legislation in the Uni-

recognized leader of the bar of New York and of the United States. William M. Evarts studied a year in the school. Joseph H. Choate, also a graduate, fills a position in the profession than which there can be none higher. In the rising generation of leaders Harvard men are numerous and conspicuous.

More than twenty years ago a prominent lawyer in New York, having no connection with the school, formed so high



AUSTIN HALL.

versity, has just been appointed Ambassador to the Argentine Republic.

Harvard men are found among the members of the bar in every state in the Union, in every territory and in every dependency, in Canada, in England and in France. The Massachusetts bar has always included a large number of graduates from the school. The names of Benjamin R. Curtis, Rufus Choate and William G. Russell sufficiently attest the position of Harvard men in the past, and among the most prominent members of the bar now living the Harvard Law School furnishes its full quota.

James C. Carter, a graduate and warm friend of the school, was long the

an opinion of the training given its students that he annually recruited his office force from promising members of the graduating class. This practice is now common in New York as well as in Boston.

Among the expounders of the law, whether writers or teachers, the graduates of the school are found in the very front rank. The brilliant list of teachers in the school itself during the last forty years, including Langdell, Ames, Thayer and Gray, all graduates, is well known; the extent to which the demand for teachers elsewhere has been supplied by graduates, if equally well known, would show the high esteem in which the

training given by the Law School is held in rival institutions and in other communities.

The writings of Story, Parsons and Greenleaf, still standard text-books wherever the Common Law prevails, may not perhaps properly be claimed as the work of Harvard Law School men. But Thayer on Evidence, Gray on the Rule Against Perpetuities, and Wigmore's Treatise on Evidence are a sufficient foundation for any claim of excellence. Professor Langdell's Summary of the Law of Contracts was a revelation in the art of pure reasoning and lucid writing. Victor Morawetz, long before he had established a reputation at the bar, published his work on corporations—a book that deservedly ranks with Benjamin on Sales and the few other really great legal text-books. Of Lord Mansfield one of his contemporaries wrote,

"How sweet an Ovid was in Murray lost."

With better reason one may regret that the talents of such a master of legal principles and their exposition as Morawetz were diverted to the requirements of active practice.

Enough has been said to show that men educated at the Harvard Law School have taken at least their share of the prizes of the profession, and to demonstrate the value of study at the school as a preparation for professional life. It is not, however, by the merely material successes of life that the character and quality of men is to be determined. The law is more than a means of making a livelihood. It is a profession in which ethics have a far more important position than current criticism or uninformed public opinion would lead one to believe. The highest degree of pecuniary success is not professional success, if won by the sacrifice of professional standards. The attainment of real professional success can be conceded only to those who have done something for the advancement of the profession. The

ultimate purpose of law is justice by the application of legal principles, founded upon justice, to the relations and transactions of men. No man can be deemed in the highest sense a great lawyer if his life work, however brilliant with forensic or business triumphs, however successful in amassing wealth, has contributed nothing to the fuller elucidation and development of legal principles, to the better adjustment of those principles to life, to the more perfect administration of justice by the application of those principles, to the reform of evils pertaining to the administration of justice, or to the preservation and strengthening of the great traditions and rules of conduct which make the profession honorable.

If Harvard men had contented themselves with using the law as a trade, regardless of its higher aims and of their own higher duties, they would have no place in the law worthy of mention. But it is the well justified boast of the Harvard Law School and a source of honorable pride to all Harvard men that graduates of the school have ever been found in the front rank of the continuous fight for professional purity and legal reform. There is no need to draw comparisons with the graduates of other schools, for the field is large enough to accommodate all and to enable each to win a full measure of praise. It is the duty of all professional men jealously to guard the honor of their profession. As in no profession are the temptations greater, therefore in none is the duty more urgent than in the law. It is to the general performance of this duty by its graduates that the school may point as the best justification for its existence. It is to the place taken by Harvard men in this struggle that they can with most satisfaction point as the place of Harvard men in law. It is because Harvard men have taken up the burden, have disinterestedly and with self-sacrifice sought to improve the law, to reform abuses in its administration or application, to

keep the profession pure, to justify its claim as an ethical profession, that it is worth while to speak of them in connection with the law. The service is one that carries no material reward, that attracts little public attention, that secures small recognition and builds up no national reputation, but it is service of the most vital interest and importance to the community and to civilization. In this service no less than in the professional exploits that lead to wealth, position and fame, Harvard men are second to none.

In the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Concord lie two Harvard lawyers distinguished in different branches of the profession. The inscription over the grave of Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar includes the words:

"Leader of the bar, invincible champion in a righteous cause, judge who added clearness and stability to the law."

On the stone marking the resting place of James Bradley Thayer is written:

"A scholar patient and profound
A teacher patient, courteous and wise."

Each of these men in his life-time gave an example of the conduct and qualities that lead to the truest professional success. Judge Hoar in active practice and as a member of the bench never swerved from his high ideals and by the course which lost him a place on the Supreme Court of the United States added a greater lustre to his name than a seat even on that bench could have conferred. Professor Thayer enriched the law with the results of profound scholarship, and in training successive classes during nearly thirty years by precept and by example instilled the love of truth and of devotion to principles. The lives of these two men may well be taken to illustrate the place in the law of Harvard men in the past, the place which Harvard men still hold in the law, and the place which every student in the Harvard Law School present or future should set before him as his goal.

The Harvard Law School Library

BY EDWARD B. ADAMS, '92, LIBRARIAN.

IN November, 1829, a month or two after Story had begun to teach in the Law School, he wrote to President Quincy: "One of the most important objects is to give [the School] at once in the view of every student a decided superiority over every other institution of the like nature. It will thereby obtain a fixed reputation with the Public and give some confidence to parents that neither the time of their children nor their own money will be expended without an adequate return. . . . To accomplish this end it is indispensable that students should have a ready access to an ample Law Library which shall of itself afford a complete apparatus for study and consultation. I need not say that no such Library now belongs to the College."

Story himself had been carefully col-

lecting a law library for many years. He had now given up his place on the Supreme Bench to teach at the Law School on a salary of \$1,000, which for years he declined to allow to be increased, and he could not afford wholly to give his library to the School. But because he felt the urgent and instant need, he sold his collection to the College for less than half its value. There begins the great tale. His 553 volumes have expanded into over 150,000. From that beginning until today the School's library has constantly excelled in size and completeness the library of any other school anywhere. And the governing authorities have always recognized the importance of the Library to the School. In his report in 1872-73, President Eliot spoke of "the fact that the Library is the very heart of the School." Dean Langdell

said the same year, "everything else will admit of a substitute or may be dispensed with; but without the Library the School would lose its most important characteristic and indeed its identity." For, as he said in his next report, "the Library is to us what the laboratory is to the chemist or the physicist and what a museum is to the naturalist."

The Faculty have for now nearly one hundred years labored to perfect this instrument until today the collection of law books—reports, statutes, books on the history, development and content of the law—in the Harvard Law School may fairly be thought the best collection in the world.

Very early it was realized that our own law could be adequately and deeply studied only in a place where the laws of other civilized nations also might be known. In 1842, the Visiting Committee said:

"The books imported during the past year with those already in the Library now enable the student to verify every citation in Blackstone's Commentaries and nearly complete the collection of European law, both British and Continental, from the earliest period down to the sixteenth century, discovering to the student all the sources of modern jurisprudence. Some very valuable additions have also been made in Asiatic Laws particularly those in use in the British East Indian Empire. The collection of the modern codes of Continental Europe is more ample than any other known to exist in this country."

In 1843, Greenleaf reported:

"The recent addition of George Stanton's translation of the Digest of the laws of China in one volume quarto enables us now to refer to a respectable part of the laws of every civilized nation in the world except Russia, Turkey and Persia."

If Greenleaf had been writing today he need not have made these exceptions, for until today the growth of the Library has never halted. And as the Library has grown, it has always given to the community directly, and not only through the students and scholars to whose training it has contributed, such service as Harvard should give. In

1844, the great case of *Vidal vs. Philadelphia* was decided in part on the authority of a then very recent opinion of Lord Chancellor Sugden, which the judge who spoke for the Court had seen in the Harvard Law Library, there being at that time no copy of the report containing it in Philadelphia, where counsel for the successful party lived, or in Washington, where the Court sat. During the last term, the course of justice in parts of our country as far apart as Montana and Maine was aided by counsel who had applied to the Harvard Law School for their authorities, in one case the Austrian statute concerning promissory notes, in the other the provisions of the Italian Civil Code concerning a point in the law of wills, with the subsequent session laws.

A large part of the success of the Library in enlarging its collections is due to the watchful care of Mr. Arnold, now librarian *emeritus*. His *flair* for books seemed unmatched, and fortunately the School may still profit by it. By taking instant advantage of its opportunities, the Library has, during the last few years, partly helped thereto by the generous aid of the graduates of the School, made two vastly important purchases in widely separated fields—the one, that great collection on International Law made by the Marquis de Olivart, whose catalogue was commonly reputed among competent scholars to be all the bibliography the subject needed, the other, that collection of law books printed in England in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries made by the last great private collector of early law books who can ever exist, the last because after the Dunn Collection had passed to Harvard no considerable number of books of similar character remained in existence outside the great public libraries. By adding that collection to its previous treasures, the Law School came to own, among other things, something like four-fifths of those fundamental documents of the common law, the Year Books, as issued



JOHN H. ARNOLD: Portrait by Edmund C. Tarbell.

year by year by famous printers,—very many more than are owned by the British Museum, its nearest competitor.

On these firm foundations the Library must build diligently if it is to keep abreast of the records of the rapid legal developments of today, the adjustments of the law throughout the world to changing social ideals. If the School's Library is to keep the position of pre-eminence it has so long held, if it is to

fulfil its ambitions of service to legal education and to the country, there must be no slackening in its growth.

The funds that have made possible the growth of the past have been almost wholly such as the faculty felt it could allow from income after the running expenses of the School had been paid. As the size of the School's income depends upon necessarily fluctuating tuition fees, the Library has never known from year to year upon what it might

count. It has lived chiefly upon the interest on the surplus which the School accumulated before the students were properly housed. Now \$400,000, almost the whole of that surplus, has gone into building Langdell Hall, which cost the College not one penny, and the outlook for the Library is anything but clear. Last winter there died in New York a great lawyer and a good friend of the

Library, John L. Cadwalader, leaving a bequest of \$20,000 to Harvard, "the income of which should be applied from time to time to the purchase of books for the Law School of said University." It is devoutly hoped that this \$20,000 will be the beginning of that endowment for the Library without which it cannot expect to continue in full measure its usefulness to the community.

The Law School and the Public Service

BY PROFESSOR FELIX FRANKFURTER.

THE emergence of the expert in government was the most significant change in this country noted by that sagacious political observer, Graham Wallas, during his recent visit, last spring. We are ceasing to be beguiled with the childish notion that democracy means passive acquiescence in time-worn phrases of noble aspiration. Goodness of heart is necessary but no longer sufficient for the writing of a currency bill. Improvised intelligence is found to be as inadequate as improvised convictions are un dependable. The pressure of modern needs, the growing complexity of our national life, have inevitably made for the increased availability and use of trained men in public affairs. Inventive statesmanship must deal with the changed society produced by the discoveries of modern science, and the process can no longer be left to happy-go-lucky patriotism or unpredictable genius. More things need to be done. To do them we need more law, as Professor Pound constantly reminds us, not less law. Legislators, judges, and administrators are needed to make, modify, and enforce the law; and lawyers to practice under it.

The evidence of this is all about us. Nearly every state in the union now has some form of commission regulating so-called public callings, and the conception of "public calling" is in constant process of enlargement to take in new kinds of enterprises. Equally nation-wide are

workmen's compensation laws with their administrative machinery for enforcement. Some ten states have committed themselves to minimum wage laws, and the movement promises to grow apace if the Supreme Court should sustain this form of legislation. The recently established Federal Trade Commission marks another step in the regulation of industrial business, important in itself, and not unlikely to be followed by similar state tribunals if the federal law is fruitfully administered. All these tendencies show a definite movement for determined readjustments, and not a mere passing phase of things. Even palmists have ceased from long-term prophesying, but that invigorating little book by Walter Lippmann, "Drift and Mastery" shows which way the wind is blowing and likely to blow for a long enough period to occupy our present thoughts.

The one thing we have been learning hard is that laws are not self-enforcing. Just as private business is becoming professionalized, not left to native shrewdness and empirical skill, so the great business of government, the intricate problems of public affairs, must be professionalized. We must have a definite supply, organized resources, for men who are to make, and particularly for men who are to administer, the laws. We have to meet a very practical need. The difficulty that confronted Governor Hughes in finding qualified men for ap-

pointment to the Public Service Commissions in New York, established in 1908, is a matter of common knowledge—a difficulty shared by every conscientious executive today. It did not need the awakened consciousness of our relation to other nations, revealed by the European war, to disclose the inadequate, unbelievably small number of men trained to deal with public affairs in their international aspects.

All these problems call for the lawyer; they call for the lawyer's training. They are legal questions because they deal with applications of principles embodied in law, or at least, the delimitation between the field of rule and discretion. They are the lawyer's business because of the part that courts play in reviewing our laws, and in reviewing at least the jurisdictional acts of administration. All this is not the less law because the factors involved are more fluid and because they have a wider scope and a broader immediate relation to the community than laws that deal merely with the relation of individuals *inter se*.

Experience has vindicated the theory of legal training which the Harvard Law School embodies. The same theory of training is necessary as preparation for the public service. Government deals with actualities, and there is a constant inflow of new facts calling for adaptable and open-minded administrators; therefore a law school cannot furnish prim formulas, complete keys to administrative puzzles. The Law School does justify itself, however, by giving certain habits of mind,—an aliveness to the complexity of problems, a spirit of intel-

lectual disinterestedness, a capacity to sift the essential from the non-essential, a sharpened ability to balance immediate with remoter results. The Harvard Law School training helps us to think—as Mr. Justice Holmes admonishes us to think—quantitatively.

The Law School recognizes that today its accredited method of training must be extended to new subject matter. The School has the vitality of imperfection. It is, therefore, seeking to go beyond the mere traditional lawyer's training as preparation for the public service or for the practice of public law. To be true to the ideal which has given it leadership in equipping men for the practice of law, in the fullest scope of the meaning of law, the School must deal with public law as comprehensively and as authoritatively as it deals with private law. Thinking in public office is, necessarily, from hand to mouth. Deliberate, long-range thinking must be done in an organized way by the University, but in active contact with the forces outside. This Law School has both the privilege and the duty of assuming the leadership in this country of a "School of Living Law." The time calls for an ideal of justice definitely conceived and consciously pursued. To the law schools we must look for leadership in that aim. The task which is thus before the School will help also to end the wasteful rivalry between the lawyer and other professions. It will produce a different rivalry, worthy of grown people—the rivalry of men for fruitful contributions to ends larger than themselves.

Outside Activities of the Law School

By CLARENCE B. RANDALL, 3L.

IT is often interesting to observe the expression of pleased surprise which escapes a student in some other department of the University when he learns for the first time that there are extra-curriculum activities in the Law

School. The daily procession of green bags and the vigorous discussion that he has overheard at table have bred in him the belief that Langdell and Austin Halls make anchorites of the best, and create an atmosphere in which it takes

heroism to survive and absolute martyrdom to achieve distinction. But there are in fact student activities at the Law School which for variety and intensity vie with the most exhausting of the familiar ones in College,—with this difference, however, that almost without exception they bear some relation to our professional training.

To begin with, almost every student belongs to a law club; but this, like many a lawyer's statement, at once requires an explanation of the technical phrases. It must be understood that the word "club" is shorn completely of its social connotation, and that the twenty-five or more which go to make up the system exist solely for work and that at times of the most gruelling sort. Parenthetically it might be said that their very existence is a tribute to the wholesome atmosphere of industry that surrounds everything in the Law School. They bear as a rule the cognomen of some distinguished advocate or jurist, and are limited in their membership to eight men from each class, or, as the phrase goes, to three courts.

In the first year each man is required to conduct before his peers three arguments, the facts for which have been drawn with deep cunning by some member of the upper courts. Many an imaginary criminal is annually convicted of manslaughter in state B for a shot that was fired in state A, and many a hypothetical owner of Blackacre discovers how disastrous it is to release an untamed zebra in his hill-pasture where small boys are wont to steal pears.

The second-year men from the various clubs argue against each other in competition for the Ames prizes. Heretofore the tournament has been simply on the basis of survival of the fittest, culminating in February in a final round between the two courts which have come through unscathed. A new plan is now in operation whereby all the clubs that enter argue consecutively six cases in the course of the year, and then those

four whose scores are best qualify for the elimination tournament which will come in the fall of the third year. No club is allowed to compete at all which has not fulfilled strict requirements in its first year, and as a testimony to the efficiency of the system it is interesting to note that eighteen clubs are now competing. To direct the details of all this work, as well as to provide a systematic method of giving help and suggestions to new men, the faculty appoints each year a corps of eight third-year men to serve as advisers. They preside in turn over the Round Table in the Langdell library and undertake to dispose of anything that can be asked of them.

There are still further surprises for the undergraduate or the uninformed outsider. Even though he recovers from his astonishment at learning that there are "activities" in the Law School, he is often overtaken by a second paroxysm when he comes to understand the widespread respect that is everywhere felt for the scholastic standing of the various men. To pass the level of an A average by a substantial margin practically insures an election to the *Harvard Law Review*, and for that reason making the *Review* is much the same sort of distinction that making Phi Beta Kappa is in College, except that some think it is the same sort of thing raised to the nth power. The magazine is published monthly by a board of thirty editors, and, thanks to a long line of distinguished contributors such as Dean Langdell, Dean Ames, Professor James Bradley Thayer, Professor Gray and Professor Jeremiah Smith, it has achieved an enviable rank among legal periodicals. The work of the student editors is to select the important current decisions from all the common law jurisdictions of the world, and prepare monographs of comment upon them. This is done in painstaking fashion and is subject to exhaustive revision by the editor-in-chief and his assistants. It is the boast of both the

faculty and the board that the work of the student editors is done without any suggestion of administrative veto.

Contrasted with the *Law Review* are the operations of the Legal Aid Bureau, a self-perpetuating board of twenty-five men, chosen carefully on the basis of their grades in School coupled with general adaptability for the work, and each man takes his regular turn at the office in Central Square and carries through to completion all cases that come in during that period. The variety of things attempted is as broad as a well-developed city practice, and the results that have been obtained since the experiment was first tried in the spring of 1913 more than justify its continuance. Last year over 200 cases were handled, ranging in importance from the draughting of simple contracts to actual court litigation that required a jury trial. An ironclad rule has been made never to accept a case for a client who is able to employ an attorney, and it is seldom found necessary to push matters into court. Considered from the point of view of making the University practically serviceable to its own

community, this organization is fast becoming noteworthy. Considered as a means for acquiring professional experience, *res ipsa loquitur*.

Among the other activities should be mentioned the Law School Society of Phillips Brooks House, which undertakes in the first place to finance the Legal Aid Bureau, and also conducts a series of fortnightly Sunday evening meetings at which prominent men are invited to speak on professional problems of general interest. The list of men who have spoken for the past two years is very impressive, and can scarcely be equalled anywhere in the University. In addition to all of these things, a very large number of Law School men are doing some form of social service work, either with boys' clubs, juvenile court cases or some kindred interest, so that the picture of a student who carries his sole interest in life in his green bag is distinctly abnormal. Law School men, it is submitted, work harder for the most part than they did in College, and like it; but their efficiency is increased *pro tanto* and they have both time and energy for outside things.



LANGDELL HALL.

Harvard, 20; Princeton, 0

HARVARD defeated Princeton, 20 to 0, in the football game in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon. The points were scored as follows: Mahan kicked a goal from the field in the first period, and another in the second period, and Bradlee made two touchdowns—one in the second period and the other in the fourth period; Hardwick kicked a goal from each of the touchdowns.

It has been a good many years since either side in a Princeton-Harvard football game has made such a large score as Harvard rolled up last Saturday. The explanation commonly given of Harvard's decisive victory was that the Princeton eleven was far below its usual form, and the playing of the Princeton men seemed to support this belief; they appeared to be overtrained, and consequently unable to gain ground themselves or to prevent Harvard from advancing the ball, although their defence was much better than their offence. Princeton had the ball in Harvard territory twice in the first period and once in the third period, but in every one of these cases Harvard had lost the ball by muffing a punt. Princeton gained two yards by rushing the ball in the first period, not a yard in the second period, and five yards in the third period. Towards the end of the last period, when the Harvard team was made up wholly of substitutes, Princeton made two first-downs—the only ones it made during the game—and by a forward pass had possession of the ball on Harvard's 47-yard line.

This synopsis of what Princeton did in the game is not designed to take credit away from the Harvard team; the return of Mahan and Pennock and the improvement in the physical condition of other players who had been injured earlier in the season made the eleven by far the strongest Harvard has been able to put in the field since the

early fall, but those who are closest to the team and know its capabilities feel justified in believing that the result of Saturday's game was due quite as much to Princeton's unexpectedly poor showing as to Harvard's good playing.

Harvard won the toss and Captain Trumbull decided to defend the south goal. The wind was light, but the sun was at first shining in the faces of the Princeton players; later in the game it went behind the clouds, and neither side had much advantage of position. Princeton kicked off. Logan caught the ball and ran to the 35-yard line. After one rush, which did not accomplish much, Mahan kicked to Princeton's 32-yard line. Driggs immediately punted back again, but he was hurried and the ball went only to Harvard's 45-yard line. At this early point in the game, therefore, Harvard had gained the distance from the 20-yard line, where Logan caught the first kick, to the 45-yard line—just 25 yards—and seemed to be in position to try its offence. But Mahan kicked once more, and Driggs returned from his 15-yard line. The ball went low and Logan tried to catch it while he was running forward, but it bounded away from him and Princeton recovered it in the middle of the field, from which point Driggs kicked to Harvard's 15-yard line. Mahan then punted almost straight up in the air.

The result of Logan's muff and Mahan's poor kick was that the aspect of the game had radically changed, as Princeton now had the ball on Harvard's 35-yard line. But luck went to the aid of Harvard on the very next play, when Tibbott fumbled the ball on a direct pass from centre; the ball bobbed up and down on the ground, but was finally seized by Parson, and he carried it to Princeton's 44-yard line before he was downed. On three plays Francke and Bradlee advanced to Princeton's 31-yard line, but there the

Princeton defence stiffened, and, as Harvard could gain nothing on the next three downs, Mahan tried for a goal from the field. He missed by a narrow margin. Princeton took the ball out to the 20-yard line, and Driggs immediately punted, but he was hurried and the ball went outside on the 38-yard line. Harvard made one first-down in the next three plays, but was then stopped again on the 28-yard line. Mahan stepped back again, and this time kicked a pretty goal from the field, thus giving Harvard the first points of the game.

Princeton kicked off, and Hardwick caught the ball on Harvard's 7-yard line; he ran to the 28-yard line, but dropped the ball when he was tackled. Once more fortune came to Harvard's aid, for, on the very next play, one of the Princeton backs lost the ball and Harvard recovered it again. This fumbling made the game look like a school-boy contest, but neither side had thus far gained much from it. The next few plays were punts, and nothing happened until almost the end of the period when Hardwick made a long, sweeping run around Princeton's right end and carried the ball from Harvard's 41-yard line to Princeton's 42-yard line. Two plunges by Mahan and Francke gave Harvard a first-down on Princeton's 31-yard line. Two plunges by Mahan and Francke gave Harvard a first-down on Princeton's 31-yard line just as the period ended.

The Princeton defence grew strong again after the brief rest, and Harvard made only three yards on the next three downs. Then Harvard tried the first forward pass of the game, a fairly long throw from Mahan to Hardwick. The latter could not catch the ball, however, and it dropped to the ground. On the next play Mahan made his third attempt at a goal from the field, but the ball went a little to one side; the pass was a poor one, and the kick was almost blocked. Driggs immediately kicked from the 20-yard line to Harvard's 35-

yard line, where Mahan caught the ball and carried it back just across the middle of the field. After two downs, Harvard tried another forward pass, this time from Mahan to Smith, but it was unsuccessful, and Mahan made a short punt.

Driggs again kicked, and Logan carried the ball back to the middle of the field once more. Mahan then made a very effective kick; it sent the ball to Princeton's 7-yard line, and, as Driggs's next punt carried only to the 35-yard line, Harvard was again in position to score. Francke went through the rush-line for 13 yards, Bradlee made seven, and the two succeeding plays gave Harvard a first-down on Princeton's 12-yard line. The next three rushes, however, gained only four yards, and, as the teams were lined up directly in front of Princeton's goal posts, Mahan went back to the 15-yard line and sent the ball over the cross bar for the second score of the game.

The next series of plays was the most impressive of the day. Driggs kicked to Harvard's 15-yard line; Francke caught the ball and ran back with it to the 38-yard line. The ball was then 62 yards from Princeton's goal line; from that point Harvard carried the ball down the field and across the goal line. On the first play of the series Hardwick went around Princeton's right end for a gain of 17 yards. Francke and Bradlee then plunged through the Princeton line for a succession of long gains and took the ball to the 3-yard line for another first-down. Princeton made a gallant defence there, but it did not avail against the powerful Harvard backs, and on the third play Bradlee went across for the first touchdown. Hardwick kicked the goal. The score was then 13 to 0 in favor of Harvard, and the result of the game seemed certain. The rest of the second period was given up to punting and to desperate but unsuccessful forward-passing by Princeton.



HARVARD SINGING AT THE PRINCETON GAME.

Nothing decisive happened in the early part of the third period, although it looked for a minute as though Princeton might accomplish something. Harvard kicked off to Princeton's 3-yard line, and Law, who had succeeded Driggs at full-back, made a brilliant run back to the 31-yard line. On the next down he punted to Logan, who made another muff, and Princeton recovered the ball on Harvard's 36-yard line.

Princeton made a desperate attempt to advance the ball, but could gain practically nothing, and so Tibbott tried for a goal from the field. He stood about on the 40-yard line, and the ball fell short of the posts although it went true. Then came an exchange of punts. One of Mahan's carried from Harvard's 48-yard line to Princeton's 2-yard line but there the ball was given to Princeton because one of the Harvard players

touched it while it was inside Princeton's 10-yard line.

On the next Princeton kick, Princeton was penalized 15 yards for interference with Mahan when he tried to catch the ball. This was the first penalty of any kind in the game. It gave Harvard the ball on Princeton's 43-yard line, and, as the next two downs made only seven yards, Mahan tried for a drop-goal. He failed, although many of the spectators thought the ball had gone between the posts. A little later one of Law's punts was blocked, and Harvard got the ball on Princeton's 48-yard line. As the next three plays gained only seven yards, Mahan tried another goal from the field, this time from the 45-yard line, but again he missed by a few feet.

Law punted to Harvard's 43-yard line. Then came another succession of Harvard gains, almost as long as the one in the second period and quite as successful. Smith, who had taken Hardwick's place at right end, made a short gain on a run around the other end, and Mahan added eight yards on a play which was so confused that the signals must have been missed. Bradlee made another gain of 15 yards on one of his side-stepping dashes through the line, and he and Francke plunged ahead until the last play in the period put the ball less than six inches from the Princeton goal line. Bradlee went across on the first play of the fourth period, and Hardwick, who had taken Mahan's place in the back-field, kicked the goal.

The rest of the game was interesting enough, but there was no more scoring. Harvard substitutes were put on the field until not one first-string man was playing. In the middle of the period they carried the ball from Harvard's 48-yard line to Princeton's 22-yard line, but a loss of eight yards on an end play stopped the advance, and Whitney tried for a goal from the field, but the ball did not carry from the 40-yard line, on which he stood, to the goal posts. At

this point Princeton made its first first-down and then made another, but they carried the ball only to the middle of the field. Then Princeton tried forward passes and on-side kicks, but they did not accomplish much, and the game ended with the ball in Harvard's possession on Harvard's 29-yard line.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
T. J. Coolidge, C. Coolidge, L. Curtis, l.e.	r.e., Shea, Brown, Mott
Parson, Elken, l.t.	r.t., Ballin
Weston, Underwood, l.g. r.g., E. Trenckmann	
Bigelow, Harris, c.	c., Gennert
Pennock, Withington, r.g. l.g., Shenk, Hogg	
Trumbull, R. C. Curtis, r.t.	
	l.t., McLean, Bigler
Hardwick, Smith, Weatherhead, r.e.	
	l.e., Highley, Lamberton
Logan, Watson, Swigert, q.b.	q.b., Ames
Mahan, Hardwick, Whitney, l.h.b.	
	r.h.b. Tibbott, Doolittle, Dickerman
Bradlee, McKinlock, r.h.b.	
	l.h.b. Glick, F. Trenckmann
Francke, King, Rollins, f.b.	f.b., Driggs, Law

Score—Harvard 20, Princeton 0. Touchdowns—Bradlee 2. Goals from touchdowns—Hardwick 2. Goals from field—Mahan 2. Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Dr. Carl S. Williams, Pennsylvania. Linesman—Nathan A. Tufts, Brown. Time—15-minute periods.

HARVARD WON CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS

Harvard defeated Yale, 27 points to 28, in the cross-country run over the six-mile course at Belmont last Saturday. J. W. Overton, of Yale, finished first, in 33 minutes, 7 2-5 seconds. H. G. MacLure, '15, captain of the Harvard team, was second; his time was 33 minutes, 10 seconds.

The others finished in the following order: 3. C. E. Clark, Y.; 4. R. H. Davison, H.; 5. C. Southworth, H.; 6. B. S. Carter, H.; 7. A. M. Loveman, Y.; 8. N. H. Platt, H.; 9. D. F. Frost, Y.; 10. K. E. Fuller, H. Only the first ten men counted in the score.

The Harvard freshman cross-country team defeated the Yale freshmen in a 3-mile race over a part of the Belmont

course last Saturday. The score was: Harvard, 18; Yale, 38. Harvard won the first three places.

NEW YORK TRAINS TO YALE GAME

It is expected that the travel to New Haven via the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., on the day of the Harvard-Yale game, November 21, will probably be the greatest volume of passenger traffic to and from a single point, within a few hours, ever handled by any railroad in the country. By far the greatest part of this travel will come from New York. The desirability of taking early trains from Grand Central Terminal is urged by the railroad to insure against the discomfort of overcrowded trains later in the morning.

HARVARD MEN IN THE WAR

The BULLETIN has received the following information about Harvard men who are or have been engaged in work connected with the European war:

Professor E. J. A. Duquesne, of the Department of Architecture, is reported in Paris as a reservist, subject to call, especially in case Paris should be besieged. While waiting for his class to be called, he is devoting his own means to Red Cross work.

Professor Louis Allard, who rendered general service early in the war as an interpreter, is now stationed at Rouen in the English Hospital No. 8, as an interpreter between French and English soldiers.

Mr. L. J. A. Mercier, instructor in French,

joined the territorial troops at his native town of Le Mans in France, and, though strongly desiring to be sent to the front, is retained there for the value of his services as chief interpreter, having charge of the office work of that depot of the French army.

Dr. Alfred Luger, an assistant in the Medical School, is attached to the Medical Corps of the Austrian Army.

'92—Richard Norton has organized the American Volunteer Motor-Ambulance Corps, for rendering immediate assistance to wounded combatants by rapid transport to hospital. Ten motor-ambulances have already been equipped, and are doing effective work under the supervision of Harvard, Yale and Princeton graduates. Norton has gone to the front. The work is affiliated with that of the British Red Cross Society. Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, are receiving contributions towards its support and extension.

'97—Charles S. Wilson, chargé d'affaires at the American Embassy at Petrograd, has fitted the embassy, at his own expense, as a hospital, and with Fairman R. Furness, '11, third secretary, is caring for wounded Russian soldiers.

'01—R. H. Greeley is at Houlgate, France, where he spends his summers. Since the outbreak of the war he has had charge of the distribution of drugs, etc., in connection with the military hospitals there. At last accounts, he expected to postpone his return to America for the winter, in order to continue hospital work in France.

'05—R. W. Hinds, M.D. '10, who lived in Buffalo, was appointed one of the five surgeons in charge of units on the S.S. "Red Cross." On September 25 he landed with his unit at Falmouth, England, and at last accounts was at the Hassler Royal Naval Hospital, near Portsmouth.

L. '12—S. P. Robineau is serving in the French Army.

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M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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Alumni Notes

'83—David Ives Mackie has been elected to the Council of the University Club, New York.

'97—A son, Eugene DuPont, 3d, was born to Eugene DuPont and Mrs. DuPont on March 4.

'98—Richmond L. Chipman, formerly of Newton, Mass., has moved from Orange to 10 Elston Road, Upper Montclair, N. J. His business address is 25 Beaver St., New York City.

'00—Harold W. Mason, LL.B. '04, who is practising law at 60 State St., Boston, and 4 Riley Building, North Attleboro, Mass., has changed his residence from Hyde Park to North Attleboro.

'02—Norman M. MacLeod, M.D. '05, has moved from Beverly, Mass., to Newport, R. I., where he is established in the practice of medicine at 119 Church St. He has recently been appointed on the staff of the Newport Hospital.

'05—A son, William Brainerd, was born on July 25 to Rudolph B. Gring and Mrs. Gring of Santa Barbara, Calif.

'05—Philip M. Patterson is with the Holtzer Cabot Electric Co. of Boston. His present address is 1104 Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

'07—Francis E. Storer is at 355 Park Ave., New York City, for the winter.

'07—Stanley B. Swaim is in the insurance business at 150 Devonshire St., Boston. The firm of Gilman & Swaim at the same address has been dissolved.

'07—George C. Welch is with the Equinox Mill, Anderson, S. C. His address is 204 Calhoun St., Anderson.

'08—Kenneth G. Carpenter of St. Louis was badly injured in an automobile accident recently. After a serious operation on his head he is improving rapidly, but he will lose the sight of one eye. For some weeks he will be in the Dobbs Ferry Hospital, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and would be glad to hear from his friends.

'08—A. William Reggio, M.D. '12, and Mrs. Reggio (Miss Marian S. Lovering) who went abroad after their marriage in May, returned on August 22 and are living at 40 Fairfield St., Boston, where Reggio has opened his office for the practice of his profession.

'09—Louis Grandgent, architect, has opened offices at 44 Bromfield St., Boston, and 208 Essex St., Salem, Mass.

'09—R. Foster Reynolds was married on June 6 to Miss Eleanor Andrews of Providence. They are living at 196 Calla St., Providence, R. I.

'10—A son, James H. Braddock, was born on August 5 to J. Harold Braddock and Mrs. Braddock. Braddock is field secretary of the American City Bureau, 87 Nassau St., New York City, and is visiting various cities in order to build up the local chambers of commerce; he has already been at Paterson, N. J., Seneca Falls, N. Y., Glens Falls, N. Y., and South Bend, Ind. His home address remains 70 North Willow St., Montclair, N. J.

'10—Reginald Heber Smith, LL.B. '14, of 39 Court St., Boston, has been appointed counsel for the Boston Legal Aid Society.

'10—Arthur L. Washburn, M.D. '14, has resigned his position as Charles Follen Folsom Teaching Fellow in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene at Harvard to become Health Officer and Bacteriologist of Oskaloosa, Ia.

'11—Walter H. Barber was married on June 10 to Miss Ella L. Skinner of Roxbury, Mass. They are living at 302 South Burrows St., State College, Pa. Since his graduation Barber has been instructor in mathematics at Pennsylvania State College, and since September, 1913, has been also Assistant Registrar of the College.

'11—Jesse L. Rosenberg is with the law firm of Elkins, Gleason & Proseur, 170 Broadway, New York City. His residence address is to Woodland Place, White Plains, N. Y.

A.M. '11—David E. Worrall, S.B. (Rhode Island State College) '10, is instructor in chemistry at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

'12—Charles F. Brooks is climatological assistant in the section of Agricultural Geography of the office of Farm Management of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. He was married on June 4 at Greenwich, Conn., to Miss Eleanor M. Stabler, Radcliffe '14. His recent publications are: "Ice Storms of New England" in the *Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College*, Vol. 73, Blue Hill Observatory Annals, 1914; and "The Distribution of Snow-fall in Cyclones of the Eastern United States", *Monthly Weather Review*, June, 1914.

'12—Dean Winslow Hanscom is in charge of the music department of the William Penn Charter School, 8 South 12th St., Philadelphia. His home address is 915 Ruscomb St., Philadelphia.

'12—Myron R. Williams, Jr., who has been teaching at Groton School, is now instructor in the English department of the high school, Hartford, Conn.

'13—Clyde L. Davis is secretary of the Sand Hill Board of Trade, Aberdeen, N. C.

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VOLUME XVII



NUMBER 8

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914.

NUMBER 10.

News and Views

Entrance Honors. The list of freshmen who have entered College this year with honor grades is printed in this issue of the BULLETIN. It serves at least to illustrate the fact that the best students do not all come from any one type of school. It would be unfortunate if in an institution like Harvard, representing the widest variety of elements in American life, it were otherwise. The honors are not unequally distributed amongst those who come from public and from private or endowed schools. In both groups of scholars, those of the highest and of the next to the highest standing, the public school boys have a slight numerical advantage; but it is not noticeably out of proportion with the relative numbers of public and private school boys in the class at large.

In the small group of schools which have prepared two or more candidates who passed with honor, the Country Day School for Boys of Boston takes a conspicuous place, with nearly fifty per cent. of its representatives on the honor list. Groton stands next with a percentage of thirty-six and a half,—followed by the Newton High School with thirty. To all the ratios, the combination of good teaching and good material contribute in degrees which cannot be accurately separated. But it is well worth noting that the Country Day School, representing a comparatively new departure in secondary education, through a

plan devised to join some of the best elements of the boarding and the day school, has made so creditable a showing.

Another point presents itself in a scrutiny of the list. It has been observed in previous years that the many scholarships awarded by more than fifty Harvard clubs throughout the country are not as a rule bestowed upon freshmen of high scholastic attainments. In some cases this is the result of a deliberate and justifiable intention to help young men with other than merely intellectual qualities of leadership. When it is found, however, that out of sixty-nine honor freshmen, twelve in Group I and fifty-seven in Group II, only five in all are holders of club scholarships, it may fairly be questioned whether the clubs are paying quite enough attention to the capacity of their beneficiaries to distinguish themselves as students in College.

* * *

The Phi Beta Kappa Men.

Another list printed in the BULLETIN of this week brings out the interesting point that the highest standing in College can no longer be held incompatible with the highest athletic success. Out of the twenty-two seniors and juniors recently elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, there are two men who played in the Yale football game of this year, and the coxswain of the Henley crew. The all-round development achieved by men like these is one of the very best things to be got in Col-

the development that has followed. It is far from the present purpose to lament existing conditions, least of all any recent Harvard triumphs or their jubilant celebrations. It is, however, worth while to remember that after

"The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart"—

there is standing behind them all the greater figure of Harvard itself, uniting a vast variety of interests and ideals, physical, social, intellectual and spiritual. The holding of them in a true proportion each to each is the concern of every Harvard man.

* * *

**The New
Register.**

If anyone needs, and wishes, to be reminded of the variety of the interests to which reference has just been made, he will do well to possess himself of a copy of the *Harvard University Register* for 1914-15, which was published last week. This volume, produced by an undergraduate board acting for the Student Council, which took control of the *Register* in 1911, contains about three hundred pages, presenting all the activities of undergraduate life, besides a formidable array of alumni associations and their officers. The pages are larger than in previous years, the book for the first time includes pictures of the major sport teams, and an elaborate University Directory, omitted last year for the saving of space, forms a part of it.

This first volume brought out under the editorial and business methods adopted last year by the Student Council gives so concrete and comprehensive an idea of the current organization of the College in all the manifold branches of its life that new and far-reaching possibilities of usefulness are to be seen in it. Its chief function must of course be the information of undergraduates about the somewhat complex little world in which

they are living. As its editors say, it is a veritable "pathfinder to every interest in the University." But many graduates might turn with advantage to its pages for a fresh knowledge of the interests which were once their own. They might well extend its usefulness still further by making sure that every school that is, or ought to be, preparing boys for Harvard shall have a copy of the *Register* in its reading-room. The boys who have already chosen Harvard as their college will thus learn something more of the opportunities awaiting them than any pamphlets issued from the College Office can convey. Those who are undecided can hardly fail to be impressed with the provision made in Cambridge for the pursuit of all possible interests and tastes. We commend a consideration of this matter especially to all secretaries of Harvard clubs.

* * *

**The
Red Cross
Collection.**

Since the BULLETIN has touched more than once upon the failure of the Harvard undergraduates to keep pace with the students of other American colleges in practical measures of European war relief, there is a special satisfaction in recording the results of the organized collection on behalf of the Red Cross which took place on Wednesday, December 9. The organization, effected by the Student Council, was so thorough a piece of work that by the end of the day about 3500 men wore the tags showing that they had contributed to the fund. As the undergraduate classes contain less than 2500 men, it is evident that many graduate students and members of the faculty were successfully approached. The total amount of the collection was approximately \$3000.

It is a curious fact that the three Red Cross collections at the Harvard-Princeton, Yale-Princeton and Harvard-Yale

football games this year yielded amounts representing virtually an equal average of contributions from the spectators at each game. This amount was about ten cents a person. The substantial advance upon this figure is one encouraging result of the "tag-day" collection at Harvard. Another is that it has confirmed the impression that the student body has merely been waiting for some of its leaders to place squarely before it the opportunity to help, and that when the value of its contribution is realized in the motor-ambulances or other machinery of relief put in motion by the fund, the Harvard community will be more than ever alive to its capacity for sharing in that work of the world which has fallen upon the countries still at peace.

* * *

"A Word for the Times."

Under the title here quoted, Professor Royce has addressed himself, in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for December, to the young men of the present college generation in terms so eloquent that a few of his stirring sentences should be read in close relation with the facts recited above.

"What great crises teach all men whom the example and counsel of the brave inspire", says Professor Royce, "is the lesson: Fear not, view all the tasks of life as sacred, have faith in the triumph of the ideal, give daily all that you have to give, be loyal, and rejoice whenever you find yourselves part of a great ideal enterprise. . . . You live in a land that now enjoys the blessings of peace. But let nothing human be wholly alien to you. The human race now passes through one of its great crises. New ideas, new issues,—a new call for men to carry on the work of righteousness, of charity, of courage, of patience and of loyalty,—all these things have come and are daily coming to you. Wise

men and true, men fitted by life to sit in judgment or to give counsel regarding questions that the world has never faced before,—these are what the world in which you are to pass your lives, requires with a call louder, clearer, and coming from more peoples and from more tongues than could ever sound such a call before."

* * *

Teaching English.

More than a year ago the BULLETIN described an experiment in the teaching of English composition to freshmen which was then a new departure. The plan, in brief, was to assemble, in certain of the small sections into which the many freshmen taking English A are divided, those who are taking the same courses in other subjects than English, the purpose being to provide a common ground of interest in the topics to be assigned for theme-writing. In the December *Graduates' Magazine*, Professor C. N. Greenough describes the experiment after the first year of its trial. It has been cautiously introduced, for eleven of the twenty-one sections are still made up without reference to the other studies of the men belonging to them. "Four sections in English A", says Professor Greenough, "are now made up of men from Government I, two of men in English 28, and one each of men taking History I, Philosophy, Classics and Science." It may still be too early to estimate accurately the advantages of the undertaking, but its possibilities are obvious. What it may lead to, Professor Greenough frankly confesses, "we do not know. Clearly it tends to make of English A something less like a 'course' than it used to be, and more like a 'Bureau for the Encouragement of Habitually Good English.'"

An English Department could hardly pursue a better object.

The Football Season of 1914

By J. WELLS FARLEY, '99.

THE football season of 1914 cannot be fairly judged, unless it be thoroughly understood that those responsible for Harvard football policy, both in making up the schedule and in developing the team, entirely disregard any effort to lay the basis for a claim to any theoretical "championship." They believe, whether rightly or wrongly, that intercollegiate sport should not be conducted on that basis, but rather as friendly competition with chosen rivals. Therefore, no claim can, or should be made for any title of supremacy either as against teams not on the Harvard schedule, or even against those met in the early part or middle of the season.

It is hoped, of course, that the preparatory games can be won, but the possibility is faced that ties, or even defeats, must be accepted, rather than imperil the development of the men or of the team for its final tests. By the Princeton game and by the Yale game, it is expected that the success of the season will be judged.

Perhaps in no way can the past season be better understood, its difficulties realized, and its achievements estimated, than by first outlining the considerations which governed making up the schedule and the season's plans, and then showing the modifications of plan forced by circumstances.

After the season of 1913, it was anticipated that the 1914 team would be not only well equipped with material, but comparatively advanced in the knowledge so necessary for successfully playing the modern game. If expectations had been realized, for instance, the team, at the beginning of the season, might have lined up as follows:

Coolidge, left end; Gilman, left tackle; Pennock, left guard; Soucy, centre; Cowen, right guard; Trumbull, right tackle; Hardwick, right end; Logan,

quarter-back; Brickley, full-back; Bradlee and Mahan, half-backs.

Other candidates, if they could displace these veterans, would be valuable acquisitions. Such a team would have preserved almost intact the organization of 1913, and would have been able to start almost where that team had left off.

With such a situation in mind, what seemed most to be feared was that too easy early games might result in overconfidence,—so dangerous to any team. Consequently, it was considered not only safe, but wise, to make dates with Washington and Jefferson, Tufts, Penn. State and Michigan. It was hoped that such games would surely prevent any overconfidence arising, and would accustom our team to the pressure always to be expected from Princeton and Yale. Moreover, it was estimated that with such experienced material available for the Harvard team, it should quickly pick up the swing of its former team-play, so that there would be at least no more than the usual mid-season sporting chance of defeat.

In spite of the fact that before the opening of the season, scholastic difficulties had rendered Gilman and Cowen ineligible, thus disturbing, but not shattering, the projected team organization, the first games—with Bates and Springfield Y. M. C. A. College—showed all the expected power in the eleven, as was indicated by the two scores of 44-0—most unusual in such early games. The back-field combination of Brickley, Logan, Mahan and Bradlee, protected by a rush-line filled out by men with considerable experience as substitutes, proved as formidable as ever, and the team performed its evolutions with a precision and power never before seen at such an early date.

There seemed no reason to alter, except by improvement, development and

addition, the general scheme of play which had proved its merit the two preceding seasons.

Then occurred, however, an unprecedented series of apparent misfortunes, which were not and could not have been foreseen. The most promising tackle and the logical candidate for guard had already been removed as possibilities, and then, in quick succession, Brickley, Mahan, Logan, Hardwick, Pennock, Morgan (then first choice for tackle), Underwood, Bigelow and Sweetser (reliable line men), Trumbull, Soucy and various others, became unavailable, all through accidents or conditions as likely to occur in any other sport, but none the less unavailable.

The coaching, the doctors' care, everything had been more careful than ever before. Usually these had prevented practically any material handicap from illness or injury. Such a series of difficulties looked like a visitation.

Moreover, for two years, the Harvard attack, upon the principle of adapting the style of game to the greatest capacity of the available material, had largely emphasized scoring by goals from the field. This the coaches had believed to contain the best chance of victory in big games, and while all the time the Harvard teams had had a strong rushing attack, it had not often been forced to push for a touchdown. Now, suddenly and unexpectedly, a greater necessity for the development of the rushing game was thrust upon the team—and Princeton had splendid material, and Yale's new attack was proving its scoring possibilities.

The situation seemed depressing.

Players and coaches, however, faced the difficulties with courage and resource, and the games with Washington and Jefferson, Tufts and Penn. State were struggled through with, although these teams were all but victorious, and there was little sign of a smoothly-operating machine about Harvard's play.

But meanwhile, the very adversities with which they were struggling had developed a splendid spirit among the players. Trumbull, who became acting captain, was an inspiring leader, and helped by the flaming determination of Hardwick, by Bradlee, and by all the veterans, welded the men closely together. Moreover, from meeting such strong and well-coached teams, the new men gained valuable experience, and all the men the knowledge of how to adapt their defense to varied styles of offense.

At the same time the coaches were working incessantly, breaking in the raw material, testing new plays, fashioning a piece here and another there, of the machine on which they could no longer work as a whole, but which, though changed in design, they hoped to re-assemble towards the end of the season. Thus they worked into the last month.

By the Michigan game, it was possible to put together and start in partial operation the readjusted regular team, although it was still lacking important parts,—notably, Mahan's kicking and running,—and could move only with halting speed.

By the time of the Princeton game, all the parts were fitted together, although the finer points of the offense were not yet ready to be carried out.

Luckily, against Princeton, everything went better than was even hoped, and all the players came through in good condition and without being forced to draw upon the final resources of the team.

During the next two weeks, everything was speeded up and polished. Meanwhile, Yale's new and formidable offense, so effective against Princeton, was being closely studied and prepared for.

Thus, through many vicissitudes, the team entered the Yale game in good physical condition, well-trained in football knowledge, thoroughly drilled, with a wholesome apprehension of Yale's strength, but filled with splendid team



Back row—McKinlock, Weatherhead, Smith, Bigelow, Wallace, Underwood, C. A. Coolidge. Second row—
 Haughton, Soucy, Parson, Weston, Withington, Francke, R. C. Curtis, Richards. Third row—Bradlee, Hardwick,
 Mahan, Brickley, Trumbull, Logan, Pennock, T. J. Coolidge. Front row—Atkinson, Swigert, King, Watson.

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spirit and indomitable determination.

The results of the Yale game again exceeded the hopes of the most optimistic, and speak for themselves as to the spirit of the players and the wisdom of their preparation.

The foregoing, then, is a general outline of the past football season. No description of it, however, would be complete without a few words about the coaching system and the individual coaches, the team and the men who composed it, which all combined to work out the desired end. So perfect was the co-ordination of all these elements, so necessary and exceptional the contributions which each provided, that it would be both difficult and ungracious to attribute to anyone alone the chief credit for what all, together, accomplished.

The guiding mind and leading spirit was again Haughton, yet such was his mastery of his subject, so complete were his preparations, and so responsive his lieutenants and the players, that it seemed rather by suggestion than by authority that he led. The coaches, one and all, the "regulars", Leary and Browne with the ends, Fisher with the guards and linemen, Withington and Hitchcock with the tackles, Parmenter with the centres, Campbell with the backs, Wigglesworth with the quarters, their "occasional" assistants, Gardner, Blagden, Storer, Wendell and others, Guild and Parkinson with the second eleven, all worked together in absolute harmony and with unremitting devotion. A great factor, also, was Reginald Brown, wise counsellor in general and particular strategy, and James Knox, who also contributed valuable knowledge; nor will the efficiency and good spirit of Manager Richards ever be forgotten.

So smoothly, indeed, did everything run, that the Football Committee, which deems it its chief duty to look for trouble, and if possible, to eliminate it, found on no occasion anything that could be bettered.

Heretofore, each season that Haughton has been Head Coach has seen an improvement in the coaching system. The last marked even a greater advance than usual. After saying this, therefore, there is no need to speak in detail of the sense of proportion, the sound strategy and clever tactics, offensively and defensively, the clean sportsmanship and wholesome enjoyment of the games and practice, the fine spirit in players and every one connected with the team, that were throughout characteristic of this season.

Of the players themselves, regulars and substitutes, it is still more difficult to speak separately. Every one gave all that was in him, and more, and an effort to pick out individuals seems merely to suggest some particularly fine thing done, or spirit shown, by each one. But especially is it true of the veterans who were playing for their last season, that they seemed to feel responsible, not only to do their best themselves, but also, to instil in all an *esprit de corps*, a realization of the stress of the big games and an unyielding resolution to win. Brickley, until incapacitated, and even afterwards, performed this duty, and his many others as captain, most admirably. Hardwick, Pennock, Logan, Bradlee and Coolidge all shared it, while Trumbull, as acting captain, played, and inspired the others to play, at white heat. The less experienced men responded splendidly, and there resulted a team and individual spirit never excelled. So the names of the men on the squad constitute the roll of those who particularly distinguished themselves.

It was these factors, then, which, all working together, produced a team which had, to an unlimited degree, to use its own homely, but inimitably vivid terminology—"guts", which could play its final game with a perfection never excelled—cleanly, coolly, and yet desperately,—the team of which we are all so justly proud.

American Football in the Making

By W. T. REID, JR., '01.

ONE of the most fascinating features of American football is the endless opportunity which it affords for the exercise of initiative, originality, and inventiveness. Unlike other national or foreign games such as baseball, English Rugby or cricket, which through the years have retained their most distinctive features, American football has shown a constant development in new directions, until at the present time the game so abounds in new ideas as to be vitally different from that played in the various football epochs of the past.

This progress has been due chiefly to the struggle between the offensive and defensive branches of the game. No sooner is a successful offensive style developed than a defense is found to meet it. Thus the balance of power lies first with one side and then with the other, a process which bids fair to continue indefinitely.

When English Rugby, the forerunner of the American game, was first introduced into the United States, there were fifteen players on a side, there was no rush-line as we know it today, no interference, no signals, no "downs", and no surrendering the ball for failure to make distance. Instead, the ball was constantly in play much as it is at present in English Rugby in its various forms.

Starting with the English rules as a basis, American players were immediately confronted with various knotty points which, owing to their inexperience and lack of guidance, caused them much trouble. As a result it was not long before they began to make their own rules.

Once started, the changes were rapid, and in a comparatively short time the number of players was reduced from fifteen to eleven, the centre-rush and quarter-back assumed the duties previously performed in the "scrummage"

by the forwards and half-backs, in what was known as "heeling out", (or the process of putting the ball in play in a scrummage,) and the forwards lost their former identity in the new "rush-line."

The problem then presetned itself of somehow stopping what was called the block game. This style of game was adopted by a losing team, or by one which had made a few points and then desired only to prevent the opponents from scoring. The idea was to keep possession of the ball, and by a number of short rushes backwards or forwards to use up the time till the half was over. If a team, using these tactics, should be forced behind its own goal line, the ball was taken out to the twenty-five-yard line and the same style of play resumed. This game could thus be prolonged indefinitely, and contests in which these tactics were employed were of course uninteresting and aimless to an extreme degree.

To prevent this abuse two steps were taken. The first of these was to make a safety count two points against the side making it, and the second was to adopt the so-called five-yard rule, the wise contribution of Walter Camp. This provided that a team holding the ball must, in three successive "fairs" or "downs" advance it five yards or retreat with it twenty, and failing to do this, must deliver it over to the other side.

In spite of these changes the game was still lacking in one of its most vital essentials, in that there was no such thing as interference for the runner. This was prevented by the English rule relating to "off-side" play. In brief, this rule provided that if a player got in front of the ball, either in scrimmage or in open play when the ball had been kicked, touched, or was being run with by any of his own side behind him, he was "off-side." No player when off-



	Lee	Finlay	Cummock	Cranston	P. D. Trafford	
Hallowell		B. W. Trafford		Dean	Alward	Lake
	Upton	Newell		Corbett		

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side could touch the ball or a player, or in any way interfere with the progress of the game.

This barrier was first weakened by developments which encroached enough upon the rules to bring the new principle up for discussion. After considerable agitation it was accepted and the corner-stone of our present system of interference was laid.

Thus after a time, we find American football emerging from its English setting into an individuality of its own. Indeed, with the introduction of hand-work in place of foot-work on the part of the centre-rush when snapping the ball back to the quarter-back, and the invention of signals, practically the last

important vestiges of the English game were removed.

For some years the game opened with the time-honored kick-off, the rule in that regard being much the same as it is today except that it lacked the stipulation that the ball must be kicked at least ten yards ahead.

This loop-hole was eventually utilized by some strategist who, desirous of retaining possession of the ball at the kick-off, produced the "wedge" as a means of accomplishing his purpose. In this play the offensive team formed in the shape of a V with the ball at the apex. At a given signal the player at the apex, taking the ball in both hands and touching it simultaneously with his foot (so

as to meet the technical requirements of the rule) passed it back to some player within the wedge, who then made whatever ground he could as his fellow-players ploughed their way through their opponents.

Shortly after this, Lorin F. Deland carried this idea still further and startled the football world by the introduction of his famous "flying wedge." In this play the two sides of the V were stationed at different distances from the ball, the player in charge of the ball standing alone with it in the centre of the field. This player then signalled the start, upon which the two wings, running at different speeds, converged upon him so as to form a perfect flying wedge by the time it reached him. In the mean time the ball remained on the ground, thus preventing the defensive side from advancing until the last moment, when the ball was passed to some designated player within the V, who ran within the wedge as far as he could, and then broke out on either side.

In this way the principles of starting before the ball and of mass-momentum plays came into practice. The new possibilities thus revealed were quickly siezed upon in the form of momentum plays from scrimmage formation and after one year of this the developments were so formidable as to compel the Rules Committee to restore the kick-off and prohibit anyone from starting forward before the ball was in play.

Still later Deland's "turtleback" and "Phil" King's "revolving wedge on tackle" brought out in bold relief the important principles of hiding the player carrying the ball and of re-directing a play which had been launched at a certain point (and then been slowed up or stopped) toward an entirely different outlet, the location of which was left to the judgment of the runner and his interference who sought in so far as possible to follow the "line of least resistance."

The early stages in the development

of what is commonly called barnyard football consisted from the offensive standpoint in starting the backs from positions, anywhere from five to ten yards behind the line and from the defensive point of view in having at least three of the four backs in the deep back-field. This was probably due to the influence of the very open style of game with which most of the players were previously familiar, as well as the fact that the untrained rush-lines afforded little protection to the runner at the inception of the plays. In brief, both the offense and defense were extremely crude, with each player acting largely on his own initiative. As time passed, however, the development of interference, criss-crosses and trick plays of all sorts—teams having at times seventy-five or more different plays in their repertoire—compelled the defense to make a division of the defensive labor by the assignment of particular duties to each individual player. In many instances these assignments called for special qualities on the part of the players, and thus was laid the foundation of our present system of position play.

As time passed and the defense improved, the offensive backs were gradually moved up closer to the rush-line, in order to make the attack sharper and to enable rushes to be made through the opposing line. This move was met in kind by the defense, and the backs, who had been playing deep on the back-field, were likewise brought up closer to their line. This in time brought about a co-operative relationship between the backs and the line in both branches of the game and greatly accelerated the detail development of the rush-line play.

In due time the defense became exceedingly stiff—in spite of the fact that "pushing" was resorted to by the offense. As a consequence the offense sought to get more deception and power behind the plays, and to this end began to draw back first one and then several of the rush-line players to reinforce the

backs. Thus was developed what were called mass plays. Variations of this type of offense were developed in such abundance and were so productive of injuries, that when momentum plays were stopped the cry arose to stop mass plays also. To this end a rule was passed requiring that at least five players of the offensive side should be on the rush-line when the ball was put in play.

For a time this limitation proved adequate, but very soon George Woodruff, of the University of Pennsylvania, produced his famous "guards back" formation and the offense once more swung into the lead. This play, which was a regular steam-roller in its crushing power, held the defense at bay with eminent success for several years. The defense, however, finally overcame this style of attack by developing the line charge, by bringing the defensive backs still closer to the line, and by placing at least one back actually on the line.

The offense (or rather, Walter Camp) then produced the final masterpiece in this style of play, and gave to the game the wonderful "tackle back" play, with its wealth of power and deception. The defense at once grappled with the new problem and was making noteworthy progress with it, when, in response to insistent public and collegiate demand, the Rules Committee legislated this style of play out of existence. So thoroughly was this done that the offense was practically stripped of every vestige of real power, and at the same time it was called upon to produce a system of play which would yield ten yards in four downs, as against the previous five yards in three downs. As an offset to the tremendous damage thus done, and as a compensation for the losses sustained, two wholly new features were introduced into the offensive game—the "forward pass" and the "on-side kick." The defense, on the other hand, passed through the ordeal absolutely unscathed, and with only the two new features of offense to deal with.

As a consequence of the check thus abruptly placed on the offense, incident to the working out of the new principles, the defense got the upper hand and for two or three years, scoring through the medium of the rushing game, was all but stopped. During this trying period the chief efforts of the offense were bent on a fuller development of the possibilities of the unbalanced line and of "shift" plays. Both types had their strong points, in that each enabled a team to make fairly consistent advances in the middle portion of the field, but both were likewise fatally weak in the most essential feature of a successful offense—the ability to produce the "punch" necessary to carry the ball over the goal line. Confronted with this dilemma and in dire need of a play which would supply the deficiency, the resourceful offense resurrected the drop-kick which up to that time had been regarded chiefly as a frill, and made it the prime scoring play.

During this interregnum which culminated last year with Brickley's remarkable performance in the Yale game, the offense succeeded in assimilating the new game and has now discarded the drop-kick as a winning essential, in favor of a wide-open running attack in which deception, detail of execution, and strategy are the chief features. In this scheme the forward pass serves the double purpose of strengthening the attack while at the same time subtly holding the defense at arm's length. To Haughton, who has so skilfully interwoven the old game with the new, belongs the credit of this achievement.

We now come to the latest move of the offense in its endeavor to outdistance the defense. This brings up the bold move of Frank Hinkey in attempting to graft into the American game the English and Canadian principle of the "lateral pass." If this can be successfully done, an entirely new field of attack will have been opened up. This year, on its first appearance, Haughton



A VIEW OF THE STADIUM AT



A VIEW OF THE YALE BOWL



THE YALE-HARVARD GAME OF 1913.



THE YALE-HARVARD GAME OF 1914.

and Brown successfully met it with one of the most courageous and skilfully devised special defenses that has ever been produced. Its conception was so daring and the players so spread out that to an on-looker the impression would not down that Harvard had more

men on the field than Yale. At one stroke Haughton brought the defense to a point where it was at once the master of the situation. Whether at the end of another year the defense will have succeeded in maintaining this supremacy is the question.

Origin and Construction of the Stadium

BY PROFESSOR LEWIS J. JOHNSON, '87.

UNTIL 1903, except for the light, semi-portable steel stands now installed about the diamond, Harvard had followed the practice of the time in the exclusive use of wooden grandstands for her athletic fields. By that time, however, the increasing interest in the intercollegiate games, particularly football, and the greatly increasing crowds, had created a new situation. Modern stands, as they increased in size, were rapidly becoming intolerable. They were ugly to look upon, uneconomical and unsafe. They were constantly threatened by fire and by decay. They were constantly in need of repair, and were a constant source of anxiety and dissatisfaction. The bigger the stands, the worse all these evils became.

That the danger from fire was no imaginary one, was shown by a striking object-lesson in the spring of 1903, when a stack of wooden bleachers on Soldiers Field, crowded with people, caught fire during a baseball game with Princeton and was entirely destroyed. Happily no one was injured, mainly because the stand was small and isolated.

Something had happened, moreover, which made it plain that a merely safe, economical and commodious structure would not suffice. Harvard had recently undertaken the development of Soldiers Field. It had become clear that the very least the Harvard public could do in appreciation of Major Higginson's most welcome gift, was to give the closest regard to the aesthetic treatment

of any such huge affair as would be needed to seat the football crowds. This requirement was accentuated by the fact that a most attractive portion of the fine new Massachusetts park system was adjoining, and the obligation not only to do nothing to harm the park system, but even to add so far as possible to its beauty and interest was of course to be gladly recognized.

The problem that accordingly presented itself to Professor Ira N. Hollis, then Chairman of the Athletic Committee,—now President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute,—was to provide a safe, permanent, economical and tasteful viewing stand of a size then, so far as known, unmatched in modern times. Money was of course scarce, far too scarce to permit a thought of duplicating the massive stone amphitheatres of the ancients. Moreover, prompt results were needed. Stone, brick and wood were all out of the question. Steel was objectionable because for such exposed work it involved high maintenance costs for painting and would hardly meet aesthetic requirements. A new structural material had, however, come into use which combined many of the advantages of steel and of masonry, with a minimum of the objections to either, viz., the combination of steel rods and Portland-cement concrete, now known as reinforced concrete. This material for all exposed parts, with ordinary steel structural work for other portions of the structure, was suggested, and after very

Careful consideration and research was regarded worthy of adoption by the time the financial part of the problem had been solved.

The funds came mainly from the accumulations of the Athletic Association from gate receipts; but the money which actually pushed the Stadium into being was a large and timely gift from the class of '79. For several years past classes had been developing the now familiar practice of an important twenty-fifth anniversary gift to the University. The '79 men chose to put their gift in the form of substantial backing for Professor Hollis in his big problem. They accordingly turned over \$100,000 for that purpose, and the Stadium which had been pretty well matured on paper, was then an immediate possibility. Professor Hollis, with great resourcefulness and unflinching energy, soon made it an actuality.

The aesthetic considerations of location and architectural design were attended to by Professor F. L. Olmsted, '94, and Charles F. McKim, A.M. (hon.) '90, and George B. de Gersdorff, '88.

The U-form, instead of the closed or elliptical form, had been adopted as better harmonizing with the rest of the field, besides better accommodating the track with its 220-yard straight-away, and as affording seats within suitable distance of the gridiron for as large a crowd as it was then considered reasonable or decorous to provide for,—at least with permanent seats.

The engineering design and supervision were carried out, under Professor Hollis's direction, by officers, advanced students and recent graduates of the Harvard Division of Engineering, with Joseph R. Worcester, '82, as consulting engineer. Shortage of time did not permit the usual contract arrangement, and the work of construction and purchase of supplies was done by the **Aberthaw Construction Co.** of Boston, as practically part of the organization of

the Harvard Athletic Association. The Aberthaw Company's field superintendent was Professor A. W. French, then and now of the civil engineering department of Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Ground was broken on June 22, 1903, and by the time of the Yale game of that year, November 21, the full seating capacity of the structure was ready for occupancy. In fact, the two wings had been in full use some days previously for a game with Dartmouth. It may be best to draw a veil over the results of those two games.

The following summer the staircase towers at the ends of the wings were added. In 1909 and 1910, the colonnaded covering over the promenade was put on and the structure was complete. The result is as we see it; and thanks to the thrifty growth of the Boston ivy over the exterior, the surface appearance of the outside walls is steadily improving. The usual methods of obliterating the marks of the wood used for moulds and for improving the color were cheerfully abandoned in favor of the more thorough-going, if slower, plan of producing a living mantle of ivy for the whole wall surface. The total cost of the structure as it stands today is, in round numbers, \$345,000.

Though reinforced concrete was decidedly in its infancy in 1903, no reason is known for regretting the choice of this material, and today it would doubtless be used even more freely than it was then in such a structure in such a location.

Now that what seemed then an editor's almost over-cheerful optimism has been so amply justified by the event, I may record finally that a prominent Boston daily, while the Stadium was going up, expressed its editorial opinion that, whatever else might be said of the great and novel structure then rising on Soldiers Field, the Stadium looked "sturdy enough to last till Harvard beats Yale at football!"

Harvard's Early Football Victories

HARVARD'S football victories over Yale have been so few in comparison with the total number of games played between these two colleges that a glance backward at Harvard's successful elevens may be interesting to the readers of the BULLETIN, especially those whose undergraduate days came before P. D. Haughton, '99, took charge of football in Cambridge.

The records show that Harvard defeated Yale in 1875 by the score of 4 goals and 2 touchdowns to 0. That match was the first between Harvard and Yale. The game in those days was substantially different from that played today. In 1890, when Harvard next won from Yale, almost every detail of play had changed, and the game has developed along various and varying lines ever since. It may fairly be said, however, that modern American football had come into existence in 1890 and that the game of that year gave Harvard its first real football victory over Yale. Then, with long intervals between, came the successful seasons of 1898 and 1901. The next Harvard victory was in 1908, the first year of Haughton's coaching, and it has been followed by the decisive victories of 1912, 1913, and 1914. Therefore, if the 1875 game is omitted, in the seven years in which Haughton has been head coach Harvard has won more games than it won in all the preceding years of football with Yale.

The graduates who saw the 1890 game will never forget it. It was played on November 22 in Hampden Park, Springfield. Yale had developed that year a remarkable round-the-end play which had given the team very large scores in the earlier games of the season and seemed to be irresistible; but the Harvard coaches, George A. Stewart, '84, and George C. Adams, '86, both of whom have since died, devised a simple but effective defence which made the play useless and thus deprived the Yale

team of what was almost its only asset. Arthur J. Cumnock, '91, was captain of the Harvard team.

Neither side scored in the first half of the game, but the Harvard supporters were greatly encouraged because their team, playing in the face of a very strong wind, had succeeded in holding Yale off. Early in the second half, Hallowell, one of the Harvard ends, picked up the ball after a muff by one of the Yale players and carried it across the goal-line, but, as the referee said the Harvard men had held, he would not permit the play to count. A little later, Lee, who had succeeded Lake at half-back for Harvard, ran around Yale's left end, covered about half the field, and scored the first touchdown. In a few minutes, Dean, the Harvard quarterback, broke through, interfered with a Yale pass, secured the ball, and ran 70 yards, or thereabouts, for the second touchdown. B. W. Trafford kicked goals from both touchdowns. Later in the game Yale made a touchdown and kicked a goal from it. The final score was: Harvard, 12; Yale, 6.

Then came a series of lean years until 1898, when, on November 19, the Harvard team of which Dibblee was captain defeated Yale, 17 to 0, at New Haven. This game is memorable because it was the first match Harvard won on Yale's grounds. It was played in a pouring rain. The New Haven supply of waterproof coats was soon exhausted, and thousands of the spectators sat through the afternoon without any protection from the rain, or at best only partially covered by strips of oil-cloth cut into impromptu ponchos.

Haughton, who is now Harvard's head coach, played in this game, and his kicking was in large measure the cause of Yale's defeat. Farley, now chairman of the Harvard football committee, also was a member of Dibblee's team. Early in the game Harvard, by short rushes,



	Hallowell	Eaton	Burden	Jaffray	Boal	Burnett	Haughton
Warren		Donald			Cochrane		
Nourse		Farley	Dibblee	Daly	McMasters		Reid

THE HARVARD TEAM OF 1898.

carried the ball from the middle of the field across Yale's goal line. Reid made the touchdown. Later in this half Yale was forced to kick after one of Haughton's splendid punts had sent the ball outside close to Yale's goal-line, and Harvard soon scored a second touchdown. In the second half, Harvard got the ball by a fumble on Yale's 15-yard line and scored after a few rushes. The scene which followed was unique. The Harvard supporters, now certain that their team had won, threw into the air the straw cushions which they had bought, their hats, coats, and oil-cloth coverings; from the side-lines the sky seemed to be filled with flying articles of apparel. It was a great demonstration. To-

wards the end of the game Yale carried the ball to Harvard's 25-yard line, and Chamberlin, the Yale captain, tried for a goal from the field, but he missed. With this exception, Yale was not without scoring distance.

On November 23, 1901, Harvard defeated Yale, 22 points to 0, on Soldiers Field. This game was the first in which Harvard beat Yale in Cambridge. As Harvard had already won from Pennsylvania, 33 to 6, and from Dartmouth, 27 to 12, everybody knew the team was strong on the offence, but no one expected such a decisive victory over Yale. The game was one-sided; Yale made only one first-down in the first half and but two in the second half. Harvard

played through the game without a change in its eleven. Two touchdowns and a goal from the field were scored in the first half, and one touchdown was made in the second half. Harvard was on the way towards another touchdown when time was called. The features of the game were the open-field running of Marshall, the Harvard quarterback, and the excellent play of the two Harvard tackles, Blagden and Cutts.

Seven years later, on November 21, 1908, Harvard scored its second victory over Yale at New Haven. The score of this game was: Harvard, 4; Yale, 0. Harvard's points were made on a goal from the field, kicked by Kennard late in the first half. During most of the game Yale had kept the ball in Harvard's territory, but finally Harvard, through the brilliant rushing of Ver Wiebe, an almost unknown player who had been developed from a tackle into a half-back, carried the ball to Yale's 15-yard line. There the defence grew tighter, and Harvard had only one down in which to make five yards. Then Kennard was summoned from the side-lines for the play which he successfully executed.

The second half of the game was most exciting. Harvard had the kick-off, and under ordinary conditions the ball would have remained on Yale's side of the field, but this expectation was upset by Daly, a Yale half-back, who caught the ball on the kick-off and ran it back to the middle of the field. Thereafter Harvard was defending its goal-line from the fierce attacks of the Yale players, who for half an hour tried rushing the ball, on-side kicks, forward passes, and every other style of play. Several times a touchdown seemed imminent, but Harvard's stubborn defence saved its goal line and won the game. Burr, who has since died, was the captain of the Harvard eleven in 1908, but he was severely injured in practice several weeks before the final game of the season and was unable to play against Yale.

The four games, which have been briefly described here, are conspicuous in the history of Yale-Harvard football. Every one of these victories, except that in 1901, came after a long succession of Harvard defeats at the hands of Yale. But the later record has been radically different from that of earlier years. Yale has not crossed Harvard's goal-line since Haughton has had charge of football in Cambridge. During these years Yale has scored 13 points, and Harvard has made 75.

The line-ups of the teams in the 1890, 1898, 1901 and 1908 games are here given:

1890.	
HARVARD.	YALE.
Cummock, Le.	r.e., Crosby
Upton, Alward, Lt.	r.t., Rhodes
Finlay, Ig.	r.g., S. Morison
Cranston, c.	c., Lewis
P. D. Trafford, r.g.	l.g., Heffelfinger
Newell, r.t.	l.t., Wallis
Hallowell, r.e.	l.e., Hartwell
Dean, q.b.	q.b., Barkour
Lake, Lee, Lh.b.	r.h.b., McClung
Corbett, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Williams
B. W. Trafford, f.b.	f.b., B. Morison
1898.	
HARVARD.	YALE.
Cochrane, Farley, Le.	r.e., Eddy, Schweppe
Donald, Eaton, Lt.	r.t., Chamberlin
Boal, Ig.	r.g., Marshall
Jaffray, Burnett, c.	c., Cutten
Burden, r.g.	l.g., Brown
Haughton, r.t.	l.t., Stillman
Hallowell, r.e.	l.e., Hubbell
Daly, q.b.	q.b., Ely
Dibblee, Lh.b.	r.h.b., Dndley, Eddy
Warren, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Townshend
Reid, f.b.	f.b., McBride
1901.	
HARVARD.	YALE.
Campbell, Le.	r.e., Swan
Blagden, Lt.	r.t., Hogan
Lee, Ig.	r.g., Hamlin, Johnson
Greene, c.	c., Holt
Barnard, r.g.	l.g., Olcott
Cutts, r.t.	l.t., Goss
Bowditch, r.e.	l.e., Gould, Rafferty
Marshall, q.b.	q.b., DeSaules, Metcalf
Kernan, Lh.b.	r.h.b., Chadwick, Owsley
Ristine, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Hart
Graydon, f.b.	f.b., Weymouth, Vanderpool

1908.

HARVARD.	YALE.
Browne, I.e.	r.c., Burch, Haines
MacKay, I.t.	r.t., Brides
Dunlap, Withington, West, I.g.	r.g., Goebel
Nourse, c.	c., Biddle, Cooney
Hoar, r.g.	I.g., Andrus
Fish, r.t.	I.t., Hobbs
Crowley, r.c.	I.c., Logan
Cutler, q.b.	q.b., Corey, Johnson
Corbett, Sprague, Leslie, I.h.b.	r.h.b., Wheaton, Daly
White, r.h.b.	I.h.b., Philbin
Ver Wiebe, Kennard, Smith, f.b.	f.b., Coy

YALE-HARVARD FOOTBALL SCORES

The following table contains the scores of the Harvard-Yale football games since 1875, when these contests began. Of the 35 games which have been played Yale has won 22, and Harvard 8. There have been five ties, and one game was forfeited to Yale. In four of the forty years no game was arranged.

- 1875.—Harvard, 4 goals, 2 touchdowns; Yale, 0.
 1876.—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard 2 touchdowns (touchdowns did not count in the score).
 1877.—No game.
 1878.—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
 1879.—Drawn game.
 1880.—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
 1881.—Yale, 0; Harvard 4 safeties (Yale declared the winner).
 1882.—Yale, 1 goal, 3 touchdowns; Harvard, 2 goals.
 1883.—Yale, 23; Harvard, 2.
 1884.—Yale, 52; Harvard, 0.
 1885.—No game.
 1886.—Yale, 29; Harvard, 4.
 1887.—Yale, 17; Harvard, 8.
 1888.—Game forfeited to Yale.
 1889.—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
 1890.—Harvard, 12; Yale, 6.
 1891.—Yale, 10; Harvard, 0.
 1892.—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
 1893.—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
 1894.—Yale, 12; Harvard, 4.
 1895.—No game.
 1896.—No game.
 1897.—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
 1898.—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0.
 1899.—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
 1900.—Yale, 28; Harvard, 0.
 1901.—Harvard, 22; Yale, 0.
 1902.—Yale, 23; Harvard, 0.
 1903.—Yale, 16; Harvard, 0.

- 1904.—Yale, 12; Harvard, 0.
 1905.—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
 1906.—Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.
 1907.—Yale, 12; Harvard, 0.
 1908.—Harvard, 4; Yale, 0.
 1909.—Yale, 8; Harvard, 0.
 1910.—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
 1911.—Harvard, 0; Yale, 0.
 1912.—Harvard, 29; Yale, 0.
 1913.—Harvard, 15; Yale, 5.
 1914.—Harvard, 36; Yale, 0.

HARVARD FOOTBALL CAPTAINS

The following list gives the names of the captains of the Harvard football team since the introduction of the game:

- 1879-1871.—(Not organized).
 1872.—H. R. Grant.
 1873.—H. R. Grant.
 1874.—H. R. Grant.
 1875.—N. Curtis.
 1876.—N. Curtis.
 1877.—L. Cushing.
 1878.—L. Cushing.
 1879.—R. Bacon.
 1880.—W. H. Manning.
 1881.—W. H. Manning.
 1882.—E. T. Cabot.
 1883.—R. M. Appleton.
 1884.—M. M. Kimball.
 1885.—(No captain).
 1886.—W. A. Brooks.
 1887.—J. W. Wood.
 1888.—J. H. Sears.
 1889.—A. J. Cummock.
 1890.—A. J. Cummock.
 1891.—B. W. Trafford.
 1892.—B. W. Trafford.
 1893.—B. G. Waters.
 1894.—R. W. Emmons.
 1895.—A. H. Brewer.
 1896.—E. N. Wriglington.
 1897.—N. W. Cabot.
 1898.—B. H. Dibblee.
 1899.—W. A. M. Burden.
 1900.—C. D. Daly.
 1901.—D. C. Campbell.
 1902.—R. P. Kernan.
 1903.—C. B. Marshall.
 1904.—D. J. Hurley.
 1905.—D. J. Hurley.
 1906.—H. Foster, Jr.
 1907.—B. Parker.
 1908.—F. H. Burr.
 1909.—H. Fish, Jr.
 1910.—L. Withington, Jr.
 1911.—R. T. Fisher.
 1912.—P. L. Wendell.
 1913.—R. T. P. Storer.
 1914.—C. E. Brickley.

The Second Eleven

By ROBERT F. GUILD, '06.

VERY few members of the second team have any realization of the appreciative recognition accorded this organization by the graduates, and the high estimation they place upon the good work of this team in developing the strength of the varsity;—first, because some of the graduates have played on a second team and know its duties, and, second, because those who have not shared in its success, know, after a few years of business experience, that the success of the senior members of a firm depends to a great extent upon the work of the junior members.

At the conclusion of the first week's practice the football squad is divided. Thirty-three men, or three elevens, are called the varsity squad—the remaining men are called the second squad, which comprises from forty to seventy men. The varsity squad is coached by men on the varsity coaching staff, and the second squad is drilled by an entirely separate coaching staff, made up of men who have either been members of the varsity or second team in recent years, now studying in the graduate or professional schools, or often, men in business who come out regularly and give their time to this work. The second team uses plays and signals entirely foreign to those of the varsity, and is drilled in these plays to score against the varsity in the daily scrimmages, and to give the varsity its greatest pressure.

The individual coaching used with these men is the same as the varsity coaches pursue, and the second team coaches are constantly advised by the senior coaches as to methods to follow,—with the object foremost in mind to develop these second team men for the varsity squad. During the 1913 season three men were advanced to the varsity squad, and during the 1914 season, just closed, four men were promoted. One of these, who played in the Yale game,

was three weeks previously playing left end for the second team.

Sometimes during the latter part of the season, the second eleven is called upon to give as good an imitation as possible of Harvard's opponents. Information is often received from so-called scouts and other Harvard adherents, which enables the second team in some degree to perform the plays which our opponents have used in previous games. In this way the second is of value to the varsity in training it to meet in theory the tactics of our opponents, especially Princeton and Yale.

Besides scrimmaging against the varsity several times during the week, the second team has an outside schedule of games with schools claiming good teams, and with the Brown second team,—thus giving the Harvard second team a strenuous season's work.

In brief, the life of a second-team player is that of a hero. Self-sacrificing to the core, battered and bruised daily by his superior fellow-players, he looks forward to the few comfortable minutes of Saturday when he may sit on the sidelines modestly and watch his daily varsity opponents practice upon some ambitious up-state hero what has been extended to him during the week. At the final blow of the whistle this defeated hero extends his hand, full of profound respect for his conqueror.

The second-team player is playing every minute of the season for the varsity, for he knows that the better is his team, the better will be the varsity, and it is his team which the coaches depend upon to make the varsity a perfect running unit.

The captain of the team is elected, after dividing the squads, by members of the second squad. A training table apart from the varsity is arranged, and the players begin to fraternize. An excellent *esprit de corps* always prevails

among the men, and the work—tiresome, to be sure—is planned so as to give as much pleasure as possible.

The Harvard second insignia are awarded to about fifteen men. These men are selected by a vote of all the second team coaches and much consideration is given to this selection. The men are chosen who have given their best efforts during the season toward the perfection of the varsity team, by

scrimmaging against the varsity, regular attendance at practice, and participation in the outside games.

By following such definite plans as have been described, we have found during the past seven seasons that a much higher standard of efficiency can be reached on the team. The men like the work better, and, if a systematic plan is adhered to, the team seeks harder work and develops more rapidly.

An Early View of Harvard Football



In the crucial foot ball contest the Sophomores kick the Freshmen and the Freshmen vainly strive to kick the ball.

THE picture reproduced above is taken from a volume of "College Scenes", by Nathan Hayward, published in Boston in 1850. On the catalogue-card of the Boston Public Library, the book, containing thirty-two plates, is defined as "Caricatures of Life in Harvard College."

Nathan Hayward, '50, who made these drawings, was a grandson of Nathan Hayward, 1785. The name appears for the third time among Harvard gradu-

ates in the class of 1895. Hayward, '50, became a physician, and at the outbreak of the Civil War had charge of a dispensary for the poor, which he had established in Roxbury. He served as surgeon with the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers from July 1, 1861, until the spring of 1865, by which time he had attained the rank of brevet-colonel. In September of 1865 he settled in St. Louis, where he died of cholera in August of 1866.

FROM DR. HARVEY W. WILEY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I read with great interest the article of Dr. Newton on meat as a diet for athletes. I hardly believe that eating meat predisposes to appendicitis, though we should welcome every additional cause; as there are now not less than one thousand, one more cannot do much harm. Aside from this point of view, however, Dr. Newton's article suggests many important things. I have long been of the opinion that a diet in which meat predominated is not the best for athletes nor for hard physical work of any kind. The foods that supply heat and energy, and those are the kinds the athlete needs, are fats and carbohydrates. These are well represented in cereals with which butter or rich milk is served. The emergency ration of the marching soldier contains quantities of crystalized lump sugar. There is no common food which we can eat that is so quickly available for use as sugar. The football players should have a lump of lump sugar in their pockets and put a lump in their mouths every few minutes of play. They will thus have access to a lot of energizing material which otherwise must come from the destruction of the tissues of the body.

An ideal diet for an athlete is plenty of bread or cereal made of whole wheat flour, whole Indian corn, whole rye, or whole oats. With these, an abundant supply of pure rich milk from healthy cows should be used. The meat part of the diet should be cut down to a very small percentage. I would not advocate eliminating it altogether. Coffee and tea should not be used; tobacco should be abandoned, no alcohol should be allowed. The athlete will then go into the final test not only with strength but with enduring strength. He will be able to keep up the fight during the whole game. Incidentally he may escape appendicitis, but the probabilities of escape are very high, meat diet or not. Don't forget the sugar during the game. The

boys must have had a lot of it on the 21st of November. As I watched them perform I could almost see them putting the lumps of sugar in their mouths. This does not mean that sugar is good for infants.

H. W. WILEY, S.B. '73.

Washington, D. C.,

December 12, 1914.

DINNER TO THE ELEVEN

Under the auspices of the Harvard Club of Boston, a complimentary dinner was given at the Copley Square Hotel, Boston, last Friday evening, to the victorious football eleven of 1914. The dinner was open to all Harvard graduates, and about 700 of them attended. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the occasion was in every way a complete success.

Professor L. B. R. Briggs, '75, who is chairman of the Athletic Committee as well as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, was toastmaster. The speakers were Captain Brickley and Acting-Captain Trumbull of the 1914 eleven, Captain Mahan of next year's team, and head coach Haughton who explained and discussed about 50 photographs of the game which were thrown on the screen.

Much of the fun of the evening was contributed by a visitor who was introduced as Professor Chang Loy Soong of the Imperial University. He spoke at some length in Chinese, and his remarks were "interpreted" by R. C. Benchley, '12. No one in the room understood what the distinguished visitor said, and it may be assumed that he did not know what Mr. Benchley said. Some parts of the latter's "interpretation" were astonishing. Additional entertainment was provided by J. R. O. Perkins, '14, who wore the costume and imitated the manner of the announcer at the football games in the Stadium, and by H. L. Movius, '02, and J. S. Seabury, '04, who did a clog dance.

All the men who won their "H" in the

Yale game were seated at the head table on one side or the other of Dean Briggs, who, before the exercises ended, gave to each of the players, and to Haughton, Dr. Nichols, and trainer Donovan, a small gold football, suitably engraved, to commemorate the victories over Yale and Princeton. Gold medals were given to the following coaches who had taken an important part in the preparation of the team: R. W. P. Brown, '98, J. L. Knox, '98, L. H. Leary, '05, G. G. Browne, '10, Lothrop Withington, '11, R. T. Fisher, '12, R. B. Wigglesworth, '12, D. C. Parmenter, '13, Fred W. Moore, '93, Herbert H. White, '93, and J. W. Farley, '99.

The members of the team, through Captain Brickley, gave Haughton a silver punch bowl, on which were inscribed the scores of the important games of the season.

Malcolm Lang, '02, directed the singing, and Captain Storer of the 1913 eleven led the cheering. Letters of congratulation from the Harvard Club of New York City and the Harvard Club of St. Louis were read.

SENIOR ELECTIONS

The class of 1915 has elected the following officers: First marshal, Walter H. Trumbull, Jr., of Salem, Mass.; second marshal, Charles E. Brickley, of Everett, Mass.; third marshal, Russell R. Ayres, of Montclair, N. J.; treasurer,

Thomas K. Richards, of Spokane, Wash.; orator, Watson McL. Washburn, of New York City; ivy orator, David R. Sigourney, of Boston; poet, Lionel de J. Harvard, of London, England; odist, Devereux Josephs, of Newport, R. I.; chorister, Norris L. Tibbetts, of Lowell, Mass.

HARVARD SECOND IN SOCCER

The Harvard "soccer" football team defeated Columbia, 2 goals to 0, on Soldiers Field last Saturday afternoon. This victory gave Harvard second place in the intercollegiate league. Pennsylvania took the championship, by winning 5 games, and tying 1. Harvard won 3 games, tied 2, and lost 1.

CHRISTMAS DINNER AT THE UNION

A special Christmas dinner for members of the Harvard Union, either graduates or undergraduates, will be given in the dining room next Friday evening at 7 o'clock. President Lowell, Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, Dean Briggs, Dean Hurlbut and Dean Yeomans will be present. Tickets, at \$1 each, may be purchased at the door.

Phillips Brooks House will have the usual festival and entertainment on Christmas eve and the night of Christmas for members of the University who stay in Cambridge during the holiday.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
Francis L. Higginson, Jr., '00, Boston.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Boston.

Alumni Notes

'82—Walter I. McCoy has been appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. His address is U. S. Court House, Washington, D. C.

'88—Rev. Herman Page, who has been for fourteen years rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Chicago, has been elected bishop for the missionary district of Spokane, Wash.

'89—Walter Coulson of Lawrence, Mass., has associated with him, under the firm name of Coulson & Frost, A. W. Frost, who for the past six years, as special assistant to the U. S. Attorney-General, has been prosecuting the Indian claims in Oklahoma.

'89—William Francis Richards, of Colorado Springs, was married in London, England, on April 4 to Miss Leora Moore of Chicago.

'90—Harry F. Brown, who is at the head of the smokeless-powder operating department of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., has been elected to the board of directors and executive committee of that company, and vice-president of the DuPont-Fabricoid Co.

'90—Augustus N. Hand, LL.B., '94, has retired from the law firm of Hand, Bonney & Jones to become United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

'90—Sturgis H. Thorndike has formed a partnership with Frederic H. Fay, M. I. T. '93, and Charles M. Spofford, M. I. T. '93, under the name of Fay, Spofford and Thorndike, consulting engineers, with offices at 308 Boylston St., Boston.

'91—Otis Everett, formerly manager of the credit department of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, has become president of the Northwestern Trust Co. of St. Paul, Minn.

'91—George H. Savage is secretary of the A. A. Wire Co., Inc., manufacturers of rubber-covered insulated wires, Newark, N. J.

'97—A. Percival Chittenden of Boston was married on September 29 at Joliet, Ill., to Miss Nathalia P. Carlson.

'98—Fred V. Edgell is with H. M. Haven and William W. Crosby, engineers and architects, Broad and Central Sts., Boston.

'99—A son, Charles Herbert Dole, was born to James D. Dole and Mrs. Dole on October 30 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

'01—Walter L. Leighton, formerly at the Cambridge Latin School, is now teaching at the Boston English High School. His address is 31 Montvale Road, Newton Centre, Mass.

'03—Marcellus H. Thompson of the U. S. Army was married on August 12 at Deal, N. J., to Miss Dorothy Harvey, daughter of Col. George Harvey.

'04—Lieutenant Charles K. Rockwell was married on September 15 to Miss Vera J. Wessen at Kineo, Me.

'05—Edmond P. Cobb, of Chicago, has organized The Oversea Sales Organization, Inc., which sells the products of The Cleveland Macaroni Co., McCormick & Co., and other manufacturers of food stuffs.

'05—Samuel N. Hinckley was married on October 22 in New York City to Miss Catherine Livingston Hammersley. Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley are living at 51 West 55th St., New York.

'05—Rev. Shirley H. Nichols, after two years and a half in Tokyo where he was engaged principally in language study, is now in charge of the two parishes of Aomori and Hirosaki, at the northern end of Japan proper, and is living in Hirosaki.

'06—Alfred L. Castle, LL.B. '08, is manager of the Punahou Athletic Club baseball team which won the championship of the Oahu Baseball League in Honolulu, Hawaii, for the season 1914. William H. Hoogs, Jr., '14, and Harold A. Rogers, '11, were members of the team. Castle has been elected to the Hawaii Territorial Senate on the Republican ticket.

'06—Ransom C. Pingree, LL.B. '08, was married on October 23 at Haverhill, Mass., to Miss Clara L. Veasey.

'08—John Lodge, who has been, since 1910, with Jacobs & Davies, Inc., of New York, is engaged in the reconstruction of the Centre Street Loop Subway. His present address is 50 Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'10—Winthrop P. Haynes, Ph.D. '14, is instructor in geology at Wellesley College.

'11—L. H. Paul Chapin, LL.B. '14, has entered the office of Miller, King, Lane & Trafrod, attorneys at law, 80 Broadway, New York City.

'11—Walter W. Cook has returned from a nine months' trip around the world. He expected to go to Russia this year but owing to the war he has entered the Harvard Graduate School, department of history. His present address is 201 Kirkland Court, Cambridge.

'12—Frederick L. Allen is with the Atlantic Monthly, 4 Park St., Boston.

'12—Frank W. Candee is electrician and hoistman for the Benton Mining Co., of Burke, Ida.

'12—Charles W. Hubbard, Jr., is in the Boston office of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates at 111 Devonshire St.

'13—George N. Phillips, who was in the Harvard Law School, died at the Stillman Infirmary, on October 18, after an illness of two weeks.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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News and Views

State and University.

At the last session of the Massachusetts legislature a resolve was adopted instructing the state Board of Education to investigate the cost and feasibility of a state university. This step was taken in response to a widespread feeling among the legislators that some plan of free tuition for Massachusetts boys ought to be devised and that the state educational authorities were best fitted to look into the matter. There is not the least probability, of course, that any definite action in the way of establishing a new state-supported institution will be recommended. Massachusetts already has fifteen or sixteen colleges and technical schools, which is a larger number in proportion to her population than that of almost any other state in the Union. To duplicate at public expense the facilities which the state already possesses would be too obviously imprudent even in days of lavish public expenditures. The educational authorities of Massachusetts are well aware of all this. But their study of the question has called attention to the possibility of some arrangement whereby the various colleges, by co-operative action, might widen the existing system of extension courses to include all parts of the state, and not merely that part of it which lies within the Boston sphere of influence. Moreover it has led to the interesting suggestion that the commonwealth may se-

cure most of the advantages which a state university provides if it will arrange to establish an adequate number of scholarships and make them available at any of the existing endowed institutions.

It is to discuss these interesting questions that a conference of all the college presidents in Massachusetts with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Education is held in Boston this week. Through this conference the attention of the public will doubtless be called to the marked success which has been already achieved in the field of extension work by joint effort of the colleges in and near Boston, and to the possibility of greatly enlarging this extra-mural activity. But most important of all is the question how to make a college education, for the bright young citizen of Massachusetts who may not be able to pay the regular tuition fees, as readily accessible here as it is in many western states. If this situation is ever to be realized, Massachusetts must prepare to pay out of public funds a substantial sum each year. It would amount to far less, however, than that which even the most sparsely developed among western states now spend on their own universities. Public revenues can in any case be spent in no more profitable way than in the effort to bring within the reach of every young man and woman the splendid facilities for higher education, both literary and technical, which already exist within the state but

ment each other, and naturally belong together in the making of a man." That is why we are laying emphasis upon Religion at Harvard in this issue of the BULLETIN.

Because the Roman Catholic students at Harvard have so definite a place of their own in the organization of the religious life of the University, it was thought well to provide for a separate account of it. Accordingly Father Ryan, rector of St. Paul's Church, Cambridge, "spiritual director" of these students, and chaplain of the St. Paul's Catholic Club, was asked to describe the relations of the young men under his charge to his church and to the University. In each aspect of the matter, his article, printed in this issue of the BULLETIN, will be found full of illumination.

* * *

The Medical School and the War. We have printed many items about the parts played by individual Harvard men in relief work and military service in Europe. The time has now come when the plans of the University itself in relation to the present need for human and scientific aid can be set forth.

Not long ago the Harvard Medical School received an invitation, like those extended to Johns Hopkins, Chicago, and the University of Pennsylvania, to send a surgical squad to Paris to take charge, for a period of three months of one of the services of a hundred and fifty beds in the American Ambulance Hospital, which has been liberally supported by funds from Americans in Paris and at home. Dr. duBouchet, the executive head of the institution, is in charge of one of these services; Dr. Joseph A. Blake of another. The third has recently been assigned to Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, who has gone to Paris with a contingent of surgeons, nurses and attendants

from Western Reserve University and the Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland. His term extends from January 1 to April 1. It is expected that representatives of other American medical schools and hospitals will follow in terms of three months each. Columbia is already represented by a number of volunteers from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Dr. Blake's service and by the Field Hospital Unit supported by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and under the direction of Dr. Walter Martin of New York.

The President and Fellows of Harvard have given their approval to the project now on foot, and the matter awaits the action of the Executive Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital, in the desired assignment to Harvard of the period from April to July. The cost of transportation and maintenance of this surgical unit from our Medical School will be supported by funds raised for the purpose. Of these Guy Lowell, '92, will be treasurer. The cost of administration for the service—nursing, care of patients, food, supplies, etc.,—will be met from the general funds of the American Ambulance. The personnel of the Harvard expedition has not yet been determined, but it is proposed to send from twelve to fifteen persons, including surgeons, internes and nurses.

There can be no question that a great opportunity for service is thus presented to the Medical School. The enthusiasm already shown for its execution is widespread.

* * *

The Trees. The forthcoming annual report of the President of the University will carry with it an exhaustive report by Professor Richard T. Fisher on the work of looking after the trees on the University grounds, put in

his charge last April. We publish elsewhere the portions of the report dealing with the Planting in 1914 and the Future of the Trees. But for lack of space we should print also the more extensive passages dealing with Soil Conditions, Watering and Fertilization, Insects, and Administration and Expenses. The whole matter has been handled with great thoroughness, at a cost, between April 1 and October 1, 1914, of more than \$5,000, of which two graduates have given \$1,000 each, respectively for the general purpose of reforesting the Yard, and for soil improvements. Professor Fisher brings his report to an end with the words: "If the graduate help that has been given this year is continued, the restoration of the Yard Trees will be proportionately hastened."

* * *

Where They Come From. An interesting table of percentages has recently been drawn up at the College Office. It deals with the home addresses of all students in the University, not the schools and colleges from which they have come to Harvard. In the whole University, the total increase of enrolment this year has been five per cent. In comparing this percentage with that of the changes in various divisions of the University, the significant point is the gain or loss in the number of students from various parts of the country and the world. The gain from the New England states, for example, is precisely that of the whole University—five per cent. The North Atlantic States, including New England show a slightly larger gain—six per cent., which is the average gain from all the states in the Union. The North Central and Western divisions of states have gained in representation, respectively eight and ten per cent. The larger ratio of loss in the men from the Insular Territories

and Dependencies, sixteen per cent., is the less discouraging when it is seen that the total number has dropped merely from 19 to 16. The foreign students show the trifling gain in percentage represented by an advance of the total number from 148 to 149.

In the South Atlantic States we are sorry to note a loss of five per cent., and in the South Central division two per cent. The present totals for these sections are respectively but 171 and 124—which brings home afresh the desirability of spreading among Southern schools and colleges a further knowledge of what Harvard has to offer men who seek the advantages of a national university. The recent organization of a Harvard club in Birmingham, Alabama, recorded in this number of the BULLETIN, may serve as a stimulating suggestion to Harvard alumni in other Southern cities.

* * *

The Bureau of Medical Appointments. A recent report of the Bureau of Appointments of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association brings out the interesting fact that in the field of employment for medical graduates the number of jobs seeking men exceeds that of men seeking jobs. Eighty-one applications for men to fill vacancies have been received during the past year, and thirty-nine applications for positions. The vacancies for which men have been sought include positions in Paris, Labrador and Peru; in the work of Health Officers, Pathologists and a Neurologist in a semi-private hospital; in "Home Missionary" service in country districts, the mountains of North Carolina, and the hills of New Hampshire. In addition to these, a number of teaching positions in various branches of medicine have offered the opportunity to spread the influence of Harvard.

Religious Life at Harvard

BY EDWARD CALDWELL MOORE, PARKMAN PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY.

I. The University Chapel

THERE is no usage of the University which has more certainly been observed without intermission from the beginning than that of public worship, both the Sunday observance and the custom of daily prayers. Holden Chapel was built especially for these services in 1744. The upper floor of University Hall was used until the erection of Appleton Chapel in 1858. In

1744 the state of religion in the College was defended by Edward Wigglesworth, Hollis Professor of Divinity, against attacks made by George Whitefield and others interested in the revival known as the Great Awakening. Bitter things were said concerning the religion of the College during the controversy which followed upon the election of Henry Ware to the Hollis Professorship in 1806. There were periods, like that immediately following the Revolutionary War, when the religious life of the country as a whole ran low. Yet, throughout the first two hundred and fifty years of its history, it never would have occurred to those responsible for the administration of the College that the students should not be compelled to attend services of public worship. On the whole, the constituency of the University had remained so homogeneous

that until after the middle of the nineteenth century there was no felt need of reckoning with what we should now call denominational differences. Catholics were few in the country, Jews still fewer. Until nearly the time of the Civil War the College Chapel was a Unitarian parish church, and yet attendance at its services was required. Then came a period in which seats were

provided by the College in Cambridge churches for men who expressed a preference for attending worship under the forms of their own denomination. As we now think of it, we wonder that a single preacher could ever have continued for a long life-time to appeal to an audience of as limited a range of experience as is the student body.

It can never be sufficiently emphasized that it was the love of religion,

and a sense of its importance in the life of youth, which led to the alteration in the statute of the University by which, in 1886, attendance upon the religious services maintained by the University was made voluntary. It was felt that if these services were to be a means of awakening and sustaining the spiritual life of the men, participation in them must be free. The attitude of mind of



APPLETON CHAPEL.

men who attended these services under constraint, impaired their value as expressions of religion and means of grace. The effect of constraint, just at this most sensitive point of the being of the youth, in his transitional period, was often an evil effect, either immediately or in after life. It is degrading to make the Chapel a mere place of assemblage. There are many other places within the University which might more properly be used for such a purpose. Under the voluntary system it happens that many men ignore the privileges of religion which the University affords. Some do this who, had they been compelled to attend these services for even a limited period, would at least have known what privileges in this respect the University does afford. Even so, there are those who believe that it is better that a man should discover the Chapel in the hour of his need, and realize that it had been quietly waiting for him all the years in which he did not know the Chapel was there. As between the two systems, that of voluntary or compulsory attendance, we must make up our minds that we cannot have the advantages of both and escape the disadvantages of either.

The new scheme was inaugurated the very year of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the University's life. Its administration was committed to a resident professor and a board of five Preachers to the University, members of the Board being elected annually. The first Chairman of the Board of Preachers as thus constituted was the Rev. Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals. The members of the first Board were the Rev. Phillips Brooks, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, the Rev. George A. Gordon, and the Rev. Richard Montague—the latter of whom, on account of illness, never served. It is well known that the chairmanship, with a professorship in the University, had been offered to Phillips Brooks. He was at first dis-

posed to accept the offer. The Board is composed of representatives of different denominations. It has often had members from distant portions of the country. The Preachers reside in the University for periods of two weeks each in each half year. The Preachers' quarters at the Wadsworth House were in 1886 fitted for their use. Besides the conduct of the services of worship, the preachers keep hours each day for pastoral duty in the study at the Wadsworth House. There is at Wadsworth House a precious volume of private records in which have been entered from time to time observations of the members of the Board of Preachers and suggestions for the conduct of their work. The records of the early years show how deep was their solicitude as to the course upon which they had entered.

The service of daily prayers is the most characteristic of the Chapel services. Its salient feature is that it includes a brief address of, say, five minutes' duration. It had not been the original intention that there should be such an address. Phillips Brooks, out of the overflowing fulness of his own spirit, set the example. The *Crimson* made request that the other preachers should do the same. Only those who have tried it know how much more difficult it is to preach for five minutes than for thirty. Mr. Eliot once said that the custom of the address compelled the most exact preparation of the whole service, which could thus by no possibility become perfunctory, as a purely liturgical service might. It is doubtful whether any university exercise maintains a higher level of preparation.

Of late years, it has become the custom, in the opening of the year, and occasionally also at other times, to ask distinguished instructors in the University, not clergymen, to take the service even for a single day. Festivals in the University and days of note in the na-

tional life are marked in appropriate ways. On the other hand, the most jealous care has been used to exclude everything except directly religious address. There are superabundant opportunities for the discussion of other matters in the University, without their introduction at the Chapel.

Figures as to attendance in the early years show that there was with the Faculty a sense of responsibility lest the new venture, which all approved, should fail. In later years there is less evidence of this solicitude. Mildly well-disposed persons accept the established state of things as part of the order by which rain is sent upon the just and upon the unjust. Some would, no doubt, be sorry if there were no more Chapel services. They are glad, however, that these go on without their being obliged to attend them. The total number of students in the University has greatly increased during the last generation. It is doubtful if the number of students who live near the Yard has increased. Few men attend Chapel every day. More men attend upon three or even two days in the week, when attendance can be brought into relation to morning lecture hours. An attendance say of 115, which was the average of 217 of these daily services of morning prayer during last year, 1913-14, means that probably twice that number, or a tenth of the undergraduate body, are in the habit of somewhat regular attendance. It is also noticeable that those who attend the daily prayers are, on the whole, not those who go to the Sunday morning services.

Until very recently, it has been true that attendance at all chapel services was largely from the College and not to any degree from the Graduate Schools. Within two years there has been great gain in this regard. The average attendance this autumn, 1914, has been 529 for the Sundays, half of the attendants being students, and 160 for daily prayers. These figures are larger than for many years. They have been ob-

tained, however, in spite of the fact that we have for the first time lost relation to the freshman class or, rather, failed to gain relation. This is one of several unforeseen effects of the Freshman Dormitory system. It is not so much a consequence of the distance of the dormitories from the yard as of the segregation of the life of the freshmen from all other aspects of the life of the University. They are appealed to as a class. Their gregariousness does not set in the direction of the Chapel. It may not be difficult to meet certain aspects of the case next fall. Yet we have to admit that we face a very serious problem. Most of the men who ever go to Chapel form the habit in their freshman year. Fewer freshmen than ever before have formed the habit this year.

For twenty-three years, or from 1886 until 1909, the Sunday service was held in the evening, at 7.30. It had been assumed that men would attend worship in their own churches in the morning and frequent the Chapel in the evening. However just this assumption may have been in 1886, the lapse of a quarter century had brought a great change in the habits of the community. Long before an appropriate end was made of the old custom we reached a pass at which for the conspicuous stranger, especially if he were conspicuous for some other than a religious reason, the Chapel would be so packed with the Cambridge public that a student could hardly find admission. On an ordinary occasion, however, even of the noblest address the services were attended by but few of the students and by almost none of the Faculty. A serious misrepresentation was involved in inviting a stranger to preach before the University. With the opening of Mr. Lowell's administration, the change was made to the morning hour. The President himself volunteering to take part in the service, reading the Old Testament lesson. At the same time, the building which had not been renovated for years, was put in order. The gift

which made this renovation possible was soon followed by the gift of a new organ which has been of greatest aid in the development of worship. There has been a steady increase in the number of students in attendance. Still more notable change has taken place in the resort of the Faculty and of their families and friends to the service. The attendance of the Cambridge public has fallen off. Only the gallery seats are now open to the general public. We have a real University service. The constituency is becoming a permanent one. The Communion of the Lord's Supper has been observed on Good Friday. There are growing demands on the part of those who have evidently chosen the Chapel as their church home.

Too much cannot be said of the contribution rendered to all these recent developments by the choir, and especially by the organist and musical director, Dr. Archibald T. Davison, Jr. Until 1909 we had used boys' voices in the choir, along with those of men. In connection with the change to the morning hour the boys were dismissed. Dr. Davison has revealed to the worshipers at the Chapel, the treasures of music, both mediæval and modern, written for men's choirs which are quite unknown to the ordinary church, but most appropriate for a University chapel. With very moderate means at his command, Dr. Davison has developed a men's choir which commands attention not merely in the vicinity of Boston, but begins to be spoken of throughout the country. The organ recitals are of notable worth. Special musical services like those at Christmas time, when the Radcliffe Choral Society has joined with the University Choir, have become events in the University community. They have been repeated twice or even thrice in order to accommodate those who wish to attend. It is hoped that at no distant date weekday musical services may be again inaugurated. A revision of the University Hymn Book under the care of the Board

of Preachers and the Musical Director is in progress.

The Chapel and its work had, until a few years ago, only \$50,000 of special endowment. Expenditures above the income of that fund were met from the general treasury. It was felt that this was a precarious position for the Chapel, and as well that the general fund should be relieved of the burden. Accordingly \$150,000 was given in memory of the two professors Edward Wigglesworth who together occupied the Hollis Professorship of Divinity from 1721 to 1791. The income of this fund is to be used for the maintenance of religious work in the University, upon the principles now adopted in the administration of the Chapel. Otherwise, the fund is to revert to the American Unitarian Association.

Ten years ago it was freely said, even by one who had been a member of the Board of Preachers, that we were attempting the impossible. It was said that there was no hope of success in our endeavor, unless perhaps a new and beautiful building were provided which should, so to say, confer its extraneous splendors upon our efforts. There were those of us who felt that we were not entitled to ask for a building until we had a service which commanded attention upon spiritual grounds and pleaded its own cause with a voice which could not be denied. We must make the service a success under the old conditions before we had a right to ask that conditions be changed. That point has certainly now been reached. We have a service for which an equipment comparable with that accorded to any department of the University would be merely appropriate. Under these circumstances, we feel confident that such equipment will not long be withheld.

On the following page are reproductions of photographs of the first Board of University Preachers: Edward Everett Hale, '39, Phillips Brooks, '55, Francis Greenwood Peabody, '69, George Angier Gordon, '81, and Alexander McKenzie, '50.



II. Phillips Brooks House

PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE was dedicated in 1900, "to piety, charity and hospitality." It had been built as memorial to the Rector of Trinity and Bishop of Massachusetts, who had "given large service and high example" to the University. The years since the death of Bishop Brooks, in 1893, had been marked by growth of the student religious organizations, and, more particularly of their common activity in social service. It was felt that there should be a centre for these phases of the life and work of the University and a home for certain aspects of its hospitality.

There had been in Harvard College an ancient organization, the Christian Brotherhood, which had survived the controversies of the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century. It then gave way before the rising intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association movement. Besides those who regretted the lapse of the old Brotherhood there were those who felt the need of a comprehensive organization. The Christian Association united Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Methodists and others, but excluded Unitarians. The Religious Union was created, but it included practically none except Unitarians. The Saint Paul's Society had been established for students affiliated with the Episcopal Church, and the Catholic Club for the Roman Catholic students. Later was founded the Menorah Society for Jews, which Society, however, wished to be considered a racial organization rather than a religious body.

The Phillips Brooks House was able to assign a reading-room and a little chapel to each of the older societies, as these stood in the first years of the House, namely, to the Christian Association, the Saint Paul's Society, the Religious Union, and the Saint Paul's

Catholic Club. When the Catholic Club presently withdrew to its own quarters in Newman House, it did not withdraw from the Brooks House Association. Its representatives still sit in our cabinet and work loyally in general interests with the rest. Devotional meetings have always been held by the different bodies in their own quarters and on their own denominational lines. On the other hand, certain interests, like that of Bible study, unite several of the societies. One interest, that of social service, unites them all. In the early years, the Christian Association was easily the most active of the societies. Its members took responsibility for the old Social Service Committee's work, besides that which they bore for the special work of the Christian Association. There were misunderstandings. It became obvious that what was needed was a general association in which the larger existing organizations should be included on equal footing as constituent parts. Accordingly the Phillips Brooks House Association was at first composed of the four societies above named. Their members were to be members of the Brooks House Association *ipso facto*. The Association was to be controlled by a cabinet representative of all the societies. It should elect its officers impartially from any. It should administer directly all work in which the societies unitedly participated.

Almost at once it was manifest that many men interested in social and philanthropic work wished to become members of the Brooks House Association directly, without joining any of the constituent societies. Thus the Association acquired a membership of its own on the same footing with the memberships of the other societies. The Religious Union has ceased to exist as a denominational organization. Its membership has been merged, not formally but actually, into

the direct membership of the Brooks House Association. Minor groups concerned with some particular doctrine have from time to time requested admission to the Association on the same footing with the major societies. They have thus far been refused by the students themselves. The reason given was that while everything which the House possessed was at their service, these new groups had not developed a sufficiently characteristic phase of work to justify their participation, as societies, on equal terms with the others.

It will be seen that we have but gradually led to a scheme of organization both strong and flexible. It guards in eminent degree the freedom of the denominational bodies. It preserves the opportunity for worship and religious fellowship within small groups to which particular views are sacred. There is no need of suppressing these differences in the interest of a kind of neutral uniformity. On the other hand, there is no opportunity for intolerance and exclusiveness. There is here created the opportunity and instrumentality for co-operation of these smaller groups one with another and with humanity in general, in respect of purposes in which a common sentiment unites them all.

The Cabinet of the Phillips Brooks House Association, to whose stated meetings the Chairman of the Board of Preachers of the University, in his capacity as Chairman of the Corporations Committee having charge of the Brooks House, is regularly invited, has shown on the whole extraordinary good sense in avoiding unnecessary complications and in pursuing policies once adequately discussed and properly laid down. The individual societies have salutary connection with outside bodies, with churches and associations. The Phillips Brooks House Association has aims to be a University affair, settles its own questions within its own walls, is glad to draw upon the experience of similar bodies elsewhere, puts its experience at

the disposal of anybody who wishes to profit by it, but in its nature it is free to do what seems best for the religious life of Harvard University.

The responsibility for the Phillips Brooks House is vested by the President and Fellows in a committee composed of members of the Faculty. The constituent organizations determine each their own policy. The policy of the Brooks House Association, as such, is controlled by its own Cabinet. Between the Association Cabinet and the Corporations Committee there is a third body, an Alumni Advisory Committee, which has been of invaluable aid to both. It has prevented misunderstandings. It has enlarged the area of appeal beyond the undergraduate body and Faculty. When it was made plain that the original endowment which had come with the gift of the House was too small for the enlarging work, it was this Advisory Committee which, with the aid of the Graduate Secretary, secured additional endowment, the income of which now goes far toward covering our normal expenditures.

There are in this year, 1914-15, about 250 members of the Young Men's Christian Association and about the same number in the St. Paul's Society. The Catholic Club enrolls greater numbers. Its active membership is smaller. About 200 men are on the direct enrolment of the Phillips Brooks House Association. The number of those interested in the Mission and the Divinity Club is smaller. Most of the members of the former group are already enumerated in some other society. Nearly all of the memberships above described are taken from the undergraduate body, which numbers about 2250 men. Thus it will be seen that one half of the undergraduate body belongs to some one of the religious societies centering at Brooks House. There are this autumn nearly 400 men doing work under the Social Service Committee. The average amount of work for each man is an evening a week. It is all

unpaid work. Work of this same character which settlements and institutions are ready to pay for is managed through the University Employment Bureau and not through the Brooks House. The work is of the greatest variety. Boys' Clubs and night schools are the types most largely represented. The work is done under the supervision of the secretaries. Criticism from the authorities of the

residence here is usually short. The participation of large numbers of the best men in such social service is difficult to secure. On the other hand, these organizations bring to us the advantage of the experience of men who have been trained in other universities or in other parts of the country.

The groups for Bible study in both the College and the Graduate Departments



PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE.

various charities is eagerly sought and freely given. Thus it may be said that from a sixth to a fifth of the undergraduate body is engaged in the effective prosecution of some altruistic work.

A Law School Branch, a Graduate School Branch and a Medical School committee of the Phillips Brooks House Association have been organized within the last few years. No one of them is yet a large society. Together they form a significant addition to the activity of the University in these regards. The pressure upon men in the professional schools is great. The period of their

are for the most part small. There are about forty such groups this year, averaging twelve members each in weekly attendance. Some of these groups are under Faculty guidance. Some are under the leadership of students. The only large class is that of President Fitch, for the members of the freshman class. Last year this class attained an average attendance for the first half year of 110 men. This year, in the period until Christmas, the average attendance has been but 55, a falling off which is directly due to holding the class at Brooks House and not in the

Common Room of one of the Freshman Dormitories. The success of the class in former years was one of the chief means of turning the attention of freshmen to the Chapel.

The preachers in residence are called upon for coöperation in every way with the activities of the Brooks House. They often find their period of service here one of the busiest in their lives. The Brooks House Association appoints a committee on coöperation with the Chapel. The ushering at the Chapel and other practical duties fall to their share. They represent student sentiment concerning the Chapel in a manner which is of great value in administration.

The Brooks House Loan Text-book Library has now nearly 2,500 books, mostly presented by students when leaving the University. There is reason to believe that if we had double the number of books all would be in use. The House maintains an information bureau for two weeks before and one week after the opening of term in the autumn. The University itself has ceded this task entirely to the House and no longer maintains a bureau of its own. A committee appointed by the Association publishes the Students' Hand Book, familiarly known as the Freshman Bible.

The Brooks House makes clothing collections twice yearly, which result in the sending away of many hundreds of garments, the gift of the men to the youth more needy than themselves. The Brooks House organization, this autumn, took a collection at the Stadium on the day of the Princeton game, and later

made a canvass of the whole University in the interest of the Red Cross. The former brought in about \$4,000 from a general public and the latter about \$3,000 from students and Faculty alone. The Brooks House organizes a half dozen receptions for different groups of students at the beginning of each year, it keeps open house at Thanksgiving and Christmas for students who remain in Cambridge over these festivals, it holds a spread at Commencement for men who belong to no club and do not entertain in their own rooms.

At the Brooks House, though not under the supervision of the Association, are held through four months in the winter the University teas and also the meetings of the Society of Harvard Dames. In the first of these opportunity is given for students to meet professors and their wives in social intercourse. In the second, provision is made for the social life of women belonging to the families of students in the University, particularly of those from a distance who might otherwise be much isolated. Charitable and philanthropic societies of Cambridge and Boston use the Brooks House for their conferences. Learned societies meeting in Cambridge use it for social purposes. The Summer School makes it the headquarters for women in attendance on its session. The Harvard Medical School in China, located at Shanghai, has its office here. It is doubtful if there is any building upon the Yard which is in more constant use or has more truly served the purposes to which fourteen years ago it was set apart.

Theological Education at Harvard

BY PROFESSOR JAMES HARDY ROPES, '89.

IT has been a favorite remark of President Eliot that an institution of higher learning which lacks a faculty of theology hardly deserves the name of university. Yet under the conditions of complete separation of

state and church which exist in the United States the problem of combining freedom to choose eminent scholars as professors, justice to the many religious denominations from which the university's constituents are drawn, and

serviceableness in fitting men to be parish ministers has presented so many difficulties as to deter most American universities from any attempt to complete the circle of the sciences by the inclusion of a theological school. Barely ten of the Protestant colleges and universities in this country (including the smaller as well as the greater) possess theological faculties and of these all but three—Harvard, Yale, and Chicago—are frankly denominational, providing training under denominational control for the ministry of one particular communion.

That the problem is difficult, however, is no reason why Harvard should not attack it. The story of the Harvard Divinity School has been often told. In the early years of the nineteenth century separate professional schools were beginning to be established, and among them schools of theology. The removal of the orthodox Congregational interest from Harvard, where Congregational ministers had from the first been trained for the New England churches, to Andover Theological Seminary in 1808 left Harvard the appropriate seat of a theological seminary expressly designed for the Unitarian branch of the Congregational body.

With the expansion which followed the Civil War, new ideas came into control of the Divinity School. In large-minded foresight the original "Constitution" of the School had directed that "every encouragement be given to the serious, impartial, and unbiassed investigation of Christian truth, and that no assent to the peculiarities of any denomination of Christians shall be required either of the instructors or students", and earnest efforts were made on this foundation to build a free theological faculty worthy of an undenominational, but Christian, university. Additional endowment was secured, all from generous Unitarians in sympathy with these ideals, and the staff of professors was enlarged. Among the distinguish-

ed men whom the school unsuccessfully tried to attract to Cambridge were J. Lewis Diman (Baptist), W. Robertson Smith (the famous Scotch Presbyterian scholar), and Adolf Harnack, now of Berlin. A young layman was made professor of church history, two Baptists were called to teach Old Testament and Semitic subjects, an orthodox Congregationalist became professor of the New Testament, and in general under the guidance of President Eliot and Professor Charles Carroll Everett, dean of the School from 1878 until his death in 1900, it was made evident that an undenominational faculty of theology, that is, one in which professorships might be filled without regard to denominational connection, had become a fact at Harvard. When President Eliot resigned, the faculty consisted of four Unitarians, three Congregationalists, and one Baptist. At the present time it includes three Unitarians, three Congregationalists, two Episcopalians, and one Baptist, besides three professors (of Semitic languages, public speaking, and social ethics) from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. One professor has come from a secretaryship of the American Unitarian Association, another is the president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

But the theological department of a university, like other professional schools, has a twofold task. It must give professional equipment for the regular ministry, and it must train scholars some of whom will in their turn become learned professors of theology. For the latter task it is essential only that the teachers should be eminent scholars and men of a free spirit; their ecclesiastical connections are as much subjects of indifference as in a medical faculty or a law school. With regard to the training of ministers for service in parishes the matter is more complicated.

It is of great consequence that candidates for the ministry should be trained in an atmosphere of freedom, not of

sectarianism, and should enjoy the instruction of some scholars not of their own denomination. At the same time the ministry of each denomination stands in certain ways by itself; and a student naturally wishes to be brought under the influence and personal guidance of some experienced and trusted men of his own communion who will help him, happily and honestly, to find himself in the faith

and mode of work of the particular type of minister that they expect to become. This is often gained more through personal contact and suggestion than from any formal teaching, and for this service men are needed who are in direct contact with denominational life.

Even more than others an undenominational school of theology is built on the assumption that no de-



ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

and life of the body of which he is a member. While it sometimes happens that a student on the way to the ministry discovers that he must leave his birthright denomination and find his calling elsewhere, yet for the most part theological students know where they belong before they enter a divinity school. A part of their preparation consists in deepening and formulating the strong and sincere but inchoate convictions which have already, as a rule, made them loyal adherents of some church, and in learning the traditions

and mode of work of the particular type of minister that they expect to become. This is often gained more through personal contact and suggestion than from any formal teaching, and for this service men are needed who are in direct contact with denominational life. Even more than others an undenominational school of theology is built on the assumption that no denomination has a monopoly of truth or of sincerity. Its professors must indeed enforce a sound knowledge of the facts of history and Biblical criticism, but in the field of thought their aim must be to draw out to a clear and rational integrity the fundamental convictions of the individual. They will not try to compel into one common mold their students' conclusions upon the great and permanent problems of theological inquiry. An undenominational divinity school, therefore, which aims to train men for the active ministry need not

shut its eyes to the patent fact that its students are looking forward to work in denominational connections; nor can it expect to supersede denominational seminaries, unless it largely duplicates them, or unless its student body is mainly confined to closely related denominations.

Harvard itself is bound in honor to provide adequate professional training for the ministers of the Unitarian de-

sprang from the loins of Harvard in 1808 and was removed to Cambridge in 1908, and in 1914 with the Episcopal Theological School, which was established in Cambridge in 1867, expressly to take advantage of the nearness of the University. The essence of both these arrangements, which differ in detail, is that instruction from each school and from the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences, is open without extra charge



EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

nomination, and in fact most of the comparatively small number of men who have studied three years and then graduated at Harvard Divinity School have entered the Unitarian ministry. But many others, not Unitarians, have taken a part of their course here, and a steady stream of graduate students come for advanced work. For these last the higher degrees of Master and Doctor of Theology have lately been established.

These ideas underlie in part, I believe, the affiliations made in 1908 with Andover Theological Seminary, which

to every student in any one of them. The full result of this will only gradually be felt with the adjustment of courses and plans, but already the Harvard and the Andover students, whose daily life in chambers and class-rooms, library and chapel, brings them together, mingle as one body, and make together a group of over sixty men. The courses of study of the two Faculties are planned in consultation, and form one system of instruction. The Episcopal curriculum is now so arranged that space is left for a good proportion of elective courses, and

these are largely taken in approved subjects with Harvard professors; the arrangement is mutual, and ultimately we may look for free movement in both directions.

President Eliot once said that the Harvard Faculty must always aim to include both scholarly ministers drawn from service in parishes and men who are primarily learned authorities. This aim holds also for the better denominational theological schools. But in the long run the emphasis will be somewhat different. A university faculty must have great scholars for research and learned instruction; its work in training ministers, although at Harvard important, may be secondary. A denominational theological school will aim, if possible, to have some great scholars, and to have none but scholarly men on its staff, but in any case its professors must be competent to fit parish ministers for their exacting work. The two types of teacher will sometimes coincide, but not always.

The position of Harvard, as controlling the graduate degrees in theology and also offering an undergraduate course preparatory for the ministry,—planning in confidential harmony with the neighboring institutions so that every

student in each may have the greatest possible opportunity,—trusted by them and trusting them, in assurance that the ideals appropriate to each institution are maintained and thus the advantage of all is served,—such a theological position seems to be worthy of a great modern Protestant University. We have here one of the best theological libraries not of this country only but of the world, and one that is steadily and notably improving. We have access to ample resources of books and scholars in all those fields of secular learning which lie on the border of theology. We have a University Press, and an endowed *Theological Review*. In the three institutions are about one hundred students, a selected body because the high tuition fee of \$150 now charged in all three schools commonly drives elsewhere the students who cannot win a scholarship. The combined staff counts more than twenty-five instructors.

The theological side of Harvard—in the broader sense—ought to look forward with confidence to enlarged numbers, to greater literary productiveness, to better service to the profession, to making itself in the next generation the recognized centre of free theological study in this country.

The St. Paul's Catholic Club

BY THE REV. JOHN J. RYAN, P.R., SPIRITUAL DIRECTOR.

THE St. Paul's Catholic Club at Harvard University came into being by request of a few earnest Catholic students back in the early nineties. At that time, the number of Catholics attending the University were the merest sprinkling compared with the great body of non-Catholic men within her halls. The conviction grew among the Catholics that their religious belief was neither understood, nor in many instances fairly represented by their Protestant associates, and, consequently, the Catholic position and relationship

with the accepted trend of "College life" and routine did not seem to blend; in fact, now and again things were said and done that were somewhat unpleasant to say the least. The organizers of the St. Paul's Club thought that a united Catholic student body might in some way work to place their religion in a clear light, and, if discrimination in any respect should be made, an authorized voice, rather than the individual would make protest. To quote Article II of the Club Constitution: "It shall be the object of this organization to bring the

Catholics of Harvard University into closer relationship with one another, to promote their religion, and to spread a knowledge of the Catholic religion at Harvard."

The club was organized and formally launched at a public meeting in Sanders Theatre. President Eliot presided, introducing the chief speaker of the occasion, the eloquent Bishop Keane, the then Rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

The club, as with all organizations in the formative period, groped its way along slowly, holding its meetings at such places as seemed most convenient for the particular work at hand, having religious services in the Chapel of the Parish Church of St. Paul, and now and again inviting some prominent Catholic to make a public address. The University at this time paid for one "College pew" in St. Paul's Church for the use of the undergraduates.

After the erection of Phillips Brooks House the club held most of its meetings there; and some of the members entered into social work.

Meanwhile the number of Catholics coming to Harvard was on the constant increase, supplied by our high schools, brought thither by the wide field of opportunity for athletics, and by the scholarships for ambitious but needy students.

Everybody recalls the legislation passed by the government of the University when it assumed to set a standard of value on the degrees conferred by many colleges and schools throughout the country, and it was particularly noticeable how the Catholic colleges in large number were made to suffer when the determined standard had been published. The controversy that ensued was felt in every section of the nation, and aroused intense feeling, which is not yet allayed, and is like the banked fire, ready to break into fresh flame if stirred by the slightest provocation. Following upon this legislation President Eliot es-

sayed to give his own particular views on religion, and in public addresses repeatedly assailed revealed religion, denied a divinely instituted priesthood, decried the supernatural efficacy of the sacraments, and scoffed at ceremonial rites. Harvard gave up the College Pew in St. Paul's Church. Then came the series of articles by Harold Bolce entitled: "Blasting at the Rock of Ages", and appearing in the *Cosmopolitan*, May and succeeding months 1909, declaring that in all the great universities of America the fundamental truths of Christianity were being assailed by the professors who filled the chair of social science.

Naturally, such discussions and legislation were the cause of much concern on the part of Christian educators, whatever the form of their particular belief, while it positively affrighted the Catholic parents who had sons attending state or corporate universities. It was no longer a question of education divorced from religion; it became one of education versus religion.

Was it to be expected that the St. Paul's Catholic Club at Harvard would be left unnoticed in this widespread controversy? Is it a matter of surprise that the local clergy received letters from many homes asking that the faith of their sons be safeguarded?

Should it be wondered at that the efficiency of the club to meet the situation was called into question by many who wanted drastic measures in retaliation? Everything combined to make the situation a vexed problem for serious and thoughtful men, not to mention the concern of those whose duty compelled immediate and defined action.

At this juncture His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, assumed the administration of the Archdiocese of Boston, and at once it was determined that the St. Paul's Club must lose some of its society form, and become in very truth a real Catholic family in life and action. The Parish of St. Paul furnished the

home, which the Cardinal named the Newman House, and where the Catholic sons of Harvard might without restraint gather around their Spiritual Fathers for counsel and help while following their course of studies. The Cardinal himself, as indeed every member of the Hierarchy felt in like manner duty bound, because each Prelate in his own Diocese is obliged to deal with the same problem, became gravely solicitous for the welfare of these young men, and urged upon the Rector of St. Paul's Church to take a direct and personal interest in each Catholic student, while His Eminence gave the example by gladly welcoming them to his home, and speaking to them in words that came up from the depth of his great heart to be men of faith and religious practice while attendants at College.

The change to family life from the fraternal form of society wrought a great good in the club, and engenders a confidential and cordial relationship between the members themselves, and even more so between the Spiritual Director and the members. By coöperation much benefit is had in steadying the thoughtless, and giving a serious turn to their endeavors. Practical Catholicity is expected, and four times during the College season, on the Feast of All Saints, Holy Name Sunday, during the Men's Retreat at Passiontide, and near the close of the College year,—the club as a body receives Communion in St. Paul's Church. Of course there are many members who are even daily communicants and attend morning Mass each day, but it must not be forgotten also, that a

large number of students reside at home,—Boston and suburbs,—and have the advantage of their home influence and aids of religion provided by their home parishes, while being recipients, also, of all the club affords.

Lectures on doctrinal questions, followed by a "quiz" are given at the Newman House at stated times, and these are open to the non-Catholic students who may choose to attend. A strong feature of the work carried on in the club is that originating from and conducted by the members themselves under

the direction and with the assistance of the Spiritual Director, and is called "Research Work." Some thirty or more of the studious members have grouped together into what they have been pleased to term "The Social Research Committee." This committee undertakes the study of some vital moral question affecting the public, a design-



NEWMAN HOUSE.

nated member reads a paper at a weekly meeting on some one aspect of the question, and then stands in open forum to answer objections that may be raised by any one present. The meeting is closed by a summarized statement of the Spiritual Director, presenting the teaching of the Catholic Church on the matter under discussion. Perhaps, a better conception of what is really done may be gained by a glance at the program now nearly completed for this year.

Tuesday, November 24. R. F. Kelly, '15.
"The Church and Private Property."

Wednesday, December 9. R. D. Skinner, '15
and G. F. McCaffrey, 4G. "Social Evils and their Remedies."

Wednesday, December 16. E. W. Joyce,

¹⁵. "The Economic Phases of Socialism."

Wednesday, January 6. F. H. McMahon.

¹⁶. "Socialism and Morality."

Wednesday, January 20. P. F. Kirby, ¹⁶.
"Socialism and Religion."

Any one perusing this program may easily appreciate the strong endowment possessed by a college man who has made a correct study of an important subject, and not only is capable of presenting his views, but is prepared to defend the same when attacked.

As supplementary to the work conducted within the ranks of the club, some of a generous spirit have engaged in settlement work among our Italians.

By invitation Catholic men of prominence are invited from time to time to address the monthly meetings of the entire club, but it is desired to have only good Catholics, as a force of good example.

One word more, for I am mindful not to exceed the space allotted me by the BULLETIN, and it is to say, that clubs similar to the St. Paul's Club, and more or less modeled upon it, are now established at Leland Stanford, San Antonio, Denver, St. Paul, Minn., Madison, Wisconsin, Syracuse, Columbia, Penn University, Toronto, and a score of other places where universities have sites.

President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin has tersely stated the situation when discussing in October, 1906, special religious activity among the students. "This question", he said, "has come to me at various times during the past three years, and in every case I have urged each church to take up religious work among the students belonging to or affiliated with it. In carrying on this work, it would be of immeasurable advantage if each denomination could have a building which would be at once the office of the student minister, and the home of the students who come in under his influence." The St. Paul's Catholic Club at Harvard had begun this kind of work nearly six

years ahead of President Van Hise's suggestion, and still we are persuaded we are only meeting a condition and have not effected a solution of the vexed problem.

HARVARD MEN OF BIRMINGHAM. ALA.

The Harvard men of Birmingham, Ala., are taking steps to form a Harvard club in that city.

Late in December the following six Harvard men met informally at the Birmingham Newspaper Club to discuss the organization of a Harvard Club: C. B. Glenn, '91, W. M. Spencer, L. '12, T. W. Palmer, L. '12, Joseph P. Mudd, L. '12, J. D. Jackson, '12, Hugh G. Grant, '12, and LeRoy R. Jacobs, '12. Mr. Grant and Mr. Jacobs were chosen respectively chairman and secretary of the meeting. After considerable discussion, the men voted to establish a permanent Harvard Club, and the secretary was instructed to call a meeting in January for that purpose. More than 25 Harvard men are in Birmingham, and the response to the suggestion that a Harvard Club be formed has been ready and enthusiastic.

A CORRECTION

The BULLETIN was in error in stating last week that James A. Gillis, '49, of Salem, who died recently, was at the time of his death the oldest member of the Essex County, Mass., bar. That distinction belongs to Hon. Daniel Saunders, of Lawrence, who graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1844 and was admitted to the bar on January 1, 1845. He attended the anniversary luncheon of the Harvard Law School Association in Cambridge last year.

Mr. Saunders is the father of Charles G. Saunders, '67, who is president of the Lawrence Harvard Club, president of the Harvard Musical Association, and was last year president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs.

The Need of Ambulance Drivers in the War

[Between the time of receiving and publishing the following letter from Phillips B. Robinson, '03, we have endeavored to inform ourselves about its possible bearing upon the further need for volunteers in the service on behalf of which Elliot C. Bacon, '10, contributed a letter to the BULLETIN of December 23. A second letter from Mr. Bacon, printed below, answers many questions to which Mr. Robinson's letter will give rise. In a private letter from Paris, Robert Bacon, '80, expressing pleasure in the raising of money here for ten more Fords, has recently written: "We can use any number just now if we can get just the right kind of volunteer chauffeurs."—Editors.]

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have just read the "Call for Volunteers" in your issue of December 23.

I returned from driving an ambulance near Arras with Mr. Norton's group of Americans, under the British Red Cross, just four weeks ago, and while I do not wish to hamper the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Elliot Bacon and his associates to send assistance to the armies in the field, I do think it is only fair that some of the enthusiastic young men who will be tempted by this "Call" should know what the conditions were in France when I left the front.

Conditions may change rapidly, but at that time there were extremely few wounded to be taken care of, in spite of the fact that the Germans were bombarding Arras and a number of other points in the line nearer us every day. For two weeks before I left, there were 25 or 30 regular military ambulances parked with our cars which were doing almost nothing. In fact, if we had not been there the French could have handled their wounded very easily without our assistance. Within a few days I have heard that two or three of our fellows have left the Corps either to come home or to go into other more active work, because, as they put it, "the supply of wounded has run out." I got the same report, a week ago, from one of our men who had been detached and

sent to a field hospital near Compiègne, very near the French trenches. He is on his way home at this moment. One of the men who has just returned from the American Hospital in Paris brings practically the same news.

Ever since the fearful conditions which resulted from the unprecedented character of the fighting in the long drawn battle of the Aisne, which lasted practically six weeks, both the English and the French military authorities have been very unwilling to accept the services of foreigners in the field, and it has been with the greatest difficulty that the French Government has been persuaded to accept the few American units which are now in the field.

I would not urge any young man to leave this country just now to go abroad unless he has definite assurance that his services will be accepted by either the French or British government, and that he will not be given work to do which the English and French volunteers are not perfectly able to do themselves.

Later, in the spring, when the summer campaign begins to develop, the conditions may change and the same need that existed for volunteer aid during the battle of the Aisne arise. No one can say. For the present I know that a month ago there were 200 or 300 British Red Cross ambulances at Boulogne doing dull but useful "taxi-work" or nothing at all. I have no doubt they would have been working with the French army if they had really been needed.

Finally, it is misleading to say that volunteer ambulance work is any more neutral in character than the work of any military ambulance. All the ambulances in the field must be under the control of one or another of the belligerent governments, and if they should pass over the enemy's lines they would find themselves prisoners. I understand that the American Flag on an ambulance

would not be recognized by any belligerent, and cannot be unless certain complicated diplomatic negotiations are gone through. The military ambulances pick up enemy wounded the same as their own. A volunteer ambulance would not be allowed to pick up an enemy wounded until a regular military authority had made him prisoner.

I should not recommend any young man to make any sacrifice in order to go to France for ambulance work unless he has absolutely nothing to do.

I have felt impelled to write you this letter in order that you may not lend your powerful support to any appeals for aid until you have ascertained, from disinterested sources, that the present conditions warrant them.

PHILLIPS B. ROBINSON, '03.

New York,
January 2, 1915.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have heard that reports have been circulated that there is no longer a need for American ambulances or volunteer drivers in the war zone. While I am unable to speak for any privately organized corps and while I agree that this is undoubtedly true of "free lances"—men who are not accredited to any particular organization—I do know that both men and ambulances are needed now by the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris and are needed badly. My reasons for such belief and the authority upon which the American Committee sent out a call a few weeks ago for more men and money were the following cables:

December 8, 1914.

GUY LOWELL:

American Ambulance can use four units for field service. Each unit consisting of eleven Ford chassis and one Ford touring car. Ambulance bodies and men's equipment best obtained here; 22 men needed per unit. Fund of \$5,000 needed per unit for maintenance and equipment of cars. Money should go through American Ambulance. Immediate delivery of chassis most important. Men can follow.

Confer with Auchincloss and cable what you can do.

(Signed) CARROLL.

December 9, 1914.

ROBERT BACON, N. Y.

We need drivers for Ford cars at once. We can buy ten or twenty Ford chassis here which would save time. Consult Auchincloss and Guy Lowell. Send drivers and authorize purchase here of as many cars as you can get money for, including cost, equipment and maintenance.

(Signed) ROBERT BACON.

December 10, 1914.

DR. AUCHINCLOSS, N. Y.

Need more Ford cars. American Ambulance could use one hundred drivers at once and fifty more cars in addition to those asked for in cable to Lowell. Make clear units may be rearranged on arrival. Men to report to Transport Committee, American Ambulance. Bacon sending similar cable.

(Signed) MARTIN.

To these may very properly be added the statement of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, published in *The New York Times* of January 6, soon after her return, in which she says:

When I left Paris on December 14, there were four squads working at the front. A squad consists of seven cars—five ambulances, one staff car and eleven men. Two more such squads were to leave for the North in the following week. These squads were gratefully accepted by the Generals to whom they were offered, and the cables sent to New York, December 9, for more cars and reliable men to run them were a direct answer to an increasing need for more of these squads.

Since the cables were received, 20 ambulances have been purchased and are now being equipped with the money contributed for that purpose, and volunteers to drive them have already sailed or have signified their intention of leaving in the near future. Of this number, a very high percentage are Harvard graduates. The last contingent of seven men, for instance, included A. Piatt Andrew, Ph.D. '00, Charles L. Appleton, '08, Laurence Rumsey, '08, and Durant Rice, '12, and at least a dozen more Harvard men are making arrangements to go over the latter part of this month or the beginning of February.

The committee hopes to equip at least 100 ambulances, meaning that in the neighborhood of 200 drivers will be wanted. Applications for this service are coming in very fast, and I do not entertain any doubt that double the number of men required could be obtained for this work, although only those whose reliability is unquestioned are considered.

Much of the confusion as to the needs of this service may have arisen from the fact that the situation changes rapidly, almost daily, and men or women returning from France bring reports of conditions that have ceased to exist by the time they arrive in this country, and their reports are generally based on some small branch of the service so that they

cannot be taken either as comprehensive or authoritative. The American Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital is in daily touch by cable with the organization in Paris, and there is no question of the urgent need of increasing the scope of its activities, which have already received nothing but praise from all sides.

Anybody contemplating volunteering for this service or desiring any further information should communicate with Dr. Hugh Auchincloss, 178 East 70th Street, New York City, Mr. Guy Lowell, 12 West Street, Boston, or with the undersigned, 23 Wall Street, New York.

ELLIOT C. BACON, '10.

New York,

January 6, 1915.

The Trees at Harvard

THE following passages are from Professor Richard T. Fisher's comprehensive report on the care of trees in the University grounds:

"Preparatory to fresh planting, and to reduce the centres of distribution of disease and insects, dead and certainly dying trees were removed. In the north half of the Yard, all the large trees had to be taken out, and several were taken from the south half and from other portions of the College grounds. Of the red oaks planted three years ago in the Yard and on Holmes Field, all which had died were pulled up. In their places, trees of the same species averaging six feet in height were set out early in April. Although all were in excellent condition when planted, and given constant care thereafter, they did poorly. At the end of the summer, about twenty-five out of sixty were in thrifty condition. In addition to this plantation, donations from graduates made it possible to set out in the Yard four elms twenty to twenty-five years old. One was given by the class of '83, which

made the first offer of a tree to the University, another by the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania, and the remaining two were paid for by a gift from Mr. Robert L. McCook. The trees used for this planting were purchased in Jamaica Plain, and located through the assistance of Mr. H. J. Kohler, of Olmsted Brothers. The moving and planting was done by the firm of I. Hicks and Son, of Westbury, L. I.

"Since the enterprise of planting large trees in the Yard has been considerably discussed among the graduates, some facts about it are pertinent. There is no question about the success, in a good percentage of cases, that people of the experience, and with the organization and apparatus of Mr. Hicks have had in planting full-grown trees,—trees up to two feet in diameter. In view of this, it might well be expected that those of the largest possible size would be planted in the Harvard Yard. It had to be remembered, however, that in this case the newly-planted trees would have to be protected against more than

the ordinary difficulties, the most serious being the leopard moth. It seemed best, therefore, to use trees small enough to make the elimination of borers practically certain, at least for a number of years, and greatly to facilitate the other sorts of care which all trees, both old and new, now require in the Harvard Yard. The elms chosen for this planting were between six and eight inches in diameter in breast height, and twenty-five to thirty feet in height. All were healthy and fast-growing, notwithstanding that they had spent their entire lives on a 'fill' of pure coal ashes, the only material with which their roots were in contact. The explanation is that the ashes made so perfect a medium for conducting ground water upward, and air downward, that the scarcity of ordinary soil food was made up for. It is not to be expected that in their new location all four will certainly live. A joint insurance fund of fifty dollars a tree from each of the donors provides amply for the replacement of one tree; if more than one should die, Mr. Hicks agrees to furnish apparatus, men, and a foreman for replanting gratis. At the present moment, by every outward symptom, all are in good condition to begin growth next spring.

"As bearing on the chances for the prospering of young elms in the College Yard, it is instructive to notice three shapely specimens now standing in front of University Hall. These trees do not appear in one of the best-known photographs of the Yard in its prime, taken in 1802 by F. E. Frothingham, '94, and have therefore been planted not more than twenty-two years, and probably less. Today they are between thirty and forty feet tall, seven and eight inches in diameter, and extremely thrifty, notwithstanding having been constantly more or less infested with the leopard moth borers. At present there is, on the score of insects, little to choose among tree species growing, or likely to be grown in Cambridge. The leopard

moth is abundant in trees of every kind, and though certain species seem slightly more resistant than others, the natural adaptability of the elm to such a situation as the Harvard Yard makes it as suitable a species for future planting as any of the others which could be considered. Maintaining trees of any kind in the Harvard Yard is going to be a matter of constant care and large expense, but on these terms it can be done, and with any species that will grow under city conditions at all.

"The development and maintenance of trees and other vegetation in the Harvard grounds requires something more than physical care and protective treatment. It requires a well-considered plan based on the locations of present and future buildings and their approaches, and the traffic and other uses to which each unit of area is likely to be put. Designs for planting and other changes in the University grounds are now in charge of a committee consisting of the chairman of the School of Landscape Architecture, the Inspector of Grounds and Buildings, and the chairman of the School of Forestry. The proposals of this committee are subject to the approval of the Corporation. The intention is, as fast as the designs can be made, to plant both the portions of the University grounds where trees have had to be removed, and those where, so far, trees are lacking. Pits are now being prepared for a marginal row of trees around the Memorial Delta. These trees will be planted next spring. Others will be planted on Holmes Field to fill the gaps in the young plantation recently made, and still others will be set out in various places where older trees will ultimately have to be taken out. The general aim is to build up, according to a planting design based as far as possible on probable development of the University grounds, a supply of trees of a considerable range of age so that wholesale removal or decline can hereafter be avoided."

Alumni Notes

'48—David Rice Whitney, who had been secretary and treasurer of his class ever since its graduation, died at his home in the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on December 10, 1914.

'60—James B. F. Thomas died at his home in Brighton, Mass., on September 10, 1914.

M.D. '61—Theodore W. Fisher of Waban, Mass., died on October 10, 1914.

'66—Dr. Morris Longstreth of Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass., died on September 19, 1914, at Barcelona, Spain.

'67—George C. Mann, son of Horace Mann, who has been headmaster of the West Roxbury High School for thirty-six years, secretary of the Headmasters Association for several years, and one of the largest contributors to the development of the Boston high school system, has resigned and retired from active service in the schools.

'74—Arthur L. Devens, head of the banking house of Devens, Lyman & Co., of Boston, vice-president of the Boston Stock Exchange, and president of the Somerset Club, died in Cromwell, Conn., on November 30, 1914.

'03—G. K. Bell has been elected a delegate from the 17th senatorial district to the New York State Constitutional Convention.

'04—A daughter was born to Arthur A. Marsters and Mrs. Marsters on October 23 at Morristown, N. J.

'02—John W. Davidge of Washington, D. C., was married on September 26 at West Newton, Mass., to Miss Katharine S. Weeks, daughter of U. S. Senator John W. Weeks.

'06—A son, John Winslow, was born to Herbert I. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick on October 21, 1914, at their home at 55 Bridges Ave., Newtonville, Mass.

'07—A daughter, Ruth, was born to Arthur B. Brooks and Mrs. Brooks at Concord, Mass., on November 20.

'08—C. Allen Bliss was married on September 20 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Wilhelmina Shreve. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss are living at 52 High St., Springfield, Mass. Bliss is a bond salesman in Western Massachusetts for White, Weld & Co., of Boston. His business address in Springfield is P. O. Box 186.

'08—Henry H. Buckman has been elected president and is also chief engineer of the Electric Metals Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind. The company makes electric smelting and refining furnaces.

'08—A son, Russell Gould Clafin, was born to Clarence B. Clafin and Mrs. Clafin of Philadelphia on October 27, 1914.

L.L.B. '08—Lyon Weyburn, of the firm of Weyburn & Bottomly, Boston, has been elected a director of the American Cere-Twine Co.

'10—Francis DeH. Houston, son of Francis A. Houston, '79, was married on October 27, 1914, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth S. Weeden.

'11—Jasper R. Moulton is teacher of mathematics in the Milton, Mass., High School. His address is 106 Brook Road, Mattapan, Mass.

'12—The engagement of Lee W. Sapinsky of New Albany, Ind., to Miss Frances White of Brookline, Mass., has been announced.

'13—Nevil Ford is with the Irving & Casson—A. H. Davenport Co., interior decorators, furniture, 575 Boylston St., Boston.

'13—Walter A. Fuller, who is with William Whitman & Co., Boston, was married in Bangor, Me., on November 20, to Miss Marjorie Frank.

'13—Julian C. Howard, who is a chemist with the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O., was married on October 10 at Arlington, Mass., to Miss Helen E. Crosby.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 16

JANUARY 20, 1915

**The New President
of the Alumni Association
Commencement Marshal Chosen
from the Class of 1890**

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

NUMBER 16.

News and Views

The President of the Alumni. It was announced in the BULLETIN last October, when the Directors of the Alumni Association chose its officers for the current year, that the election of a president would be deferred until January. The choice of Dr. Henry P. Walcott, '58, of the Corporation, as President of the Association is now made known, and the news will bring pleasure throughout the alumni body.

There are singular reasons why this highest honor in the bestowal of the alumni, through their representatives, should be conferred upon Dr. Walcott. He is the senior member of the Corporation, having served upon it continuously for the twenty-five years since 1890, for the three years before which date he was a member of the Board of Overseers. He is the only living man who appears in the Quinquennial Catalogue in the brief list of Acting Presidents of the University. In point of years and of devoted service in the actual governance of the University he may be said, therefore, to stand second only to President Eliot.

But he has always embodied to a marked degree that union of service to the University and to the general public which characterizes the best representatives of American university life. When he retired last May from the chairmanship of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, with which his associa-

tion had begun in 1880, twenty-two hundred members of his profession in Massachusetts signed a letter, which the BULLETIN printed, reviewing Dr. Walcott's many labors in the interest of public health, and recognizing the "wisdom, discretion and rare modesty" with which he had performed them. It was an extraordinary testimonial to a service of the highest value not to a single community only, for work of the quality of Dr. Walcott's done in any State has its effect throughout the Union. It is not without significance that the early training on which this work was based had the more than local background of Dr. Walcott's degree of M.D. from Bowdoin, and of his subsequent study in Vienna and Berlin. His degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1907 was one of many later recognitions from beyond any immediate circle.

In selecting Dr. Walcott to preside over the alumni of Harvard, gathered as such in large numbers only once a year, on the afternoon of Commencement Day, the Directors of the Alumni Association have indeed chosen one in whom the assembly will recognize a representative Harvard man.

* * *

"The Surgical Unit."

Last week the BULLETIN told something of the plan to send a "surgical unit" from the Harvard Medical School to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, to assume the service of a hundred and fifty beds for a period of three months. It was

then said that the desired assignment of the period from April 1 to July 1 was awaited, and that funds to cover the expense of the expedition were to be raised. It can now be recorded that the assignment for this period has been offered and accepted, and that a single benefactor, Mr. William Lindsey of Boston, has guaranteed a sum of \$10,000, if so much is required, to meet the expenses of the undertaking. Of Mr. Lindsey's personal interest in Harvard and in France, it may be said that his son graduated from College with the class of 1910, and that his novel, "The Severed Mantle", published in 1909, had its background in French history. These personal considerations, however, are of less moment than the fact that at the instant of need the resources for so important an enterprise were immediately placed at the disposal of the Corporation.

A writer in the *New York Times* has recently said: "An American surgical congress would find the front an ideal place for the annual meeting—a surgical paradise, where cases that are rarities in peace time are the commonplaces of a day." The advantage to every Medical School coöperating in the work of a war-hospital are manifest. But the question is far less one of getting than of giving, and the true satisfaction of the matter is expressed in a letter from President Lowell to Mr. Lindsey, acknowledging his generous provision: "The plans made by the Surgical Department at the Medical School will insure the very best treatment that modern science affords."

* * *

The Loan Funds. We hear much about the financial aid bestowed through scholarships upon needy students of good academic standing, but far less about the considerable sums advanced every year in the form of small loans

to students at Harvard on the score of immediate need. Many of these loans, given on personal interest-bearing notes of the applicants at the Bursar's office, are made in Cambridge on the recommendation of the deans of the various faculties. Last year, for example, approximately seventy-five men thus received loans amounting to about \$4,000. The income available for this purpose is derived from loan funds of moderate size, subject to constant increase by the return of principal and interest from borrowers.

A considerably larger distribution is made from an independent Loan Fund under the control of a Board of Trustees in Boston. This was established in 1838 by ten individual subscriptions of \$1,000. Through a process of growth due solely to the addition of interest and loans repaid, the original \$10,000 endowment has increased to more than \$207,000. During the past academic year nearly \$8,000 was loaned out of the interest on this fund to one hundred and thirty-three men. A careful system of following up the borrowers after they leave College, without loss of hope that so long as a man is alive he may find himself able and willing to discharge the obligation contracted in needy undergraduate days, results in a return of about sixty per cent. of the sums advanced. It is to be remembered that the students who avail themselves of this form of college aid are generally those whose need is greatest, and who often pass from College into employments with scanty remuneration. No legal process enforces repayment. Actual misfortune sometimes renders it impossible. Yet there have been instances in which loans have been returned even from the estates of borrowers no longer living.

The record of repayments on the loans made at the Bursar's Office are less en-

couraging. In his forthcoming annual report to the Overseers, the President brings forward figures showing that a large number of men are credited with no return of principal or interest, and that both in the College and in the Scientific School the total returned is less than the total due from borrowers. It is altogether fitting that the College authorities should devise plans for increasing the percentage of repayments. It is no less desirable that the students taking recourse, as they should, to this means of tiding themselves over difficult places should realize at the time and afterwards that in making every repayment in their power they are not merely discharging a debt of honor, but are increasing the resources of the University for the benefit of future students whose needs will be as pressing as their own. The story of the magical growth of a fund of \$10,000 in 1838 to one of \$207,000 and more in 1915 is a story of many provocations to the least prosperous sons of Harvard. The fund as it stands is largely of their making. The future holds indefinite possibilities of help from those to whom help has been given.

* * *

**A Speech by
President Eliot.**

On Friday evening, January 15, President Eliot spoke in the Harvard Club of Boston to a large number of local graduates on the subject, "National Efficiency best Developed under Free Government." Except for the reading of a few notes to illustrate a certain point, it was delivered without resort to a written word. With quiet eloquence it presented the thought to which the work of President Eliot's life-time has been devoted—that individual freedom is inseparable from the highest achievement. It was of course a "war-talk", and President Eliot's views are so well

known that no hearer could have been surprised at his drawing from his comparisons between the supreme German efficiency of administration and the efficiency of invention and resource developed under the forms of government in which personal initiative is most encouraged a conclusion strongly favorable to the ultimate success of the Allies in the present conflict.

For a journal obliged, like the BULLETIN, to devote its limited space primarily to Harvard news, the speech itself is less appropriate matter than a record and recognition of the extraordinary power of President Eliot, nearing his eighty-first birthday and displaying that grasp of the points he stood up to present, that force of simple statement in their presentation which renders argument superfluous, and all those other qualities of presence, voice and thought which long have made him one of the few great public speakers of his time.

* * *

**A New
Business
Course.**

The development of American business has its close counterpart in the growth of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. In the field of Banking and Finance there has hitherto been a half-course on "The Financial Management of Local Public Service Corporations." Now there is added a half-course on "Public Utilities Operation," conducted by the secretary of the School, and a group of lecturers who are experts in the practical operation of public utilities. Typical problems confronting gas and electric companies, furnishing light, heat and power, will form the subjects of study. At least that portion of the community which holds the widely distributed securities of such companies must welcome the knowledge that young men are to receive special training in their conduct.

Dr. Walcott, President of Alumni Association

THE second stated meeting of the executive committee of the Harvard Alumni Association for the year 1914-15 was held on Monday, January 11. The members present were: Messrs. Hodges, Appleton, Burr, Elliott, Gage, Roberts, Hurlbut, Trafford, Wadsworth, Higginson, Gardiner and Pierce.

The following votes were passed:

To elect Dr. Henry P. Walcott, '58, president of the association for the ensuing year.

To elect Gordon Ware, '08, a member of the standing committee on elections.

To appoint Robert F. Herrick, '90, Chief Marshal for Commencement, 1915.

That the Commencement exercises of the Alumni Association in 1915 be held as usual in the Sever Quadrangle.

To accept the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider various matters concerning the nomination and election of Overseers and Directors of the Association, and to adopt the recommendations therein contained.

That the fiscal year of the Alumni Association end on August 31.

A letter was read from Mr. Perry D. Trafford, '89, containing certain suggestions in regard to the Alumni exercises on Commencement Day and it was voted:

That Messrs. Roberts, Hodges, Higginson, the University Marshal and the Chief Marshal be a committee to consider the general observance of Commencement Day and to report at the next meeting of the executive committee.

The accepted report of the sub-committee on the nomination and election of Overseers and directors of the Alumni Association dealt with four questions presented by the president and directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, and answered them with the expression of the following opinions:

(1) That, in the opinion of your committee, a graduate of the University, disqualified by the act of the Legislature (April 28, 1865) from voting for Overseers at the polls on Commencement Day should not vote on the postal ballot for Overseers.

(2) That, in the opinion of your commit-

tee, it is advisable to post in the voting booths on Commencement, biographical information concerning candidates for the Board of Overseers (see clause 4, *infra*) and to inform the alumni before Commencement, through the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN and such other channels as may appear desirable, that such information will be so posted in the voting booths; and that in the opinion of your committee, it is not advisable to adopt any other or further measures for the purpose of increasing the vote on Commencement.

(3) That, in the opinion of your committee, the names of candidates for the Board of Overseers should not be printed on the same ballot with the names of candidates for directors of the Alumni Association.

(4) That, in the opinion of your committee, the ballots on Commencement Day should not contain biographical information in regard to the nominees; nor should separate slips bearing such biographical information be distributed with the ballots on Commencement Day; but your committee recommends that biographical information, as printed in connection with the postal ballots, be posted in each voting booth on Commencement Day, together with biographical information concerning any candidate for the Board of Overseers nominated by petition, and that in the latter case the biographical information be accompanied by a posted notice that such candidate in nominated by petition.

The principal reasons which led the committee to form these opinions were stated as follows:

As to the first question: To allow persons disqualified to vote for Overseers at Commencement to vote nevertheless for nominations on the postal ballot might result in placing a candidate in nomination who would otherwise have failed of nomination, and thus offer to the qualified electors a candidate whom the qualified electors would have rejected.

As to the second question: No reasons for supposing the vote at Commencement to be less representative of the will of the entire Alumni body, when relatively small, than when relatively large, could be found by your committee. Nor could your committee perceive why a relatively small vote indicated any intrinsically undesirable condition. On the other hand, your committee was unable to contrive, or to imagine any mode of attracting the Alumni to the polls in larger numbers than appear spontaneously, which did not present

as much possibility of deteriorating the quality, as of increasing the quantity, of the vote at Commencement.

As to the third question: Since the qualifications of electors for Overseers and for Directors of the Alumni Association are different, it seemed inadvisable to run the risk of confusion and of increasing the labors of the tellers, by printing both lists of candidates on one ballot.

As to the fourth question: It appeared to your committee that, as the biographical information on the postal ballots will have presumably accomplished its chief purpose, it would be inadvisable to depart from the simplicity of the first ballot by reprinting such information thereon; that the mere physical presence of separate slips, containing such information might tend to confusion, and would prove to be a nuisance, in the polling room at Commencement; and that the posting of such biographical information in each booth would serve every purpose and could produce no annoyance or confusion.

Respectfully submitted,

I. TUCKER BURR, Chairman,
HOMER GAGE,
ODIN ROBERTS.

Boston, Mass.,

December 26, 1914.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

Dr. Henry P. Walcott, '58, who has been elected President of the Harvard Alumni Association, is one of the most distinguished Harvard graduates now living. He was born, December 23, 1838. After graduating from College he studied medicine at Harvard and Bowdoin, and in 1861 received the degree of M.D. from the latter institution. He also studied two years in Vienna and Berlin. For a few years he practised his profession in Cambridge, but most of his life has been devoted to the public service.

In 1881 he was appointed to the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and he served continuously on that board until last year when he retired; he was chairman of the board from 1886 to 1914. He has been for many years and still is chairman of the Massachusetts Water and Sewerage Commis-

sion. He has been president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Public Health Association, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Science. He is an honorary Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical



DR. HENRY P. WALCOTT, '58,
President of the Alumni Association.

Society. He is chairman of the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and a trustee of the Carnegie Institution. He was president of the 15th International Congress on Hygiene and Dermatology, held in Washington, D. C., in 1912.

From 1887 to 1890 he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College; since 1890 he has been one of the Fellows, and is the senior member of that body. From 1900 to 1901, during one of the temporary absences of President Eliot, Dr. Walcott was Acting President of Harvard College. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale University in 1907.

The Class of '90 and its Chief Marshal

IN accordance with the custom that the Marshal for Commencement shall be chosen from the class which will be celebrating on that day the 25th anniversary of its graduation from College, Robert F. Herrick, '90, of Boston, has been appointed Marshal for Commencement, 1915.

Herrick has been one of the conspicuous members of his class ever since it entered College. He was captain of the university crew in his junior year, and Third Marshal on Class Day, 1890. Having studied law before he went to College, thus reversing the usual order of things, Herrick took up the practice of his profession as soon as he graduated from Harvard. For a long time he has been a member of the firm of Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, one of the leading firms of Boston and New York.

Herrick's avocation has been Harvard rowing. He has been for several years chairman of the Rowing Committee, and more than any one else, not excepting even the professional coach, has been responsible for the victories Harvard has won from Yale since 1906. Last summer after the races at New London, Herrick went to England with the Harvard second crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at the Henley Regatta; he coached and had full charge of the eight. The Harvard Club of Boston also owes much to Herrick; it is not exaggeration to say that the club house would not have been built but for his active interest in the project. Herrick is married, has a son in College, and lives in Milton.

Herrick is by no means the only member of the class of 1890 who has won distinction in the law. Marcus C. Sloss has practised that profession in San Francisco for many years, but is now a justice on the California Supreme Bench. He has been a vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association. Augustus N.

Hand has recently been appointed justice of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Nathan Clifford is practising law in Portland, Me.; he has been mayor of that city. P. S. Parker, who has his office in Boston, has been for about ten years chairman of the Board of Selectmen of the town of Brookline. Samuel M. Child was for several years assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston. James Brown Scott has both practised and taught law; he was for three years, from 1903 to 1906, a professor in the Law School of Columbia University, but he resigned that post to become a solicitor for the Department of State in Washington. Scott has been prominent in other ways also; he was a delegate of the United States to the Second Peace Conference at the Hague, and Secretary of the Carnegie Peace Foundation. Robert J. Cary is a corporation lawyer in Chicago; he has also had the distinguished honor of being elected president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Another '90 man, Thomas W. Slocum also has held that high place. Joseph W. Lund, the secretary of the class is a Boston lawyer, but he probably gives quite as much time and thought to Harvard matters as he does to his profession; he is a member of the Board of Governors and chairman of the house committee of the Harvard Club of Boston.

Robert M. Washburn has a law office in Worcester, Mass.; for the past seven or eight years he has been a member, perhaps the most conspicuous member, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Thomas W. Balch has written several books on various matters of international importance, chiefly questions of boundaries between different countries. R. D. Brown has practised law in Philadelphia and is also a professor in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. George Rublee

has had a prominent part in drafting some of the financial and other legislation which President Wilson has induced Congress to pass. Martin E. Gill has been assistant secretary of Porto Rico, district judge of Ponce, and district judge of San Juan. Frederick P. Cabot is a well-known Boston lawyer, and was at one time Assistant United States District Attorney. Daniel B. Holt has been prominent both as a citizen and as a lawyer, in Fargo, No. Dak.; he has taken part in politics. Isaac Adler has practised his profession at Rochester, N. Y., and has in addition found time to serve on the school board and perform other public service. Leighton Calkins is a member of the law firm of Bard and Calkins, New York City. He is well known also from his connection with golf; he has been president of the New Jersey State Golf Association, secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, and a member of the executive committee and of the rules committee of the United States Golf Association.

Raymond Calkins, the brother of Leighton Calkins, is pastor of the Shepard Memorial Church in Cambridge. Dr. Alexander McKenzie was for many years pastor of this church. Raymond Calkins was made professor of modern languages at Iowa College soon after he graduated; then he taught German at Harvard and at the same time studied in the Divinity School. He has been pastor of the Pilgrim Memorial Church of Pittsfield, Mass., and the State Street Church of Portland, Me. He has received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin

College, and was chaplain of the day when his classmate, Nathan Clifford, was inaugurated mayor of Portland for the first time.

Edward L. Atkinson, another promising and brilliant clergymen of the class of '90, was accidentally drowned near Plymouth, Mass., on August 1, 1902. He graduated from the Episcopal Theological School, was assistant at Christ Church, Springfield, Mass., minister in

charge of the Church of the Ascension, Boston, and then rector of the Church of the Epiphany, New York.

Frank L. Goodspeed has been pastor of Congregational churches at Mattapoisett, Mass., and Amherst, Mass., and for fourteen years was pastor of the First Church of Springfield, Mass. From that city he went to the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, Calif. David C. Torrey is pastor of the Congregational Church of Bedford, Mass.; he has taken an active part in the agitation which has been aroused by the



ROBERT F. HERRICK, '90.

granting of liquor licenses in that little town.

Medicine, another of the "learned professions", has attracted many '90 men. Joseph W. Courtney is one of the leading neurologists in Boston, a city where there are many specialists in that subject; he is on the staff of several hospitals and has contributed to the literature on his specialty. James P. Hutchinson is a prominent physician in Philadelphia, and Benjamin T. Tilton is a well-known surgeon in New York. Harry H. Haskell is an eye specialist of the first rank in Boston; he has done a good deal of hospital service and also

teaching in the Harvard Medical School. Frederic J. Cotton and Warren F. Gay are surgeons and teachers in Boston. Farrar Cobb is another Boston surgeon; he has made a national reputation as an expert on the construction of hospitals, and his advice has been sought by some of the leading institutions of the United States. Eugene A. Darling is in general practice in Cambridge, and has been on the teaching staff at Harvard.

The profession of teaching is well represented in '90. Sidney E. Mezes was president of the University of Texas and is now president of the College of the City of New York. Fred W. Atkinson, the twin-brother of Edward L. Atkinson, was for several years General Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippines, then superintendent of schools at Newton, Mass., and is now President of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y. Evarts B. Greene is Dean of the College of Literature and Arts in the University of Illinois; he has published many books, chiefly in the field of history, and is a member of several important boards and associations. W. M. Cole is Associate Professor of Accounting in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; he has written a good deal and served on State boards. Harry E. Burton, Louis H. Dow, and Curtis H. Page are professors respectively of Latin, French, and English at Dartmouth College; Page has published a large number of volumes in the fields of French and English literature.

Frank C. Balbitt is Professor of Greek at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. N. R. George, Jr., is Professor of Mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. William N. Bates is Professor of Greek at the University of Pennsylvania; he has taught also at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and has published books and papers dealing chiefly with archaeological subjects. R. E. Dodge is Professor of Geography in the Teachers

College of Columbia University. Thomas E. Will has been President of the Kansas State Agricultural College and a member of the State Board of Education. Mark Bailey, Jr., is Professor of Latin at Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich. George J. Peirce is Professor of Botany and Plant Physiology at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Raymond Weeks is Professor of Romance Languages and Literature in Columbia University. Arthur W. Hodgman is Professor of Classical Languages at Ohio State University.

George A. Dorsey is Curator of the Field Museum of Natural History, at Chicago; he has travelled over a large part of the world, collecting material for that institution and for his writings. Charles K. Bolton is librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, and is also writing and lecturing.

Probably the best-known man in the class is Norman Hapgood, who was for several years editors of *Collier's* and is now editor of Harper's *Weekly*; he is the author of several biographies. Another literary man is Robert Herrick; he is Professor of English at the University of Chicago, but is better known as a writer of fiction and of books on English. Ever since the members of the class of '90 entered College there has been more or less confusion in the public mind about Robert F. Herrick and Robert Herrick, but they are quite distinct individuals. Philip Littell is one of the editors of *The New Republic*, the weekly literary and critical publication which has been recently established. William E. B. DuBois is editor of *The Crisis*, New York; he has been a professor at Atlanta University and has written a score of books on phases of the negro problem in this country. Clinton T. Brainard is the proprietor of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate and publisher of the Washington *Herald*. Charles H. Taylor, Jr., is business manager of the Boston *Globe*; he has done important service on various commit-

tees appointed for settling the difficulties between employers and employees. Joseph Vila is a sporting writer on the *New York Sun*.

Thomas W. Slocum is a member of the firm of Minot Hooper & Co., dry goods commission merchants of New York, and is one of the successful business men of the metropolis. No Harvard man is better known or more active than

facturers of women's suits, Cleveland, O., and is president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. B. B. Crowninshield is a designer of yachts.

Homer Folks, of New York, is one of the leading men of the country in charitable and philanthropic work. Under Mayor Low he was Commissioner of the Public Charities of New York City; he was made the first chairman of



THE DEXTER MEMORIAL GATE.

Slocum; he has been secretary of the Harvard Club of New York City, and president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and is now an Overseer of Harvard College. H. F. Brown is vice-president of the du Pont Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., and a leading expert on smokeless powers. Dwight P. Robinson is president and general manager of the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, one of the notable organizations of the world. Russell G. Fessenden is president of the American Trust Co., of Boston. Morris A. Black, is president of the H. Black Co., manu-

the State Probation Commission of New York, he has been secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and is a prominent member of many organizations. His work and writings are known all over the world.

Another prominent member of the class is Edwin V. Morgan, who has been for many years in the diplomatic service and is now United States Minister to Brazil. He has been minister to Portugal, and has served in different capacities at Samoa, Korea, Dalny, Cuba, and St. Petersburg.

One of 90's losses by death has

already been referred to. Another of the leading members of the class, Samuel Dexter, died in Boston, on May 4, 1894, soon after he had been admitted to the bar in Chicago and had entered the firm of his later father, Wirt Dexter. Samuel Dexter had been president of his class, had rowed on the university crew, and was Second Marshal on Class Day. In his memory, his mother, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, erected the '90 gate in the fence around the College Yard.

LIST OF COMMENCEMENT MARSHALS

The list of Chief Marshals since 1870, when the annual celebration of the Alumni Association was first set on Commencement, is here given. Beginning with 1882, Commencement Marshals have been members of the 25th anniversary class.

Commencement		Class
1870	Leverett Saltonstall	1844
1871	Arthur J. C. Sowdon	1857
1872	Leverett Saltonstall	1844
1873	John D. Washburn	1853
1874	William Francis Bartlett	1862
1875	Francis W. Palfrey	1851
1876	Thomas Sherwin	1860
1877	William Brandt Storer	1859
1878	Charles F. Walcott	1857
1879	Charles Fairchild	1858
1880	Robert Treat Paine	1855
1881	George Bary Blake	1859
1882	Franklin Haven	1857
1883	Benjamin W. Crowninshield	1858
1884	William W. Swan	1859
1885	Henry S. Russell	1860
1886	Norwood Penrose Hallowell	1861
1887	Arthur Amory	1862
1888	Charles W. Amory	1863
1889	Charles C. Read	1864
1890	Horatio G. Curtis	1865
1891	Robert S. Peabody	1866
1892	Eliot C. Clarke	1867
1893	Leverett S. Tuckerman	1868
1894	Francis H. Appleton	1869
1895	Roger Wolcott	1870
1896	William Lawrence	1871
1897	William Caleb Loring	1872
1898	Robert Grant	1873
1899	Arthur L. Devens	1874
1900	Augustus Hemenway	1875
1901	Francis C. Lowell	1876

1902	Morris Gray	1877
1903	William A. Bancroft	1878
1904	I. Tucker Burr	1879
1905	Robert Bacon	1880
1906	Edward W. Atkinson	1881
1907	Henry W. Cunningham	1882
1908	Charles P. Perin	1883
1909	Walter C. Baylies	1884
1910	James J. Sorrow	1885
1911	William C. Boyden	1886
1912	William Endicott, Jr.	1887
1913	Charles F. Adams, 2d	1888
1914	Perry D. Trafford	1889
1885	(October) 250th Anniversary—	
	Henry Lee	1836
1909	(October) Inauguration of President Lowell—Thomas Nelson Perkins	1891

FRANK W. FISKE, '55

Frank W. Fiske, '55, a prominent and devoted Harvard man, died in Buffalo, N. Y., on December 17, 1914.

He left College at the end of his junior year. For many years he was an important factor in the grain traffic on the Great Lakes, and later he became one of the officers of the Merchants Bank of Buffalo. About twenty years ago he retired from business, but until his death he took an active interest in affairs of all kinds and particularly in Harvard matters. He was 81 years old. He is survived by his widow, three daughters and two sons.

The executive committee and the chairmen of the standing committees of the Harvard Club of Buffalo passed the following minute on Mr. Fiske's death:

"In the death of Frank W. Fiske, the Harvard Club of Buffalo loses its oldest member,—oldest in years, yet one of the youngest in spirit. To him we have been indebted from the beginning, for the Harvard Football Cups, awarded annually in the interests of clean sport among the high schools and preparatory schools of Buffalo. He has been president of our club, and always a loved and honored attendant at our meetings and reunions, where his cheery presence will long linger in our memories. *Salve atque vale.*"

The Harvard Clubs

BOSTON

The Harvard Club of Boston announces the following list of entertainments:

Thursday, Jan. 28, at 8.30 P. M.—Organ recital by Malcolm Lang, '02, assisted by Raymond Allan Simonds, tenor.

Friday, Jan. 29, at 8.30 P. M.—August Schvan will speak on "Conditions for Securing Peace in Europe."

Sunday, Jan. 31, at 5 P. M.—Piano Recital by Charles P. Anthony. Ladies will be admitted to Harvard Hall for this recital, when accompanied by members or upon presentation of special cards of admission, which may be obtained by members at the office of the club.

Friday, Feb. 5, at 9 P. M.—Reading by Charles Townsend Copeland, '82, in the Library.

Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 8.30 P. M.—Captain Robert A. Bartlett, explorer, will speak on "The Drift of the Carluk during the Arctic Night, the Loss of the Ship and the Rescue of the Men from a Point 60 Miles North of Herald Island to Wrangell Island,—and the Walk to Siberia." Illustrated by lantern slides.

NEW YORK CITY

The Harvard Club of New York City had a mass meeting in the club house on Saturday evening, January 9. The speakers were Robert F. Herrick, '90, Percy D. Haughton, '99, Dr. James B. Ayer, '03, and Leverett Saltonstall, '14. Captain Brickley of last year's football eleven had been expected, but at the last minute he sent word that he could not attend. About 1500 were at the meeting; this attendance is perhaps the largest the club has ever had.

Mr. Herrick, who is chairman of the Rowing Committee and had charge of the Harvard second crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at the Henley Regatta last summer, spoke on Harvard rowing in general and the Henley Regatta in particular. Dr. Ayer, who rowed at Henley in the single-scutt races, showed many photographs which he took at the regatta. Saltonstall, who was captain of the Harvard Henley

crew, talked most entertainingly of the trip to England and the experiences of the eight. Mr. Haughton spoke on "Harvard Football from 1908 to 1914", the period during which he has been head coach of the Harvard eleven; he had many stereopticon pictures illustrating the Yale-Harvard games of the past seven years.

When the speaking ended, Amory G. Hodges, '74, the president of the club, called on Evert J. Wendell, '82, as the representative of the Harvard men in and about New York, to give to Mr. Herrick and Mr. Haughton loving cups which had been purchased with small contributions from a large number of members of the club. Mr. Wendell made the presentation in his usual felicitous manner.

The following inscription is engraved on Mr. Herrick's cup:

Robert Frederick Herrick, '90, Generous Adviser of Harvard Rowing, Mentor and Coach of the Harvard Second Crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, July 4, 1914. From the Harvard Club of New York City, January 9, 1915.

The inscription on Mr. Haughton's cup is:

Percy Duncan Haughton, '99, from the Harvard Club of New York City, January 9th, 1915. 1898, Harvard, 17; Yale, 0. 1908, Harvard, 4; Yale, 0. 1909, Harvard, 0; Yale, 8. 1910, Harvard, 0; Yale, 0. 1911, Harvard, 0; Yale, 0. 1912, Harvard, 20; Yale, 0. 1913, Harvard, 15; Yale, 5. 1914, Harvard, 36; Yale, 0.

This list of football scores includes not only the games played by the teams which Mr. Haughton has coached, but also the game in which he himself played at New Haven in his senior year.

On the reverse side of each cup is the seal of the Harvard Club. The Henley Grand Challenge Cup was on exhibition at the meeting.

Before the speaking, Messrs. Herrick and Haughton were entertained at dinner by the officers of the club and some

of the members who have been particularly interested in rowing and football.

The annual dinner of the club will be held in the club house on the evening of Friday, January 29. Amory G. Hodges, '74, president of the club, will preside. The speakers will be: President Lowell; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, M.D. '84; Charles P. Howland, LL.B. '94, A.B. (Yale Univ.) '91; Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04.

The committee in charge of the dinner consists of Amory G. Hodges, '74, Joseph H. Choate, '52, Francis R. Appleton, '75, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, John W. Prentiss, '98, Clement Cleveland, '67, Charles H. Russell, '72, Herbert D. Robbins, '84, William K. Draper, '85, Henry S. Wardner, '88, Francis Rogers, '91, Eugene H. Pool, '95, J. Otto Stack, '05, F. Meredith Blagden, '09, and Lawrence I. Grinnell, '12.

BUSSEY INSTITUTION ALUMNI

The annual dinner of the Bussey Institution Alumni was held at the Harvard Club of Boston, Wednesday evening, December 16, 1914.

Twenty-eight members, including eight of the new Bussey, and twenty of the old, attended. Four members of the Visiting Committee, Carroll Dunham, M.D. '87, Isaac S. Whiting, '81, William H. Ruddick, M.D. '68, and Mr. Frank W. Field, were present.

Dr. Dunham talked about plans for the development of the Bussey, and about Dr. Theobald Smith, who was formerly connected with the Institution, but is now with the Rockefeller Institute.

Mr. Whiting spoke about the Texas Fever Tick, and the need of more investigation in the control of this pest. He called attention to the excellent work done at the University of Florida, and urged more "team work" between the departments in the Bussey.

Mr. Field, Professor Fisher, of the Forestry School, Jackson Dawson, Dr.

Little and other members of the new Bussey Faculty also spoke.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, William H. Ruddick; vice-president, Dr. Charles T. Brues; secretary-treasurer, George H. Crosbie, '11.

HARVARD CLUB OF OKLAHOMA

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Oklahoma was held in Oklahoma City in December. Twenty-five men were present, including James K. Hosmer, '55, who gave some interesting reminiscences of the Harvard men of his time. Other prominent men at the dinner were: Stratton D. Brooks, A.M. '04, formerly Superintendent of Schools in Boston and now President of Oklahoma University, and Sergeant P. Freeling, '99, who has recently been elected Attorney-General of Oklahoma.

A report was received from R. W. Chestnut, '17, to whom was awarded the first scholarship provided by the club. The members subscribed \$150 for each of the four ensuing years and expect to raise enough for an annual scholarship of \$300, which will be given to some Harvard freshman from Oklahoma.

Haskell B. Talley, LL.B. '00, of Tulsa, was elected president of the club for the ensuing year, and Rollin E. Gish, '07, of Oklahoma City, was elected secretary.

HARVARD-TECH DINNER

There will be a Harvard-Technology dinner at the Parker House, New Bedford, Mass., on Friday, January 29, at 7.30 P. M. President Maclaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Professor Hector J. Hughes, of the Harvard Department of Engineering will be the speakers.

The committee in charge consists of J. E. Norton Shaw, '98, who is secretary of the New Bedford Harvard Club, Morris R. Brownell, '02, Charles S. Kelley, Jr., '02, Richard Knowles, '08, and the following Tech men: Richard D. Chase,

secretary of the Technology Club, David W. Beaman, George H. Nye, and James A. Stetson.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs is to be held in San Francisco on August 14-15 next. Plans are now being made for the meeting and for reaching San Francisco.

Unless one has looked up the statistics, it is hard to realize that there are 4,435 Harvard men living west of the Mississippi River. This is over 12 per cent. of all living in the United States. In California, alone, there are 1,289 Harvard men, according to the 1913 Directory.

In contrast to these figures, there are only 21 men in the freshman class who came from west of the Mississippi, or slightly over 3 per cent. of the class. While many Eastern men have moved West, these figures show a falling off in Harvard influence.

There is a great opportunity to have a large demonstration at the meeting in San Francisco—an opportunity that will not occur again for a great many years.

The S. S. "Kroonland", 22,000 tons, leaving New York, July 24, has been reserved entirely for Harvard men and their families to make the trip to San Francisco through the Canal. It is hoped that the entire ship can be taken by the Harvard party. To accomplish this, reservations should be made at once. Mr. James A. Wright, '79, 281 Fifth Avenue, is secretary of the committee having the steamer in charge, and will send plans, rates, etc., if requested.

THOMAS W. SLOCUM, '90.
New York.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

While discussion about the appearance of the Yard has centered upon schemes of reforestation, no one seems

to have thought of a very simple and comparatively inexpensive means of introducing an improvement in another way. I should like to suggest that the old-time green shutters be restored, so far as the ivy does not interfere, to the windows in Holworthy, Stoughton, and Hollis. In this way the bareness of the brick walls would be done away with at a stroke, and the whole northern end of the Yard would look less like a collection of barracks. The general effect can be estimated by an examination of President Lowell's house and the Radcliffe dormitories.

Perhaps it will not be out of place at this moment to make another suggestion in regard to the Yard. When the new Library is finished and the reading rooms have been removed from Massachusetts Hall, that building should certainly be restored to its original use as a dormitory and added to the list of those assigned to the senior class. The space cannot be so very urgently needed for lecture halls or it would have been almost impracticable to use the place for library quarters. On the other hand, it would doubtless be a most popular dormitory and more profitable in every way than it has been for the last forty years.

DAVID T. POTTINGER, '06.
44 Martin St., Cambridge.
January 14, 1915.

MILITARY TRAINING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

A recent letter to the BULLETIN ridiculed a certain breezy suggestion for a "training school" for Harvard.

But real military training, as part of a sound national policy, is actively discussed at Princeton and other universities. Some colleges, like Technology and Cornell, have long provided for it by prescribed courses. Harvard men, too, can gain by soldierly training for leadership.

Military training cultivates habits that bring personal well-being and make ef-

fective organization possible. The citizen who is also a soldier is prepared for physical strains and the tests of civil life. In office routine or in stormy weather, whether adjusting ordinary business relations or facing emergencies of fire and flood, the citizen soldier is better equipped for health and success than he could be as a civilian. In the event of military service, only men who have thoroughly accustomed themselves to the problems of campaign can undertake to lead.

The best military training for Harvard men is neither a compulsory college course, nor any flighty undergraduate project, but service in the National Guard (or organized militia.)

In Boston there are units of infantry, cavalry, and artillery that are essentially Harvard organizations, open only to men fit for military service. At least one of these has proud traditions of both military and civil leadership. Graduates as well as students are in the ranks or hold commissions. This kind of military service is worth while for Harvard men, and enlistments in it deserve the support and encouragement of the graduate body. The readiest incentive to enlistment is the warmth of military comradeship.

LOUIS GRANDGENT, '09.

Boston, Mass.

LECTURES ON EUROPEAN GEOGRAPHY

Under the auspices of the Department of Geology and Geography, a series of public lectures will be given in the geological lecture room, University Museum, at 4 P. M. These lectures have been arranged to meet the interest in the influence which geographic conditions have or may have upon the present European war. The remaining lectures will be:

Monday, Jan. 25 "European Weather and the War", Professor Robert DeC. Ward.

Wednesday, Jan. 27—"The Food Supply in Europe", Professor Thomas N. Carver.

Friday, Jan. 29—"Mineral Resources of Central and Western Europe", Professor Henry L. Smyth.

HARVARD MEN IN THE WAR

'91—John F. Bass, staff correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* with the Russian army before Warsaw, was wounded in the face, early in January, by an explosion of German shrapnel, while he was returning from the trenches with Perceval Gibbon, correspondent of the *London Chronicle*. "Gibbon cheerfully bound my face", writes Bass in a newspaper letter, "behind the shelter of a big tree. At last, after running the gantlet for two miles, we were out of the terror of that road, and reached the dressing station, Chervona Neva. Here a Russian priest in vestments was holding religious services among the wounded lying in the straw about the room, the men joining in the monotonous chant. With sighs of relief we gave thanks for our safety." Information has been called that Bass's injuries are not serious.

'03—D. D. L. McGrew sailed from New York on January 16 to join the motor service of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris.

'05—George S. Jackson writes from Liege, Belgium, that he has joined the American Committee for Relief in Belgium. When he left Chicago several months ago, he intended to travel for a year. The postal which brings this information has taken twenty-five days to arrive. Jackson writes that his work is highly interesting and the experience valuable.

'14—Harry Gustav Byng, captain of the soccer team in his second year at Harvard, where he was a student of electrical engineering, is serving as a private in the 28th City of London Regiment with the British Expeditionary Force in France. He is in the firing line, and has been offered a commission. In a recent letter he wrote: "Just back from my first experience of the real thing—quite good fun, but heavy rain does not improve a narrow clay trench."

S.T.M. '14—Information has reached the Divinity School of the death of Fritz Daur of Körtal, Württemberg, who was last year a graduate student in the school and who took his degree of Master of Theology at Commencement. Mr. Daur returned to Germany in July, was sent to the front in Belgium, and died on November 20, 1914, in an army hospital at Courtrai, West Flanders, of wounds received in battle.

Gr. Sc. '13-'14—L. Robert Fellmann is supervising officer in charge of manufacture of artillery at Etablissements Singrün, Epinal, France.

'16—Vernon Shaw Kennedy, Jr., instead of returning to College at the beginning of the present academic year, joined the English Army, and is now a lieutenant in the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Alumni Notes

'65—William Rotch has been re-elected, for the fifth time, president of the Alliance Française of Boston and Cambridge. The society now has 300 members; it was founded in 1900 by Professor F. C. deSumichrast at the suggestion of the Alliance Française of Paris.

'68—John Pickering Lyman, president of the Webster and Atlas National Bank, died at his home in Boston on November 1, 1914.

'74—Edwin Palmer Stone died at his home in Boston on December 1, 1914.

'80—Leonard E. Opydyck of New York died suddenly at his summer home in Bar Harbor, Me., on September 3, 1914.

'83—Dr. Percival J. Eaton of Pittsburgh has been elected the first president of the "New England Society of Western Pennsylvania", which has recently been organized in that city.

'83—David Ives Mackie, who is a member of the firm of Tower & Sherwood, 7 Nassau St., has bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

'90—Joshua Crane was married in Denver, Colo., on October 31 to Miss Katherine Symes.

'90—Frederick W. Morrison, who was professor of romance languages at the U. S. Naval Academy and officer in charge of fencing, died at Annapolis, Md., on September 8, 1914.

'90—James H. Slade has been elected Councilman of Quincy, Mass.

'92—William H. Wiggin, Jr., is at Toledo, O., in charge of a branch office of *The Northwestern Miller*. He represents that publication in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.

'95—Walter M. Briggs is secretary-treasurer of the Ajo Consolidated Copper Co., Ajo, Ariz.

'95—Carl S. Vrooman of Illinois is Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

'96—John Lord O'Brien, who has been for nearly six years United States Attorney for the Western District of New York, has retired from that post and resumed the general practice of law with his firm, O'Brien, Hamilton, Donovan & Goyear, 604 Iroquois Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

'97—Wilhelm Segerblom, instructor in chemistry at Phillips Exeter Academy, has been elected president of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers.

'97—William H. Vincent was married on October 21 at Bangor, Me., to Miss May T. Sanborn, Smith, '01. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent are living at 471 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

'98—George H. Breed is with the Colonial Counter Co., manufacturers of fibre counters, 495 Union St., Lynn, Mass. His permanent address remains 22 Grosvenor Park, Lynn.

'98—Vivian Burnett was married on November 21 in New York to Miss Constance C. Buel. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are living at 148 East 49th St., New York City.

'99—Charles E. Gilbert is teaching the classics and history at the Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, Mass.

'00—John B. Hawes, 2d, M.D. '03, is secretary of the Massachusetts State Tuberculosis Commission and assistant visiting physician and director of the tuberculosis department of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

'01—Mortimer Adler of 1201 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y., treasurer of the Associated Mortgage Investors, Highwood Land Co., and Highwood River Ranch Limited, has been appointed first vice-president of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America.

'01—Maurice Caro, LL.B. '04, has been re-elected for the third time to the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

'01—Erich Cramer Stern, LL.B. '04, who has been a member of the Milwaukee Common Council and also of the Wisconsin Legislature, has withdrawn from politics and will devote all his time to the law. He has formed a partnership with Burdette F. Williams, under the firm name of Williams & Stern, with offices at 311 Wells Building, Milwaukee.

'03—A daughter, Esther Louise, was born to Alva W. Goldsmith and Mrs. Goldsmith on October 8 in Cincinnati.

'04—Russell W. Hallock is with the Lawrence Campbell Co., manufacturing chemists, 9 West Broadway, New York City. His home address in New York is 54 West 71st St.

'04—A son, William Henry Nelson, Jr., was born to William H. Nelson and Mrs. Nelson on September 8, 1914, at Newton Centre, Mass.

'05—Frederick L. Candee is a master in The Blake School, 1803 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. This is a country day school.

'05—Raymond E. Daniels was married on June 13, 1914, to Miss Frances McWhinney. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are living at 5437 East End Ave., Chicago.

'05—A daughter, Adele Stuart, was born to Lewis Meriam and Mrs. Meriam on October 11 at their home in Kensington, Md.

'06—Lyman Delano, assistant to the president and assistant secretary of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., in Wilmington, N. C., has been elected third vice-president, in charge of the operation of the road.

'06—Abram Ellenbogen, LL.B. '08, formerly with Churchill & Marlow at 63 Wall St., has opened a law office at 51 Chambers St., New York City.

'07—Arthur C. Comey is a member of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission, and has been retained as consultant on city planning by the Cambridge, Mass., Planning Board.

'07—Herbert W. Kaiser, who is practising law in New Orleans, is secretary of the Louisiana Employers' Liability Commission, which drafted the workmen's compensation act that went into effect on January 1.

'07—Frank C. Tenney, vice-president of The Tenney Co., a grain commission house, has moved from the Minneapolis office, and now has charge of the Duluth office, 502 Board of Trade. His residence address is the Kitchi Gammi Club, Duluth.

'08—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was married on October 5 at Islip, L. I., to Miss Mai D. Watson.

'09—Francis M. Rackemann, M.D. '12, is engaged in medical research with Dr. Longcope at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York. His present address is 138 East 40th St., New York City.

'09—Alfred J. Wertheimer was married on October 20 at New York City to Miss Amy Weil. Mr. and Mrs. Wertheimer are living in Woodmere, L. I.

'10—James Dwight Foot, Jr., died at Rye, N. Y., on October 17, 1914, after a lingering illness.

'10—G. Peabody Gardner, Jr., is treasurer of the Package Confectionery Co., 40 State St., Boston.

'10—John P. Rice was married on October 21 at Newton, Mass., to Miss Bertha L. Merriew.

'11—Ernest Angell, LL.B. '13, is with the law firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, 1201 Leader Building, Cleveland, O. His home address in Cleveland is 8003 Euclid Ave.

'11—James M. Moore, who is a lieutenant in the United States Army, was married in Detroit on October 28 to Miss Mary H. O'Brien. Moore is the son of Charles Moore, '78.

'11—James K. Senior is a Fellow in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. His address is 58 East 53d St., New York City.

'12—Rollo Britten, formerly editor of the *Manistee, Mich., Daily News*, which has been consolidated with the *Advocate* of that place, is now editor of the new paper, the *News-Advocate*.

'12—William H. Heywood was married on October 15 to Mrs. Francis Arms Lomasney. Mr. and Mrs. Heywood are living at Cohasset Drive, Youngstown, O.

'12—Walter S. Hood is at Ajo, Ariz., in the irrigation department of the United States Indian Service.

'12—Irving G. Rouillard, who has been for the past two years secretary of the New York State Reservation Commission at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has resigned and is now a student at the Episcopal Theological School. His address is 19 Lawrence Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

'13—Warren K. Green, A.M. '14, has been appointed Fellow at the Lick Observatory of the University of California. His present address is Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Calif.

'13—Robert M. Haley was married on November 21 at Seattle to Miss Ethelfreda Lownds. Mr. and Mrs. Haley are living at 7444 East Green Lake Boulevard, Seattle, Wash.

'14—A son, FitzRoy Elbert Rawson, was born to Homer E. Rawson and Mrs. Rawson, on November 22 at Rawson Ranches, Kuna, Ida.

'14—Leonard W. Wright is in the Cambridge factory of the Mason & Hamlin Piano Co., of Boston. His home address is 25 Linnean St., Cambridge, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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Robert H. Gardner, Jr., '04, Boston.

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The President's Annual Report

Harvardiana
in the
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News and Views

The President's Report

In President Lowell's annual report, from which we are printing several passages in this issue of the BULLETIN, there is nothing that will be read with more interest by the alumni than his account of the workings of the new Freshman Halls. In their success much of the future of Harvard College is involved. Everybody wishes them well. As the President says, "their complete influence cannot be measured until a class entering them has passed through its whole college course." But it is manifest that the beginnings of the new order have been notably auspicious. Already, as in a letter in last week's *Nation* from a dweller in one of the Halls, favorable reports from within are coming to supplement good opinions from without.

Another matter to which the alumni may well give special heed is the President's quotation of the recent vote of the Faculty of Harvard College to appoint a permanent Committee on Students' Use of English. The project thus embodied in practical form has far-reaching possibilities. It is only to be hoped that they will be put to a thorough test, and not permitted to remain untried. The Board of Overseers would never have passed its vote of last May if it had not been fully persuaded that there was a general failure on the part of the students to write, outside their English courses, "correct, coherent and

idiomatic English." The good name of the College emphatically demands that every device for teaching them so to do should be employed.

These are but two of many important subjects presented in the report. Graduates who would keep themselves informed of the whole state of the University should turn to the report itself for the passages on the Tuition Fee, the Medical School, New Faculties, Co-operation in Libraries and other matters beyond our bounds of available space.

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"Education." The Division of Education at Harvard has grown greatly in recent years.

For a long time Professor Hanus made an almost single-handed, up-hill fight to establish the teaching of teachers on a plane with the teaching of lawyers, doctors, clergymen and engineers. That there was any art in teaching was hardly admitted. In the most advanced of universities instructors were chosen for their eminence in some branch of learning and with almost no regard for their skill in teaching. Yet they were selected to teach. The success of such teachers as Professor Shaler ran directly counter to the prevalent basis for choosing instructors. Many a geologist could determine with better practical results than Professor Shaler the amount of gold hidden in a given mine. But who could so unfold before the imagination of a boy the drama of the geologic ages?

In reality teachers are more numerous.

than lawyers, doctors, clergymen or engineers. Their duties are surely not less important. And the need of understanding their job is not less urgent. It has far too long been taken for granted that the education of a child is proceeding when he is one of fifty in an unventilated room, with a single teacher trying vainly to teach all alike. It is now realized, but imperfectly, that the most forward of the fifty pupils are forced to waste their time in learning again and again what they already know, while the most backward of the fifty grasp practically nothing. One sometimes wonders whether the enforced herding of children daily in our great public schools, and the serious limitations on most of the teaching furnished, are in truth education or the reverse.

At no previous time in the history of Harvard has the importance of the Division of Education been so widely or so deeply appreciated as now. Three new professions are now included in the instruction given by Harvard. These three are business, at the new School of Business Administration, social service at the new School for Social Workers, and teaching at the Division of Education. Not the least of these is the profession of teaching.

Of the instructors in the Division of Education it should be said that they have shown the courage of pioneers, and the kind of strength which comes from struggles with great difficulties.

One factor in securing the latest addition to the staff, Professor Inglis, is noteworthy. That is the experiment, tried for the first time in his case, of having Radcliffe pay a much larger portion of his total salary than has been the case with any other Harvard instructor. The Division of Education resembles the School for Social Workers, which is supported largely by Simmons College,

in that the profession to which the students aspire is peculiarly open to women. The exceptional contribution of Radcliffe toward Professor Inglis's salary is unlikely, at least for the present, to lead to similar contributions, since parallel cases must be rare. It is, however, significant as an evidence of the growing strength of Radcliffe.

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**Scholarship
Trophy.**

The Phi Beta Kappa Society has recently offered and the Corporation has accepted a trophy to be awarded annually to the school whose pupils make the best showing each year in the honor list of the spring examinations for final admission to Harvard College. At the end of ten years the trophy goes permanently to the school that has done best for the whole period. The Admission Committee will suggest such minor rules as may be necessary, to cover, for example, the relative value of a "pass" without conditions and a place in the list of honors or highest honors. In addition to the main trophy the Phi Beta Kappa will, for at least the first three years, provide individual mementos for those boys of the winning school who are on the honor list.

The publication of the list of honors at the admission examination makes this trophy—a natural development from championships and prizes for encouraging interest in athletics—an easy one to award. On the principle that denies the devil a right to all the best tunes, the idea of this trophy is that athletics should not be the only branch of student activities through which a pupil can win competitive honors for his school. In future, if the new idea "takes hold" as it should, the student can achieve honor for his school quite as much through scholarship as through athletics.

The exact form of the trophy has not

been determined, but one of the plans for it is that of a bronze bas-relief of the John Harvard statue, with a student approaching. For the individual mementos small bronze lamps with an inscription on the base are under consideration.

It is not to be expected that this competition will ever call forth the kind of enthusiasm that fills the Stadium or the Bowl. This makes it all the more important and necessary that graduates should impress on the pupils of the schools that scholarship is at least as important as athletics. One way of doing this will be to talk to them about the scholarship trophies and championships, and to place their meaning in its true light.

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Class Dinners and Beer.

The *Crimson* in recent issues has printed a series of letters from undergraduates protesting against the placing of beer on the bill of fare at class banquets. "Half a Dozen Graduate Students" sign a communication in which they say: "Recognizing that our influence can be only by way of moral support, we wish to put ourselves on record as favoring the no-beer side. . . . Any official sanction of the use of alcohol is no longer in harmony with the spirit and social duty of the University." The *Crimson* itself says of the class dinners: "The morale of such functions is constantly improving, and there is no reason to fear that this year will mark a relapse."

It was only a year ago that many graduates, through the columns of the BULLETIN, were expressing themselves against alcohol at alumni dinners. All of these expressions are of course part of a far-reaching social phenomenon, by no means confined to undergraduate life, or to Harvard College. The increase of abstinence and temperance

throughout American society has become almost a commonplace of observation. The credible reports of the change that has taken place in many college communities bring many contrasts to the minds of graduates with memories of their own, and with some knowledge of earlier college history. Not quite a hundred years ago Caleb Cushing—as Mr. Pier recalled to us in his "Story of Harvard"—proposed at a class dinner the toast, "The bonds of friendship, which always tighten when they are wet." The processes of tightening and wetting are certainly regarded now with a diminishing favor; and, complacently as a portion of the older generation may look upon some of the indiscretions of its own youth, there can be no serious quarrel with the tendency revealed by the *Crimson's* correspondents.

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Alumni From Yale and Princeton
Day. comes the news that Washington's and Lincoln's Birthdays are to be celebrated respectively in New Haven and Princeton by the return of graduates for the observance of Alumni Day. When this practice was instituted at Yale a year ago, the BULLETIN suggested the consideration of a similar plan at Harvard—a plan under which the graduates may visit and acquaint themselves with the College in its everyday life. The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs has appointed a committee to look into the matter. There must be many graduates, near and far away from Cambridge, who would like to hear whether the project is practicable for Harvard. Columbia and other colleges besides Yale and Princeton are making various uses of the idea. The question before those concerned with the matter here is to fit the plan into the local conditions.

President Lowell's Annual Report

PRESIDENT LOWELL'S report for the year 1913-14 has just been issued. Portions of it are here printed:

THE FRESHMEN.

"As usual the report upon the condition of the University begins with Harvard College, the kernel upon and about which the other schools are grouped; and the report for the College begins properly with the freshman class, since that year more than any other determines the tone of College life. For a number of years the size of the entering class has remained substantially the same, a fact which does not appear clearly from the figures in the annual catalogue, because the basis of class rating has been changed. Until a couple of years ago all undergraduates who had not removed their conditions at entrance were rated as freshmen, under the impression that a dislike of appearing in the catalogue in that guise would provide a strong stimulus to making up conditions early. But students care little about the rating in the catalogue, and, short of sending a man away, probation has proved to be the only effective form of penalty for neglect of work. In view of a marked rise in the standard of work required in College, any immediate increase in the number of students entering could hardly be expected. It is enough that there has been no falling off. Experience however, appears to show that a demand for more work does not permanently reduce, but in time tends to enlarge, the attendance, and it is gratifying to report a growth in the size of the class entering in September, 1914. The number of new freshmen is 664, being 83 larger than last year. The increase is in part due to the fact that the percentage of rejections, which was excessive last year, has been reduced to the normal for the last few years. Perhaps the growth in size

is due in part also to the opening of the new Freshman Halls.

"The report of the Chairman of the Committee on Admission contains much that is interesting, and among other things a statement of the average age of candidates. It appears that those who were admitted averaged about eighteen and a half years old, while the rejected were about nineteen. The difference ought not to surprise anyone familiar with the problems raised by the age of students. Carefully compiled statistics referred to in the report of last year show that the men entering College young are on the average better, both in their studies and their conduct. On the whole they are the more intelligent and industrious youths, and this appears in the examination for entrance, as well as in college work. Yet even those who are admitted come too late. This subject was discussed in the last annual report, but it will bear repetition. With the long period of special training now required in every profession, there is a universal cry that men are beginning their careers in life too old, and that the period of education is too long. Disease and death are not postponed because a man starts upon the practice of his profession a year or two later than is necessary. His period of active life, his achievements and his usefulness are simply curtailed to that extent; and a part, at least, of the time wasted could be saved in the school days before coming to college. Boys of ordinary capacity could, by beginning young enough, be ready to enter college a year earlier than most of them do now, and they would be perfectly competent to pursue the courses even of the best colleges. The advantages, indeed, would seem to be almost wholly in favor of entering college young. Seventeen is a more appropriate age than eighteen to begin the life of college. The real pleasures are more fully and innocently enjoyed. Under a proper en-

vironment the moral dangers are in fact less. The educational opportunities are quite within the reach of the youth who is well prepared for admission at that time; and, paradoxical as it may appear, he is in fact more likely to take advantage of them. He is at the period of life when his intellectual powers are growing rapidly, and when it is a natural process to develop those powers by exercising them without too much regard for the direct use to be made of the knowledge acquired. In short, there is a normal time for general education. A man who is too old, if a serious student, seeks to prepare directly for his career, to study his profession; or if not, is in danger of treating his studies lightly. Much has been said about maturity, but that is the result less of age than of environment and responsibility. Maturity may easily become over-ripe. Finally, the boy who enters college older begins life later, unless, indeed, he cuts down his time in college. If twenty-one is the best age to begin the study of a profession,—and the signs of the times seem to point to this,—then one must enter at seventeen or remain only three years. In the last analysis the practical problem for the community at the present day is narrowing itself down to shortening the college course or entering younger, to the question whether it is better to stay longer in school or have a fourth year in college. The question needs no answer for those who believe that the senior year is the most profitable, not because it is the last, but because it is the fourth.

"A hope was expressed last year that one of the objections of parents to sending their sons to college young, for fear of the sudden transition from school and home to college, would be in great part removed by the new Freshman Halls. Three of these halls, holding 489 students, have been completed and were filled at the opening of the academic year. As all freshmen not living at home or specially excused were required to reside there, the assignment of

rooms involved much labor and discretion. Save that students coming in considerable numbers from any one school were required to distribute themselves among the three halls, and that the cheapest rooms were reserved for men of limited means, the freshmen were assigned rooms, so far as possible, in accordance with their preferences. Professor Yeomans, the Assistant Dean in charge of the freshmen, and Mr. Brandegee, the Regent, succeeded in doing this in a way that is highly satisfactory. Owing to the increase in the entering class the halls cannot contain all the freshmen, in spite of the large number of them who live at home. A score of men have been given rooms in other College dormitories with the privilege of taking their meals at, and being in other respects members of, one of the halls, while there are a few more wholly outside. It is probable, moreover, that a number of those who live at home would now be in the halls if there had been room for them. It is highly important, therefore, that the original plan should be completed as soon as possible by the construction of a fourth hall.

"As yet it is too early to form a final opinion on the effect of these halls upon the student body; and in fact their complete influence cannot be measured until a class entering them has passed through its whole college course; for their object is not merely to improve the freshman year, but to fit the men more rapidly to make a good use of their life in College. So far the halls appear to be producing the results for which they were designed. Many of the present freshmen were prejudiced against them from a dread of loss of freedom and of school-boy regulations. This has disappeared; and the men as a body are well pleased, looking upon the halls as a privilege. There is, however, no benefit in life without some corresponding loss; and complaints are heard that while the freshmen mix freely in their several halls, they see little of the men in the other halls and nothing

of upper classmen. This is true, but as a rule freshmen have in the past seen little of most of their classmates, and still less of the older classes, while those men in any class with whom they have been brought into contact have had antecedents similar to their own. A man has done well if in the first three months of College he makes the acquaintance of one hundred and fifty classmates of all kinds, almost all unknown to him before, and with experiences quite unlike his. There ought to be time enough in the rest of the year for men in the different halls to draw together, and later to come into close contact with upper classmen. We can rely on the freshmen not to neglect the abundant opportunities there will be to do so. By being more gradual the fusion ought ultimately to be more complete. In fact, it was mainly to prevent immediate segregation on the basis of similar origin that the halls were built.

"On the whole, the freshmen seem to be taking College life distinctly more seriously at the outset, and the November grades show that they are certainly not less studious than before. The scholarship of many freshmen suffers from the sudden transition from the prescribed daily tasks of school to the larger freedom of college. Accustomed to constant supervision, they do not, when left to their own devices for regulating their hours of study, realize the need of self-discipline and systematic work, and are inclined to put off exertion until an examination is near. An experiment was therefore made last year of getting from the instructors reports in the early weeks of the term, and warning the delinquents. This proved very effective, as may be seen by the figures given in the report of the Dean of Harvard College for the subsequent failures on the part of those men, as compared with others who had not been warned. Such a policy is in accord with the principle that the duty of the College consists not only in providing large oppor-

tunities for education, but also in making all students feel the importance of taking advantage of them. That can be done only in small part, and in the main only for the idle, by disciplinary measures. Far more can be accomplished by personal contact, and by an improvement of the general attitude toward College work. For this reason it is gratifying to refer again to the remarks of Dean Hurlbut on the effect of the rules about the choice of electives upon the seriousness with which the students regard the selection of their courses.

SCHOLARSHIP.

"But faithfulness and ordinary proficiency in scholarship are not enough. During the last generation a tendency to disparage the high scholar has run through the educational system of America. It had been the fashion to say that the high scholar is passed in later life by the man of mediocre intellectual achievement in school or college,—an idea as irrational as it is contrary to such evidence as can be derived from statistics. This is the only country where it is popularly believed that superior diligence and aptitude for knowledge are poor preparations for success in life. Keen competition in examinations may, or may not, have been carried too far in Europe; but we have certainly disregarded it too much here. No means ought to be neglected to encourage a desire and respect for excellence, and for this purpose the element of competition ought not to be left out of sight. Much may be done by drawing attention to the records of scholars and of schools. An example of this is the recent publication of the honor grades achieved at our entrance examinations by the boys from the different preparatory schools, which has attracted no little attention, and will help encourage the teacher to set his aim above merely getting candidates for admission through with a pass mark. To raise the respect for scholarship at school raises it in college, and *vice-*

versus. Conditions have in fact improved; and one hears far less of 'C' as 'the gentleman's mark', or of derogatory epithets for high scholars.

THE WRITING OF ENGLISH.

"After an investigation of the writing of English by students the Board of Overseers adopted on the eleventh of May last the following vote: In view of the various and convincing proofs brought to the attention of the Board of Overseers that the students both in their entrance and College examination papers, especially in courses other than English courses, fail to write correct, coherent and idiomatic English: *Resolved*, that the Faculty of Harvard College be requested to devise suitable measures to remedy this condition of affairs, and to report to this Board not later than January 1st, 1915, a definite plan for bettering the written and spoken English of Harvard students.

"In pursuance thereof the Faculty on May 19 voted to appoint a committee to examine the subject, and in accordance with the recommendations of that committee it adopted on December 15 the following resolutions, which seem well devised to promote the object in view:

1. A permanent Committee of the Faculty on Students' Use of English shall be appointed, such Committee to be made up of members of several Departments, and to have general supervision of our students' written English.

2. The executive officer of this Committee shall be its secretary, who shall be a member of the Committee and of the Faculty. It shall be a part of his duty to inspect, from time to time, the written work of students and to report to the Committee on its quality.

3. Instructors in all departments, especially men recently appointed, shall be invited to confer with the secretary concerning our students' usual faults and the best method of correcting them.

4. All instructors shall be expected to refer students who seem to them de-

ficient in English to the secretary, who shall advise these students, and who may impose on them special tasks, such as outside reading and reports, or additional prescribed work in English Composition, such work not counting for the degree.

"In this connection it is interesting to observe that the School of Business Administration has found itself confronted by the same problem; for American students, although quite capable of writing good English, are very apt to forget to do so in ordinary work. They regard it as an ornament assumed on occasion, not a habit of life. The Faculty of the School has felt the need of insisting on good English so strongly that they have employed a special instructor to examine the theses and confer with the students. . . .

DIVINITY SCHOOL AGREEMENTS.

"The Dean of the Divinity School speaks in his report of the agreement with the Episcopal Theological School. The text of this is printed in the Appendix hereto and it is even more important than the bare terms would imply. It is not a new departure, for it is in line with the earlier step taken by the arrangement with Andover Theological Seminary; yet it carries the policy then inaugurated a long way forward. The barriers between the different churches in this country have softened, but they have by no means disappeared, and it is still a far cry to the time when preparation for the ministry can be wholly conducted by universities on a purely undenominational basis. Although no little progress has been made by the non-sectarian divinity schools, like our own, the various churches will long maintain their separate schools for training recruits for their pulpits; nor are they likely to give them up while the ministry of each church is essentially a career by itself. Nevertheless there are in a theological education many subjects of a purely scholarly nature into which the differing

views and practice of the churches do not enter at all, or enter too little to be significant; and with the progress of knowledge this class of subjects tends to enlarge. In the case of such subjects an alliance between schools of theology renders possible a greater variety of instruction, or a saving of needless duplication of instructors. There are also many fields not of a professional nature, and not commonly taught in a divinity school, with which many men preparing themselves for the ministry want to be familiar. Such, for example, are philosophy, psychology and, to an increasing extent at the present day, social ethics and economics. It is a distinct advantage for a theological school to be so connected with a university that courses of this kind are open to its students freely and without additional fees; while, on the other hand, there is a benefit to a university that maintains, like Harvard, a non-sectarian divinity school, but does not expect to supplant denominational schools, in being the centre for a group of schools of this kind, with which it is closely connected in harmonious plans of work.

"These aims are promoted by the agreement with the Episcopal Theological School. Each of the three schools will train young men for the ministry, having the resources of all three, and of the whole University, at its command. The Divinity School has no intention of diminishing this part of its work, and in the appointment of Rev. Henry W. Foote as Assistant Professor of Preaching and Parish Administration and Secretary of the School, that object was kept in view; but it undertakes also, with the aid of the professors in the other two schools, the duty of administering for all three the higher degrees in theology newly established by the University. These degrees do not certify the professional qualification to engage in the work of the ministry, and have no denominational character. They are degrees of an essentially scholarly

character, and as such are appropriately administered and conferred by the University.

"Both parties to the agreement feel that they have profited thereby, the Theological School because its students now take freely courses for which they formerly paid a fee, the Divinity School because its sphere of action has been enlarged. The change benefits the whole body of students in both Schools; and, in fact, any other profit to either School is of secondary moment. An institution of learning is a trustee, and no trustee should make for himself a profit from a bargain. Any profit should be made, and in this case is made, by the *cestui que trust*, for the *cestuis* are the students and the public.

THE TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT.

"In the last annual report the agreement with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was described and discussed at some length. The text of the agreement itself was set forth in an appendix, and is printed again in the report of Dean Sabine published herewith. According to its terms it does not go into effect until the new buildings of the Institute, now in the process of construction in Cambridge, shall be ready for use; but in the meanwhile the two institutions are coöperating so far as possible for instruction in the subjects covered by the plan, and members of the various departments concerned are working together cordially. They realize fully the benefits that will accrue, and that the practical problems involved can readily be solved. Some friends of the University, however, have grave doubts whether the agreement is in accord with the provisions of Gordon McKay's will. It is needless to say that, great as the gain to the public may be, neither the Corporation nor the Board of Overseers would have made the agreement if they had not believed and been advised by their counsel that they had full authority to do so. But,

in view of the questions that have been raised, the Corporation is determined to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth in order to set all doubts at rest. Under these conditions it would be unbecoming to argue here the necessity, propriety and legality of combinations between educational institutions, or the nature of the particular provisions in the will of Gordon McKay.

THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

"The most pressing needs of the University in buildings are the fourth Freshman Hall, already mentioned, and more chemical laboratories. The two new laboratories are as perfect as they could be made, but they provide for only a small part of the instruction and research in a subject that is growing rapidly in its importance to science and industry. Boylston Hall is very ill adapted for the laboratory work of the present day, and is far too small. There is urgent need of several buildings for elementary, organic and industrial chemistry. Other wants are for endowment. The warming, lighting and administration of the new Library will add a large expense. The University Press requires a fund for maintenance, and so does the Dental School. In fact, there is almost no branch of the University that is not straightened and hampered by lack of funds."

LOUVAIN PROFESSORS AT HARVARD

Harvard has invited two professors from Louvain University to give instruction at the College during the second half year. They are Professor Charles Jean de Vallée Poussin and Professor Léon Dupriez.

Professor Poussin was born August 14, 1866. He received the degree of Master in Civil and Mining Engineering from Louvain, in 1890, and that of Doctor of Physical Sciences and Mathematics, also from Louvain, in 1891. From 1894 to 1903, he was the holder

of the Belgian Decennial Prize in Mathematics, and was made a member of the Belgian Royal Academy of Science, Letters and Fine Arts in 1908. He was Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Science at Liège in 1911, and later Correspondent of La Pontificia Accademia Romana dei Nuovi Lincei, Rome. At present he is Professor of Mathematical Analysis at the Université Catholique de Louvain. He will lecture on Mathematics at Harvard.

Professor Dupriez, who is Professor of Constitutional Law and Roman Law, will give the Godkin Lectures on "The Introduction and Working of Proportional Representation in Belgium." He will also give two courses of instruction, one on the comparison of the political institutions in Europe, and the other on Roman Law. In 1892 he was *avocat à la cour d'appel de Bruxelles*. He is a member of the Belgian Colonial Council and possesses the Order of Leopold. His principal works are: *L'évolution des partis politiques en Belgique et les élections de mai, 1906*; *Les ministres dans les principaux pays d'Europe et d'Amérique, 1892-93* (crowned by the *Académie des sciences politiques et morales*); *L'organisation du suffrage universel en Belgique, 1901*. Professor Dupriez will be accompanied to this country by his wife and four children.

THE GOVERNING BOARDS

The Governing Boards of the University have voted on recommendation of the Faculty of Architecture, that under that Faculty there be as heretofore a School of Architecture and a School of Landscape Architecture, each with its Council and its Chairman.

Carl Newell Jackson has been reappointed assistant professor of Greek and Latin for five years from September 1, 1915.

George Washington Pierce has been appointed director of the Cruft Memorial Laboratory from January 1, 1915.

Memorabilia at the Harvard Club of Boston

BY A. PERCIVAL CHITTENDEN, '97, CURATOR OF MEMORABILIA.

THE contributions already received by the Harvard Club of Boston give it high rank as a possessor of Harvardiana. Even before the formal opening of the new club house, pictures and other items of historic interest were received from members. These have given decided local color to the decorations of the house; and during the past year they have been increased by many additions of intimate value to every Harvard graduate. Today, almost every phase of Harvard life from early in the eighteenth century to the present time has some item of representation. A member can now look back to the early history of many a graduate in the various class secretary reports, and refer to early Commencement and Class Day programmes and catalogues, and fraternity dramatics, as well as consult the photographs on the walls, illustrative of student and athletic life of former college days.

In the Reading Room may be found a goodly representation of the buildings of the College Yard when the elms were still flourishing, and many views of the same buildings fifty years earlier. Here are also a few well-known portraits, a relic of a 1704 graduation, and the starting of a collection of fraternity medals.

On the walls of the Library one can look upon the professors and tutors of the fifties, in a good series of photographs. Here are also the notices of the former, original, Boston Harvard Club (1855), besides items of general college historic interest. A College Catalogue of 1814 is displayed, and a term-bill of the same date, the quaint wording of which attracts considerable interest. There is also a "Med Fac" diploma. Bound volumes contain many Commencement and Class Day programmes, and scrap-books and portfolios have been started. On the shelves may also

be found several of the inaugural addresses of College presidents, some of the Dudden lectures, early College Laws, many College Catalogues,—one triennial catalogue dating back to 1785,—items relating to the 200th and 250th anniversary celebrations with a full set of registration lists of the latter. There are besides many class secretaries' reports and a few class albums.

Most of the bed-rooms of the club house have been furnished by the different classes, which have generously contributed toward their adornment in the way of pictures and photographs of exclusively class interest. As elsewhere, there are large opportunities for contributions, both here and in the upstairs corridors, to give interest to the walls both from class and from general Harvard point of view.

The beginnings of a collection of pictures of Harvard athletics are shown in the Billiard Room; and the lower corridor is given a good Harvard atmosphere by means of Lampoon and play-bill posters and original cartoons commemorating recent athletic victories and Boston Harvard Club celebrations.

Acknowledgment of gifts to the club, by means of printed lists, has been made from time to time. By far the most extensive gift is that of Dr. William C. Mason, '74, consisting of some 1500 items of printed material. Among his contributions may be mentioned the following:

Many broadside Commencement "Theses" and "Quaestiones" between 1742 and 1810; subsequent programmes up to the present time, practically complete; many Class Day programmes and Presidential Inaugural Orders of Exercises; items relating to the 200th and 250th anniversary celebrations with registration lists; the earliest Orders of Exercises at annual visitations of the Divinity School; programme of first Alumni Association Dinner of 1842; early College Laws; Triennial Catalogues of 1785 and 1788; and



A "MED FAC" DIPLOMA.

early play bills and catalogues of the Hasty Pudding Club, etc.

Acknowledgment of other gifts has been made as follows:

Harvard College Lottery Ticket of 1806; photograph of the Harvard International

Crew of 1809; "Med Fac" catalogues for 1827 and 1830; various historic Harvard views; original Boston *Globe* pen and ink cartoons of Harvard Club affairs, from Charles H. Taylor, Jr., '90.

Several enlarged photographs of the College buildings of 1894; and of Harvard House

at Stratford, England, from Percival H. Lombard, '95.

Several old photographs of the College buildings and autograph portraits of many of the professors and instructors about the time of 1859,—a part of the class collection of Edward W. Hooper. '59,—from Roger S. Warner, '98.

Commencement programmes of 1737, 1738 and 1759; and a fragment of the red silk graduation gown worn by William Dudley in 1704, from W. Prentiss Parker.

A view of the College buildings during Edward Everett's presidency; and some early Lottery Tickets, from Ezra H. Baker, '81.

Photographs of Harvard Chapel, Southwark Cathedral, London, from E. H. Wells, '97.

Printed announcements of the old Harvard Club of Boston of 1855 and 1856; and various University reports and publications, etc., from J. H. Ropes, '89.

Various Lampoon posters, from R. B. Gregg, '07.

Photographs of Harvard scenes and people, from J. W. Lund, '90.

Photographs of various plays in the Harvard-Yale football game of 1913, from W. D. Sullivan, '83.

College Catalogue of 1814; a term bill of 1814; notice of an Overseers' meeting of 1823; and items of the 1830's, from Albert Thorndike, '81.

Crew photographs of 1878, from B. J. Legate, '77, and J. C. Morse, '81.

Photograph of the Anderson Bridge to the Stadium, from W. S. Patten, '95.

A term bill of 1812 and A.B. diploma of 1815, from P. L. Spalding, '92.

Pamphlets relating to Harvard men of the Civil War; Overseers' Reports; Baccalaureate Sermons; reports of the professional schools, etc., from Dr. Francis H. Brown, '57.

Numerous views of the older College buildings, from A. W. Longfellow, '76.

A "Med Fac" diploma, from F. C. Shattuck, '68.

Crew pictures of about 1860, from Gilbert R. Payson, '90.

Views of the English Henley Cup races of 1914, from Thomas W. Slocum, '90, and Robert F. Herrick, '90.

Autograph letters of John Quincy Adams and of Ralph Waldo Emerson, from Dr. H. J. Keenan, M. '94.

Class admission certificate of 1832 signed by Josiah Quincy, from Herbert B. Cushing, '65.

Crew photographs of 1869 and 1874, from Charles S. Gill.

Photograph of Henry W. Bellows, from Theodore C. Williams, '76.

Programmes of Harvard 1830-1840 events, from Henry M. Rogers, '62.

Fraternity medals from Dr. J. E. Waitt, '83, and Dr. J. W. Cummin, '92.

A large collection, of at least 200 volumes, of the various class secretaries' reports, from A. J. Garceau, '91.

The house of the Harvard Club of Boston should properly contain a collection of everything than can be obtained concerning the history of the University in all its activities, and items of interest relating to graduates. That the intentions and hopes are well founded may be seen in the varied and extensive contributions of the first year of effort and in the encouraging interest aroused. The opportunities for giving, or lending, to this collection are naturally larger now than they will be later. Early Commencement programmes, especially the "Theses" and "Quaestiones" prior to 1780, and about a dozen subsequent to 1813 would be highly welcome, as would be prints or engravings of the early College Presidents. Of the Class Day programmes, in addition to the first one (1825), there are twenty-three of the more recent lacking in the collection. Of insignia and medals, besides those of clubs and fraternities, there probably exist over 100 special medals issued by Harvard in honor of various distinguished men, any of which would be very welcome gifts. So would objects in the line of old Harvard pewter, china or silver. Here again, the idea of loaning could well be considered.

The Order of Exercises for the Inauguration of President Felton would be a valued item, and, of course, early college diplomas, especially prior to 1750, are wanted.

Much material has been, and will be, bound for convenient safe-keeping in the collection, and definite places will be found for any and all things of historic interest. It is hoped that graduates, everywhere, appreciate the fact that all things relating to the life and history of Harvard possess a valued interest common to all.

The Teaching of Teachers at Harvard

THE Division of Education has been the stronger this year for the accession of Professor Alexander J. Inglis, formerly Professor of Education and Director of the Summer School at Rutgers College. Professor Inglis is a graduate of Wesleyan University and received his Doctor's degree from Columbia University. He is the author of "The Rise of the High School in Massachusetts", and of text books in high school Latin. Professor Inglis will have full charge of the preparation of Harvard and Radcliffe students for teaching in secondary schools. The Division of Education now has two full professors and three assistant professors, a staff sufficient for the first time in the history of the Division to cover adequately most of the fields of pedagogical study, without undue burden on any member of the staff.

By agreement with the Boston School Committee, students who secure the Master's degree in the Division of Education on a curriculum including specified courses in Education and allied subjects, may receive the certificate to teach in Boston high schools after a single year of experience elsewhere.

During the past summer two series of publications were started under the auspices of the Division. The *Harvard Studies in Education* are a series of special monographs dealing with problems of fundamental importance in American education. The first volume in this series is by Dr. W. S. Learned of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. During his stay in Germany as exchange teacher under the Carnegie Foundation, Dr. Learned made a study of the special and professional organization of German secondary-school teachers. From this study he has drawn important conclusions for American education. The book is called "The Oberlehrer: A Study of

the Social and Professional Evolution of the German Schoolmaster." The second volume of the series will be a study in school administration, dealing with the appointment of teachers in American cities.

The *Harvard-Newton Bulletins* are the result of a coöperative scheme between the Division of Education and the City of Newton. By the terms of this agreement the staff of the Newton Schools and the staff of the Division of Education join in conducting educational investigations and experiments. The work has heretofore been under the direction of the Joseph Lee Fellow for Educational Research, but is now to be done by members of the staff of the Division of Education under the Joseph Lee Foundation, which is maintained, as the Fellowship was, by the generous support of Joseph Lee, '83, of Boston. The striking features of this plan are that a school system becomes a laboratory for the solution of its own problems, and that the investigations are made through the co-operation of University instructors and the teachers in the school system.

The first number of the *Harvard-Newton Bulletins*, written by Dr. Learned, who was the first Joseph Lee Fellow, is called "The School System as an Educational Laboratory." It expounds the theory of the coöperative scheme for investigation, and gives an account of the first year's work and plans for the future. The second *Bulletin* is by Dr. F. W. Ballou, Director of Appointments and Promotions in Boston, who was Joseph Lee Fellow for 1913-14. This *Bulletin* contains scales for the measurement of English compositions by pupils of the upper grammar grades and lower high school grades. There are four scales, one each in narration, description, exposition, and argument.

The number of students enrolled in

the Division at the beginning of the present academic year was over 40 per cent. larger than the number enrolled at the same period last year. Every course is larger than it was last year. The most gratifying part of the increase is in the number of candidates for the Master's degree. Many students of smaller colleges both in New England and the west are coming to Harvard for a year of technical training before entering secondary school work. There are now twenty-five candidates for the Master's degree, in the Department, as compared with nine last year.

CATALOGUE FOR 1914-15

The Harvard Catalogue for 1914-15, which has just come from press, is the largest catalogue the University has issued, in spite of the fact that the attempt has been made to save space wherever possible.

The increase in size is due in part to the gain in the number of students (there were 292 more than there were in the year 1913-14), and in part to the increase in the facilities which the University offers. The agreement for affiliation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the organization, as separate faculties, of the School of Architecture, the School of Landscape Architecture, the School of Forestry, and the School of Applied Biology, the establishment of the new School of Tropical Medicine, and the addition to the teaching staff of 56 instructors, and the corresponding increase in the courses of instruction indicate the growth which the University has made during the past year.

The new Freshman Halls are described in the Catalogue for the first time, and reference is made to the Widener Library which will probably be ready for occupancy during the course of the year.

Prospective medical students will be interested in the change in the admission

requirements of the Medical School which permits students who do not hold a degree to enter the School provided they have completed two years of college work with distinction and have had an adequate preliminary training.

The new requirements for the admission of foreign students to Harvard College, enabling them to substitute an examination in their own language for the entrance examination in English, and an examination in English for the usual foreign language examination, will remove what has long been regarded as an unnecessary handicap for the students from abroad. That these students have already come to Harvard in considerable numbers is shown in the geographical summary in the Catalogue where a total of 149 is recorded. China has a representation of 22; England, 12; Japan, 10; Germany, 5; Turkey, 5; and France, Greece, India, Australia, South Africa, Bulgaria, Switzerland, and Syria, are each represented by two or more.

Students are enrolled also from every state in the Union. Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania each send more than one hundred; there are four from Porto Rico, one from the Philippines, and one from the Canal Zone. The total number of students in the University is 5609, and the total number of instructors, 859.

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

At the meeting of the President and Fellows on December 28, 1914, sundry gifts, amounting to \$51,566.23, were announced for various purposes of the University, of which \$25,645.42 was from the estate of Buckminster Brown to establish the "John B. and Buckminster Brown Professorship of Orthopedic Surgery", and \$8,000 from the estate of Miss Katherine C. Pierce—on account of her bequest of \$10,000 for the benefit of the Endowment Fund of the Dental Department of Harvard University.

Study of Coral Reefs

AT the Geological Conference held in the University Museum, on January 5, Professor W. M. Davis gave an illustrated account of his journey across the Pacific and back, January to November, 1914, for the study of coral reefs, in support of which he had received a grant from the Shaler Memorial Fund, contributed by former students of the late Professor N. S. Shaler, the income of which is used to promote geological and geographical research.

Professor Davis said that he had visited 35 coral-reef islands, including Oahu in Hawaii, 18 members of the Fiji group, New Caledonia, the three Loyalty islands, five of the New Hebrides, Rarotonga in the Cook group, and six of the Society islands, as well as a long stretch of the Queensland coast inside of the great Barrier reef of Australia; and that no theory explained the reefs thus studied so well as Darwin's subsidence theory, announced seventy years ago.

The seven weeks in Fiji were especially interesting because of the variety of the islands and reefs there found, as well as because of the hospitality of His Excellency, Sir Bickham Escott, Governor of the Colony. Travel within the group was in part by trading steamer, in part by small cutters with native crews, giving many entertaining experiences, personal as well as scientific. The whole coast of the long island of New Caledonia was followed in trading steamers and the southern end of the island was later studied in detail on a small sail boat owned by the Commandant of the prison at Noumea.

Through the kind attentions of His Excellency, M. Brunet, Governor of New Caledonia, and of Mr. King, British Resident at Vila, New Hebrides, exceptionally favorable opportunities of visiting certain islands in the latter group, while on the French steamer, *Pacifique*, were

received. In the Society Islands, the *Compagnie Navale de l'Océanie* was good enough to allow special detours of its inter-island launches to carry Professor Davis to points that he wished to reach.

Particular attention was given the mountainous volcanic islands surrounded by barrier reefs, because it is from the features of their shore-line that the best evidence is found regarding the changes that have taken place during the formation of the reefs around them. As the shore-lines of the central islands are always embayed—that is, their valleys are “drowned”; or entered by arms of the sea—it is concluded that all theories which postulate a fixed relation of the reef-foundation to the level of the sea must be set aside; for an embayed coast indicates submergence, as was long ago shown by Dana.

The theory that the now submerged valleys were made while the sea level was lowered by the withdrawal of water to form the continental ice sheets of the glacial period, and that their submergence, together with the upgrowth of the reefs, took place when the melting of the ice sheets allowed the sea to rise again, was carefully considered, but excluded as incompetent. The theory that submergence was due to a rise of sea level as a result of an uplift of some other part of the ocean bottom was discussed by a new method, and shown to demand extravagant measures of crustal deformation; it was therefore given up.

Darwin's theory of subsidence of the reef foundations on a subsiding ocean bottom—a theory which Darwin proposed when he was about 25 years old, before he had ever seen a coral reef—seems alone competent, not only to explain the facts that it was invented to explain, but also various other facts, notably the embayed shore-lines of the central islands within barrier reefs, and

hence this theory is accepted; but it should always be remembered that it was the American geologist, Dana, who first pointed out this confirmation of Darwin's theory.

A full report of Professor Davis's study will be published probably in the *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy* in the course of a year.

HARVARD CLUB OF CONNECTICUT

The eighth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Connecticut was held at the Hotel Stratfield, Bridgeport, on Friday, January 15, 1915. Sixty-seven sat down to the tables, the largest number in the history of the club. At each plate was a crimson carnation, and on the walls were Harvard banners and posters picturing John Harvard burying the Yale bull-dog.

The guests and speakers of the occasion were: Clifford B. Wilson, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut; George W. Wheeler, Yale '81, Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; Le Baron R. Briggs, '75, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, of the New York Harvard Club; Edward W. Mahan, '16, captain of the football eleven; Howard Elliott, '81, president of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. The toastmaster was Elbridge H. Greene, '02, and the chorister was Louis F. Berry, '02. The gaiety of the dinner was enhanced by the presence of James A. Wilder, '03, of Honolulu, who sang and spoke. The dinner was one of the pleasantest and most enthusiastic the club has ever held.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected for the next year: President, Richard P. Freeman, '01, of New London; vice-presidents, Clement C. Hyde, '02, of Hartford, George C. St. John, '02, of Wallingford, Gregory S. Bryan, '00, of Bridgeport; secretary-treasurer, Henry E. Cottle, '08, of Bristol; member of the Council of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Edward A.

Harriman, '88, of New Haven; delegate to the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, Elbridge H. Greene, '02, of Bridgeport.

Besides the speakers mentioned above, the following men were present:

J. C. Brinsmade, '74, S. M. Garlick, M.D. '77, M. A. Warriner, M.D. '84, G. S. Bryan, '00, R. P. Freeman, '01, Kenneth McKenzie, '01, C. C. Hyde, '02, A. H. Jameson, '02, A. S. G. Clarke, '03, R. J. Midford, '03, G. C. Morgan, L. '04, F. M. Tukey, M.D. '04, R. D. Martin, M.D.V. '05, J. B. Werner, G. '05-'06, H. E. Cottle, '08, David Gibbs, '08, D. H. Fletcher, '09, H. W. Stowell, '09, C. W. Jaynes, '01, S. H. Rood, A.M. '01, G. P. Clinton, S.M. '01, C. N. Baxter, '02, F. M. Clark, '02, H. B. House, '02, G. C. St. John, '02, A. J. Roberts, M.D. '02, E. T. Andrews, '03, F. G. Brinsmade, '03, W. M. Clark, '03, H. E. Kelly, '03, J. E. Marvin, '03, F. B. O'Neill, '03, B. S. Horkheimer, '04, A. F. Faden, '05, J. P. Gray, LL.B. '05, S. K. Becker, '06, J. A. Kay, '06, F. M. Wright, '06, Hermann Hagedorn, '07, H. H. Sutphin, '07, P. R. Temple, '07, B. H. Gordon, '08, D. B. Hull, '08, D. C. Glover, '09, Courtenay Hemenway, '09, I. G. Smith, '09, Grinnell Martin, '10, E. M. Chamberlin, '11, F. R. Mead, '12, R. H. Clark, LL.B. '12, G. F. Cherry, '13, P. C. Calhoun, LL.B. '13, F. H. Trumbull, '14, N. E. Pierson, LL.B. '14, F. S. Frary, D.M.D. '14

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in San Francisco, Friday and Saturday, August 13 and 14, 1915.

In connection with this meeting, the Harvard Club of New York City has secured the refusal, for Harvard men and their families and friends, of the entire first cabin accommodations upon the Panama-Pacific Line steamship "Kroonland", for the voyage to San Francisco via the Panama Canal, sailing from New York July 24 and due at San Francisco August 9. The Committee on Transportation of the Harvard Club of New York City has charge of all arrangements for booking passage on the "Kroonland." It is hoped that the entire first cabin accommodations will be taken by the Harvard men and their friends as this will add greatly to the

pleasure of the cruise. In order to insure this, early application for passage is necessary.

The "Kroonland" is a twin screw steamer, under the American flag, of 22,000 tons displacement, 380 feet in length and 60 feet in breadth; prior to the war she was in the service of the Red Star Line between New York and Antwerp.

The voyage of 5200 miles will occupy sixteen days, including the passage through the Panama Canal, and a call at San Diego or Los Angeles, where members who so desire may land and see something of the San Diego Exposition and Southern California, before proceeding by rail to San Francisco.

No arrangements are contemplated for Harvard men to return in a party.

Rates of passage, including meals, from New York to San Diego or Los Angeles, or to San Francisco, are \$125 for a limited number of berths, and upwards, according to the location of the berths and the number of passengers in each room. There is no reduction in rate for the round trip by steamer.

Accommodations may now be tentatively reserved, but berth or staterooms are not considered definitely engaged unless a deposit of 25 per cent. is made when called for by the steamship company. The balance of the passage money must be paid not later than three weeks previous to sailing. In case the passage is cancelled, any money paid will be refunded if the accommodations are resold.

The return rate by railroad differs according to the route chosen, the time limit of the ticket, and stop-over privileges. Regular first-class fare from San Francisco or Los Angeles to New York is \$76.60.

Round trip tickets by rail from New York to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, limited to three months, are \$14.30 or 98.80.

No meals or Pullman accommodations are included in any of the railroad rates.

Further particulars may be had of the committee in charge: Thomas W. Slocum, '90, James P. Wright, '79, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, J. Otto Stack, '05, and Ralph W. Williams, '09. Applications for accommodations on the "Kroonland" should be made at once to Mr. Wright, 281 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NEW YORK ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The eighth annual dinner of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York was held on Saturday, January 16, at the Harvard Club, in that city. Thomas Crimmins, '00, president of the society, was toastmaster. The other speakers were President Lowell; R. C. Maclaurin, LL.D., '10, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor Hector J. Hughes, '94; Jasper Whiting, M. I. T. '89, president of the M. I. T. Alumni Association; Ralph S. Foss, '03; and John C. Montgomery.

President Lowell gave the history of the negotiations which have been conducted to bring about the agreement between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Engineering Department of Harvard. These negotiations began in 1870, but it was not until four distinct efforts had been made that the two schools were brought together under the present agreement. In keeping with the spirit of the times, the agreement was made to avoid the unnecessary waste of capital and energy made necessary by the separate operation of the two schools, and to create, by a combination of this kind, the greatest engineering school in the world.

President Maclaurin spoke of the many benefits to both the Institute and the University which will result from the new agreement. It will, of course, necessitate some sacrifice on the part of each, especially in the way of independent operation. There are still many details to be worked out, but the new plan is working smoothly.

Professor Hughes enumerated such details of administration of the combined schools as had been perfected. He spoke of the harmonious spirit of co-operation between the staffs of Harvard and the Institute.

Mr. Foss talked on "Ten Minutes Back at Cambridge", impersonating some well-known professors. Mr. Montgomery touched on the lighter side of things. In addition to those already mentioned, the following guests and members were present:

Professor Sauveur of Harvard, Professors Jackson and Wendell of M. I. T., Messrs. Large, Howes, and King of the Technology Club of New York, Messrs. Herr and Dana of the Yale Engineering Society, Mr. Higgins of the Princeton Engineering Association, Professor W. L. Burr, of Columbia University, J. M. Betton, '71, J. W. Buzzell, C. T. Brady, '08, H. W. Bender, '08, J. Bradley, S. N. Castle, '01, W. Delano, '74, R. G. Develin, C. D. Drew, '97, A. Durant, '02, C. R. Dean, '82, F. H. Davol, '03, T. C. Desmond, '08, G. E. Doyen, '07, D. G. Edwards, '03, K. B. Emerson, '04, R. B. Emmons, '06, J. H. Feddler, '97, C. Gilman, '04, C. M. Gould, '05, H. Goldmark, '78, R. W. Greenlaw, '02, J. F. Gowan, '11, F. N. Goble, '03, H. R. Hayes, '01, C. M. Holland, '06, W. Hauck, '96, J. R. Healy, '07, H. W. Horne, '04, H. M. Hale, '04, W. L. Hanavan, '03, D. W. Howes, '03, H. P. Henderson, '01, S. U. Hopkins, '07, H. Jennings, '77, S. Jennings, '85, A. C. Jackson, '88, T. S. Kenyon, '11, F. Lyman, '74, W. Low, '05, J. W. Levine, '04, L. P. Marvin, '08, F. Mason, '96, M. F. McAlpin, '97, D. D. Miller, '95, P. Mulock, '03, D. B. McAlister, '07, E. Q. Moses, '02, F. H. Nuelle, W. S. Nichols, '03, E. B. Nye, '06, W. H. Page, '83, J. P. H. Perry, '03, N. B. Pope, '02, E. S. Proudfoot, '02, C. F. Quincy, F. Remington, '87, G. S. Rice, '70, C. Richardson, '77, R. R. Rumery, '99, L. A. Robb, R. Ridgeway, M. H. Ryan, '99, M. Roche, '09, E. L. Robinson, '14, J. A. Roosevelt, '07, T. W. Slocum, '90, J. F. Sanborn, '90, C. Seaver, '02, W. F. Stevenson, '97, J. V. Stark, '07, E. B. Smith, '08, E. N. Smith, '04, A. W. Shaw, '07, B. B. Thayer, '85, A. Tyng, '04, W. B. Updegraff, '06, W. R. Warren, '83, R. C. Wood, '92, T. H. Whitney, '00, C. C. Wilson, '04, J. A. Wilson, '03, E. Wilcock, '00, J. Weare, '07, E. B. Whittlesy, '05, A. L. O. Warner, '07.

The dinner was in charge of Secretary Charles Gilman, '04, Ralph R. Rumery, '99, and J. P. H. Perry, '03.

WASHINGTON, D. C., HARVARD CLUB

At the annual business meeting of the Washington, D. C., Harvard Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Walker Holcombe, '75; vice-presidents, George N. Henning, '04, Samuel E. Winslow, '85, Daniel W. Shea, '86, and Walter R. Tuckerman, '03; secretary, John W. Davidge, '02; treasurer, Pickering Dodge, '79.

The scholarship committee, consisting of Daniel W. Shea, George N. Henning and A. B. Fay, was continued.

The annual dinner of the club will be held at the University Club on February 9.

THE CLASS OF 1890

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In reading the interesting statements in your last issue concerning the prominent members of the class twenty-five years out, I realized the difficulty of attaining perfection in such a list. It is to be assumed, I suppose, that it is merely evidence of human frailty that the name of Professor Charles B. Gulick does not appear, and not a judgment that a Ph.D. and full professorship in Greek at Harvard will not rank with those at Trinity, University of Pennsylvania, Kalamazoo and Ohio State University, holders of which are listed. I miss also Kintzing Post, the author of "Harvard Stories."

It may be a matter of interest that of the fifty-six members of the class whom you name and who appear to represent about twenty-five per cent. of its living members, the twenty-five members of the Phi Beta Kappa—of whom twenty-three are living—are represented by only ten names; and that the twenty-one members of the Signet—of whom nineteen are now living—are represented by nine other names, or, including Professor Weeks, made an honorary by the succeeding class, by the same number, i.e. ten—the two living members achieving

both these distinctions not being listed either by you or in "Who's Who" for 1914-15. In other words the Signet, exercising a different choice, had a larger proportion of celebrities than did Phi Beta—1-2 vs. 2-5. There are thirty-three members of the class given in "Who's Who", and these are all included in the names mentioned by you with the exception of Professors Mix and Gulick. The judgment of the selection by "Who's Who" is much impaired by the omission of Robert F. Herrick, who is entitled to admission both as financier and lawyer. However, it is the only rough and ready test available, and is certainly not unfavorable to Phi Beta, since it lists professors not generally known, provided they have written articles on their specialties, and even if they have not obtained the seal of approval of some such validating society as the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

ROBERT WALCOTT, '95.

PROFESSOR LICHTENBERGER

Professor Henri Lichtenberger, the French Exchange Professor at Harvard, received news last week of the sudden death in France of his daughter, and sailed for home last Saturday. He intended to stay in Cambridge until the middle of February and then to fill lecture engagements in several other places.

THE HOCKEY TEAM

Although the hockey team is made up to a large extent of new men it has had a fairly successful preliminary season. The record of games to date is:

Dec. 17, Harvard, 6; M. I. T., 2.
Dec. 19, B. A. A., 3; Harvard, 1.
Jan. 6, Queen's College, 2; Harvard, 1.
Jan. 9, Harvard, 8; Cornell, 1.
Jan. 10, Harvard, 4; Princeton, 1.
Jan. 20, Dartmouth, 4; Harvard, 2.
Jan. 23, Harvard, 5; Princeton, 1.

The score of the second Princeton game, which was played last Saturday night in the Boston Arena, is here given:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
Baldwin, Fisher, Baker, r.w.	l.w., Hill
Townsend, c.	c., Peacock
Phillips, Wanamaker, Bliss, r.	r., W. Humphries
Cunningham, Curtis, l.w.	r.w., Schoen
Claffin, c.p.	c.p., J. Humphries
Morgan, p.	p., Cowan
Wylde, Harte, g.	g., Cohu

Score, Harvard 5, Princeton 1. Goals made, by Townsend 2, Phillips, Wanamaker, Morgan, Peacock. Referees, W. Russell and E. Garon. Goal umpires, W. Carlton and F. Church. Timers, B. J. Woods and Dr. George Tingley. Time, 20m halves.

Inasmuch as Harvard has won two games from Princeton, a third game between these two teams will not be necessary. The defeat at the hands of Dartmouth was not unexpected, as the New Hampshire team seems to be the strongest of the season.

The first game with Yale will be played next Saturday at the Arena.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
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Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Boston.

Alumni Notes

'91—Morgan Barnes is vice-president and general manager of the Gealy Wrench & Manufacturing Co., Grove City, Pa. He is president of the Commercial Club of that city.

'91—Professor James S. Pray, chairman of the School of Landscape Architecture, has been elected president of the American Society of Landscape Architecture.

'97—Dr. John Mason Little, Jr., has returned to service in Dr. Grenfell's hospital at St. Anthony, Newfoundland.

'01—Corey C. Brayton has returned from Nome, Alaska, to San Francisco and is engaged in gold dredging near home. His address in San Francisco is 433 California St.

'02—Walter R. Spofford, formerly at the Harvard College Library, is now connected with the Readers Division of the New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Ave. He is also enrolled in the Library School at the same address.

'03—Wesley M. Angle has been elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

'03—Lucius J. Eddy is with the G. White Axe Co., Honesdale, Pa.

'03—Archibald King, LL.B. '06, is assistant professor of law at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

A.M. '03—Charles Wharton Stork, A.B. (Haverford) '02, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania.

'04—A son, Stephen, was born to Julian W. Helburn and Mrs. Helburn, at Salem, Mass., on November 27.

'05—Roger D. Lapham has moved from Los Angeles and is now assistant traffic manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., 310 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.

'06—Engene D. Hofeller of Buffalo has become secretary and treasurer of the New Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus, O., manufacturers of electric and gasoline automobiles. He is still secretary and treasurer of Theodore Hofeller & Co., of Buffalo, dealers in waste materials.

'06—John A. Remick, Jr., was married on October 10 in Holyoke, Mass., to Miss Alice Hemingway. Mr. and Mrs. Remick are living at Colonial Oaks Farm, Marlboro, Mass.

'07—A son, Charles Joseph Tanenbaum, was born on October 20, 1914, to Jerome Tanenbaum and Mrs. Tanenbaum of New York.

'08—Robert V. Arnold is with R. J. Gilmore & Co., 928 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

'11—Harry H. R. Spofford, who has been in the Philadelphia office of Schutte & Koerting Co., manufacturing engineers, has become their New England representative with an office at 132 High St., Boston. His home address remains 11 Cherry St., Hudson, Mass.

'12—A son, Winthrop Carver Durfee, 2d, was born on October 3 to Ralph S. Durfee and Mrs. Durfee of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'12—William H. Mansfield, who has been with the Southern Bell & Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Cos., at Atlanta, Ga., has been transferred to New Orleans as assistant to the division engineer.

'12—Thomas McCall is assistant state's attorney of Cook County, Ill. His office is in the Criminal Court Building, Chicago, and he is living at 1371 East 50th St.

'12—Norman R. Sturgis returned from London in August and is with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, 122 Ames Building, Boston. His home address for the winter is 18 Concord Ave., Cambridge.

'13—Chase H. Davis is with W. H. Fillmore & Co., investment securities, St. Paul Building, Cincinnati, O.

'13—Henry F. Dunbar is teaching at the Wheeler School, North Stonington, Conn.

'13—Francis W. Harvey, M.C.E. '14, is with Gibbs & Hill, consulting engineers, New York City. His home address is New Rochelle, N. Y.

'13—The firm of Newhall & Lewis, of which Theodore B. Lewis was a member, went out of business on October 1. Lewis's address remains Zamora Ranch, Raymondville, Tex.

'13—Bradford B. Locke is with Lovejoy, Mather & Hough, 55 Liberty St., New York City.

'13—Clyde B. Long is chief engineer at the Augusta State Hospital, Augusta, Me.

'13—Roderic Paul Wade is registrar of Howe School, Howe, Ind.

'14—B. Allison Edwards is in the bond department of Hayden, Stone & Co., 87 Milk St., Boston. His present residence is Nawn Farm, Dover, Mass.

'14—Ernest V. Moncrieff is with the Cataract Refining & Manufacturing Co., 1418 Marine National Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

'14—Levi C. Robinson, of Spokane, Wash., is in the Harvard Graduate School, and holds the South End House Fellowship in Social Education. His address is the South End House, 20 Union Park St., Boston.

'14—Carl G. Tideman is supplying the pulpit at the Baptist Church, Oakland, Neb. He expects to take up graduate work next fall.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII



NUMBER 18

FEBRUARY 3, 1915

Freshman Athletics
By Dr. Paul Withington, '09

Letters to the Bulletin

Harvard Club Dinners
in Chicago and New York

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1915.

NUMBER 18.

News and Views

"Infectious Energy."

President Lowell in his speech at the New York Harvard Club last Friday reminded his hearers of an important truth when he said, in effect, that graduates do not always succeed as well as undergraduates in holding the values of scholarship and of athletic victories in a true relation, and that the older men therefore stand in special need of having this relation brought to their minds. It is perhaps not unduly fanciful to couple this expression with a striking generalization made by the president of the Amherst Alumni Association of Boston, Mr. Robert A. Woods, of the South End House, in addressing his fellow-alumni last week: "Experience has shown that the real way to build up a college is to involve all the graduates of that college in the infectious energy and the spirit for which the college stands."

It is precisely this purpose which is served best by the appearance of President Lowell and other effective spokesmen for the active University at such gatherings as those of the Chicago and New York Harvard Clubs within the past fortnight. It must often be difficult for men whose energies are already taxed to the utmost with the work of administration and teaching to separate themselves from it for travel and speech-making. But they should not be permitted to return to their routine without a full realization that they have done

a highly valuable work for the University—a work perhaps even more valuable than that of a month in office or lecture-hall. Involving all the graduates in an infectious energy—that is the very gist of it. The Harvard Clubs which provide this opportunity, and the officers of the University who take advantage of it are building perhaps even better than they know.

* * *

The University Appointment Office.

A brief "Table of "Institutions" printed on a later page of this issue of the BULLETIN suggests something of the scope of the work done by the University Appointment Office, a bureau, under the direction of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Chairmen of Divisions and Departments, for placing past and present members of the University in educational work. In previous numbers of this year we have given facts and figures about the Alumni Appointment Office in Boston, the Committee on Appointments of the New York Harvard Club, each dealing especially with business positions, the Student Employment Office, and the Bureau of Appointments of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, concerning itself with the employment of physicians. As business positions are best secured through business men, and medical positions through doctors, so it is appropriate that the placing of teachers should be done through the teaching force at Harvard. This bureau performs so valuable

a service that the alumni in general should know something of its history.

The Appointment Office at Cambridge was organized as an employment bureau for students in the winter of 1886-87, but at that time did not deal with appointments for graduates. In 1897 the Appointment Committee, with a permanent chairman, was established by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. In 1904 the work was entrusted to a general Appointments Office, under a Secretary for Appointments. Although the Committee, made up of departmental representatives, ceased to be active as a Committee, the coöperation between the University Appointment Office and the Departments became closer until in 1911 the Office was placed under the direction of the Chairmen of the Divisions and Departments or their representatives, controlled by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The change in organization in 1911 was due to the Faculty's realization that responsibility for the larger teaching appointments must inevitably come back on them, also that work so important as the recommendation of teachers by Harvard University should be under a stable body. It was evident, no matter how efficient any temporary officer in charge might be, that an office under Faculty direction would escape the dangers of abrupt change in any given year. Besides, the work had grown to such an extent that it was impossible, without confusion, to carry on the work of recommending permanent teachers in an office recommending men for temporary work—in itself a specialized function.

The results of all this development are indeed encouraging. It is no small matter to have placed in a single year 203 men in permanent teaching positions, for 173 of which the reported salaries ag-

gregate \$237,436. Further tables of subjects taught and of the geographical distribution of teachers, incorporated in Dean Briggs's report of the Appointment Office for 1913-14, throw further light upon the range of this important work. It is found, for example, that 109 positions were filled in the North Atlantic Division of States, and 55 in the North Central Division; that after Massachusetts, credited with 52 positions, come New York and Pennsylvania with 14 each, Connecticut with 13, Minnesota with 11, Illinois with 10. Many other states and foreign countries are well supplied with Harvard teachers.

In the whole field of professional and business employment, it is good to find the University not only placing the tools of power in the hands of its sons, but opening the doors of the workrooms in which they may be used.

* * *

**The
Widener
Librarian.**

It is a fresh pledge of the importance of the Widener Collection of books and manuscripts, which will form the central shrine of the new Memorial Library, that the loss recently suffered in the death of Mr. Luther S. Livingston, even before his functions as Librarian could be exercised at Cambridge, has been so promptly and effectually filled. This has been done by the appointment of George Parker Winship, '93, to the briefly vacant post.

Mr. Winship returns to his own College after a long and valuable service at Brown in a position with points of strong similarity to the librarianship of the Widener Collection. The John Carter Brown Library, of which Mr. Winship has been in charge, is a separate collection of Americana, not later than 1800, housed in a stately building of its own on the Brown Campus, quite apart from the University Library. The

Widener Collection is also a separate collection, distinct from the Harvard College Library, though each will soon be established under the same roof. The work of the Widener Librarian, as we understand it, is rather that of a curator than of an acquirer of fresh treasures. It will readily be seen, however, that the close association of so accomplished a librarian and bibliographer as Mr. Winship with the existing staff of the College Library must be of great advantage to the University. The good fortune attending this appointment has therefore more than one obvious aspect.

* * *

**Coaching
and Gate
Receipts.**

President Hibben of Princeton, expressing in his annual report the "hope that the time may soon come when the paid coach will disappear", puts his finger on a sore spot in intercollegiate athletics when he says: "He and his ever-increasing number of assistants, all of whose expenses at least are paid by the Athletic Association, prove a heavy drain on the Athletic Treasurer and tend to keep up the gate receipts of intercollegiate contests at an abnormal figure, rendering intercollegiate sport an unduly expensive affair."

There can be little doubt that the conduct of college athletics on a scale of lavish expenditure is fraught with serious dangers. Another president of a college conspicuous in athletics is credited by the newspapers with this amazing declaration: "I cannot say anything about too much money being paid for the coaching system. That part of athletics is in the hands of the athletic association, and no one in the university or any trustee has anything to do with it. We never get a report of the way the money is spent." Under such a system as this statement suggests the perils seem to attain their highest point.

Whether the abolition of the paid coach will do away with all the difficulties is quite another matter. Strong arguments in his favor can be based on the desirability of teaching young men who attempt anything to do it just as well as it can be done, and also on the reduced chances of physical injuries, immediate and remote, when athletics are controlled by experienced hands. Even against the contention that the financial returns from athletic spectacles are dangerously large, it is of course to be urged that the earnings of football provide funds for the cheap provision of a great variety of healthful games for large bodies of students. If ever an adequate endowment for them all could be obtained, we imagine that no one would object. We question seriously whether the fulfilment of President Hibben's wish that the game of football should be both planned and played entirely by undergraduates would produce wholly desirable results. If there is to be any coaching—and the situation in general seems to demand something of the sort—it matters less whether the coaches are paid or unpaid than that they should be men of athletic ideals qualifying them, in the broadest sense, for the work they have to do.

* * *

**"Visitation
Day."**

Since commenting last week upon the Alumni Days of Yale and Princeton, our attention has been called to the fact that a year ago, the Harvard Divinity School Alumni Association celebrated, on its own initiative, precisely such a day at Cambridge. A good old name for it was revived in "Visitation Day." Under this title it will be celebrated again this year, on February 17. If other branches of the University take up the idea, can they improve upon the name of "Visitation Day?"

Freshman Athletics

BY DR. PAUL WITHINGTON, '09, SUPERVISOR OF FRESHMAN ATHLETICS.

NOT the least advantage of the new Freshman Dormitories is the opportunity which they afford for interesting members of the class in a general participation in athletic games. This opportunity is of a dual nature. The location of the dormitories, close to the river and the boat houses, to Soldiers Field and its many activities, brings constantly before the freshmen the value of outdoor recreation. The three new buildings offer a natural and ideal basis for dividing the class for intra-mural competition. That both of these factors have been at work during the past fall is demonstrated by the large proportion of the present freshman class which took part in various branches of sport; and of the total number by far the greatest part were enrolled as candidates for the inter-dormitory teams, competition for which was made as popular as possible.

Inter-dormitory contests in track, football, rowing and soccer have already been held, and plans for similar contests in the winter and spring sports are under way. During the fall, in the outdoor activities, approximately ninety-five men reported for football, ninety for rowing, seventy-five for track, twenty-two for soccer, twenty-nine for baseball, six for lacrosse, and probably between seventy-five and a hundred others played tennis or golf with more or less regularity; at the same time, in the competitive sports in the gymnasium, the fencing squad enrolled six freshmen, wrestling about twenty, gymnastics ten; Mr. Schrader's daily class in light gymnastics is attended regularly by approximately twenty freshmen, and "the class in general athletics for non-athletic freshmen" numbers forty. Of course, the total of these figures is not an accurate statement of the total number of freshmen engaged in sports at any one time. Some men report in more than one sport, while on

the other hand the number who take irregular exercise in such games as tennis and single rowing would add materially to the total. It is fair to estimate that between half and three-quarters of the class have been out for one or another regularly organized branch of athletics.

President Lowell hoped with the opening of the Freshman Dormitories to see inter-dormitory athletic contests developed to such an extent that they might take the place of a large share of the outside games which freshman teams in the past have had. He hoped in this way to increase the number of participants in athletics as against the high development of a few stars, an idea which has been successfully adopted at Andover and St. Paul's School.

Following out this suggestion, the freshman football schedule of outside games was limited to those with Exeter, Worcester, and Andover Academies, and the Yale freshman team, and considerable attention was paid to promoting inter-dormitory football games. The original idea was to substitute for all early games intra-class contests. On consideration, however, it was deemed wiser, in view of developing men for the varsity teams, to have a regular freshman schedule. Furthermore, in order that the boy of undeveloped physique might not be physically endangered by competing with classmates who were vastly superior in this respect, it was decided to divide the squad into candidates for the freshman team, and candidates for the dormitory teams.

Of the ninety odd men who reported for freshman football, about forty of the larger and stronger boys and those who had had more football experience were kept as a first squad; the other fifty-odd were divided according to dormitories, and made up the squad from which the inter-dormitory teams were selected. The

wisdom of this plan was shown both by the larger number of men who stuck to football throughout the season, and also by the fact that in eleven games played by the inter-dormitory teams, only two injuries of anything approaching a serious nature were sustained, one of these a twisted knee; the other a chipped shoulder blade.

FOOTBALL COACHING AND RESULTS.

As to coaching, the two squads were handled by the same corps of coaches. During the first two weeks of practice no division was made, so that all football candidates received a similar preliminary training. After the squads had been divided, the coaching staff was arranged so that each dormitory team had at least two coaches; while at the same time the members of the dormitory team joined the first squad for half an hour's drill in fundamentals, such as tackling, blocking, breaking through, kicking and catching.

By October 24, when the outside games for the freshman team began, the dormitory teams were started in a round-robin series of nine games. This series was eminently successful, as was shown by the interest displayed by the players and the closeness of the games. In fact, two extra games were necessary before Gore Hall could prove its supremacy.

The plan of coaching the first squad was slightly different from that of former years. In the first place, the coaching squad was larger than usual. Besides the writer, who acted as head coach, there were Leverett Saltonstall, '15, Frank Wigglesworth, '15, J. A. Gilman,

Jr., '16, and Dan Miller, '16, as regular coaches; S. T. Hopkins, '14, D. Dana and D. Duncan gave two or three afternoons a week to this work. It was the plan to make the coaching follow as nearly as possible that received by the varsity in order that the year of freshman football might fit in with the future varsity football. In view of this a great deal of attention was paid to the fundamentals and to team evolutions.



DR. PAUL WITHINGTON, '09.

In the outside games the record of the team was not what one might call brilliant. This was probably due to three factors. First, the shortness of the preliminary season, the unusual strength of at least two of the opponents, and the unfortunate arrangement of the games scheduled. Thus it happened that the team for its first outside game met Exeter, which this year proved to have an unusually strong eleven and one which, at the time the Harvard freshman played it, had already won four games. The men, although playing fairly well in spots, lacked the confidence, speed and team-play which Exeter demonstrated to an unusual degree. In the game following, with Worcester, the team demonstrated better cohesion, but lacked aggressiveness and was beaten 3-0. Against Andover the team came into its own and played with snap and great dash, scoring two touchdowns and two field-goals. Both team-work and speed were displayed. As Andover had held Yale freshmen to a 7-0 score on the previous Saturday, and as the freshman team continued to improve during the week following the Andover game, everyone

hoped for victory against Yale, though it was known that the Yale freshmen had an unusually heavy and experienced team, whose record in earlier games was exceptionally good. The result of this game was very disappointing to Harvard. However, it was not as much of a rout as the score of 35-6 would indicate. In fact, during the first quarter and a half the Harvard freshmen played remarkable football. Four times they forced their heavier opponents back the entire length of the field; twice their marches were rewarded with field goals, and twice ended with unsuccessfully attempted field-goals. With less than five minutes of the first half yet remaining, injuries in rapid succession to White, Enwright and Robinson considerably weakened the team and so shook its confidence that the powerful Yale team was allowed to get under way. By sheer strength combined with clever use of the lateral pass, Yale utterly demoralized the Harvard defense during the second half.

ROWING AND TRACK.

I have gone rather fully into the records of the freshman football team because a thorough understanding of its season is necessary in order to judge fairly the first venture with dormitory athletics as a substitute for outside games. Before drawing any conclusions, however, it may be well to review some of the other sports. The fall rowing season was remarkable in many respects. Best of all was the unusual interest in this sport. There were nine freshman crews on the water, three from each of the dormitories. In order to handle this large number of men, G. M. MacVicar, '15, and Mr. William Haines, Coach of the Union Boat Club, were added to the regular coaching staff. MacVicar, under Captain Murray and Coach Wray, had general supervision over freshman rowing. He chose a first crew from each of the dormitories, and with the help of Coach Wray took charge of the coaching of these three crews. The

rest of the candidates were divided into second and third crews and were coached by Coach Brown and Manning of the Weld Boat Club, and Coach Haines. After preliminary work on the machines and in the pair-oars which lasted for a week or ten days, the crews were sent out in eights. A month of rowing on the water followed, and the fall season was terminated by a very successful regatta which consisted of races among the inter-dormitory eights, the upper-class club crews and the varsity crews. Standish Hall won the race for the first eights by a narrow margin from Gore, but as Gore had won the races for second and third crews, Gore's point total was higher than that of Standish, and consequently the Slocum challenge trophy went to that dormitory.

About seventy-five men reported for fall track practice. Of these some eighteen were candidates for the cross-country team, and forty-five others reported regularly for practice in the track and field events, which practice ended with a fall inter-dormitory meet. Smith Hall won the "graduates' cup" by scoring 61 1-2 points; Standish was second with 46 1-2; Gore third with 41. The cross-country team worked under Coach Shrubbs in conjunction with the varsity. In the three meets which the team entered, the showing was excellent. Those with Providence Tech and the Yale freshmen were won by rather large scores, while the team finished second in the Andover Interscholastic meet. C. C. Little, '10, had charge of the freshman track work and was assisted by Coach Powers, Captain Capper and other members of the varsity squad.

BASEBALL AND OTHER SPORTS.

Fall baseball enticed a surprisingly large number of freshmen—twenty-nine in all. The practice started with the opening of college, and lasted with the good weather well into November. It consisted of daily games between members of the squad and with teams from

among the varsity candidates. The work was under the direction of Captain Ayres and Coach Sexton.

Men enough for two teams reported for soccer. During the regular season, practice games with the varsity and four outside games—two with Andover, one with Middlesex, and one with West Roxbury—were played. The team was beaten twice by Andover by close scores, but won from Middlesex and West Roxbury. In December when the regular season was finished, a series of inter-dormitory games was played. Between fifteen and twenty men from each of the dormitories reported for these games. While the play could not be termed scientific, the games afforded fun and exercise for about fifty men.

Lacrosse and golf both had a few freshmen taking part in scrub games, but as both of these sports are regular spring sports, it was not to be expected that many men would report.

Tennis, as usual, attracted a large number of freshmen. No sport in college is so universally played as tennis, but it is hard to estimate the proportion of freshmen playing. About thirty candidates reported for the team which represented the freshmen in the inter-class fall tournament, but this by no means represents the number of freshmen who played tennis regularly for exercise.

Besides the organized outdoor games, gymnasium activities began in the fall. Fencing with six freshmen candidates, wrestling with twenty, and gymnastics with about ten, all began practice before the first of December. Besides these competitive sports, there are the freshmen, already mentioned, who take part in Mr. Schrader's class in light gymnastics, and the forty men in "the class for non-athletic freshmen." This latter class was organized in 1909 by Mr. W. F. Garcelon, his idea being to interest boys who had never taken part in any form of athletics. The Class is given instruction in running, boxing, swimming, wrestling, fencing and jumping.

It is purposely arranged so that inexperienced and undeveloped boys may feel no constraint in joining. The instruction is rudimentary, but is designed to create an active interest in the sports which will make of the members participants in regular athletic games.

THE SEASON OF ROWING.

From the above facts it will be noted that the important feature of fall athletics for freshmen was the introduction of the inter-dormitory games in football, rowing, track and soccer. Although the experience gained is too short to draw any final conclusions, the plan seems to have great merit and deserves a much fuller development. Whether inter-dormitory games should be made to take the place of outside games for freshmen involves several rather sweeping questions which cannot be decided on the limited evidence at hand. Outside games for freshmen teams are desirable for training freshmen who are to be candidates for varsity teams and giving them confidence and playing ability. Such games also offer a means of keeping in touch with various secondary schools. While athletic relations between the freshmen and such schools as Exeter, Andover and Worcester do not always run in the smoothest channels, they, nevertheless, offer a legitimate and excellent field for widening and strengthening a bond of sympathy between the College and these schools. But perhaps the most important reason for maintaining outside games for freshmen is the stimulus which such a plan gives toward the general participation in athletics. Unless some plan of required participation is enforced, it is doubtful whether nearly such a large proportion of the undergraduates would take part in athletics if athletics were limited entirely to intramural games. A striking example of the legitimate advertising of this nature is shown in the case of rowing this fall. There can be no question that the success of the Harvard-Henley crew stim-

ulated an unusual interest in rowing this fall, as besides the nine freshmen crews already mentioned, there were ten club crews from the upper classes and three varsity crews—a record number.

In the writer's opinion, outside contests for upper-classmen and freshmen are a desirable feature in college life. Such competition, however, should be carefully supervised and kept within normal limits. If outside games for freshmen teams are to be allowed, the limitations should not prevent the development of good teams. For instance, in baseball and football, if two teams made up of equally good material met and one team had had distinctly more playing experience than the other, that team would, in the long run, win a greater proportion of times.

At present, President Lowell and Dean Yeomans are trying to work out a system which will limit the tendency in freshmen athletics to engross too much of the time and attention of the players, and at the same time not handicap the development of teams which may compare favorably with freshmen teams of other colleges. The successful working out of such a plan will mean much for a still further beneficial development of freshman athletics as a desirable part of the college life.

YALE BEATEN AT HOCKEY

Harvard defeated Yale at hockey, 4 goals to 2, in the Boston Arena last Saturday evening. This game was the first one of the season between these two teams, and a large crowd of spectators was present although there were some vacant seats.

After seven minutes of play, Yale scored the first goal, on a quick play from Sweeney to Dickey, who shot the puck into the Harvard cage. A minute later, Doty carried the rubber up the ice from the middle of the rink and scored a goal for Harvard. It was not long before Phillips made a brilliant dash

and scored Harvard's second goal. Murray scored for Yale by a long shot immediately after the face-off.

The second half was full of exciting plays. Phillips, in the middle of the period, made a brilliant shot almost from the side-boards and barely sent the puck inside the net. Both teams played fast, hard hockey during the rest of the game; but the only further score was made by Phillips, almost in the last minute. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Wanamaker, Baldwin, Fisher, r.w. l.w.,	Murray
Townsend, c.	c., Dickey
Phillips, r.	r., Sweeney
Cunningham, Curtis, l.w.	r.w., MacDonald
Clafin, c.p.	c.p., Bierwirth
Doty, p.	p., Herron
Wylde, g.	g., York

Score, Harvard 4. Yale 2. Goals made, by Phillips 3, Doty, Dickey, Murray. Referees, W. Russell and F. Rocque. Goal umpires, William Carlton and Dr. George Tingley. Timers, B. J. Woods, F. Otis and O. Kelly. Time, 20m halves.


VOLUNTARY ROWING HAS BEGUN

Voluntary work for candidates for the university and freshman crews has already begun at the Newell Boat House, but regular practice will be postponed until after the mid-year examinations.

According to the present plan, early in March the university squad will be reduced to about 20 men—enough to provide two eights and the necessary substitutes. The candidates who are then dropped from the university squad will be organized into the class crews.

The schedule of the university eight will be practically as it was last year. The first crew will go to Annapolis for the April recess and will row there against the Navy first crew. In May the university and freshman eights will race Cornell at Ithaca, and the usual races with Yale will be rowed at New London in June. The university second crew will probably take part in the American Henley, at Philadelphia, late in May.

Harvard Club of Chicago

<h1>San Francisco Motif</h1> 	
1578	Sir Francis Drake, Captain Cook, and other high-class buccaneers, knock at the Golden Gate, and sail in to the most beautiful bay on earth; but finding only scenery, and nothing to plunder, sail out again.
1776	Portola and Father Junipero Serra convert lazy California Indians to Christianity (and slavery); and proceed to decorate Monterey, Sierra Madre, El Dorado, and other places, with the choicest topographical vocabulary enjoyed by any country. (A bas Pizemysl, Oshkosh and Padunk!)
1848	California conquered and annexed by Gen. Fremont, and Gold discovered by Col. Sutter; whereupon large quantities of whiskey, revolvers, red shirts, and American goldseekers, rush in; and John Oakhurst, gambler, and little Miss, introduced by Bret Harte, officiate thenceforth to date, in English novels as the typical Californians.
1852	Horace Davis '49, settles in San Francisco, becomes president of the University of California, and demonstrates the perdurable capacity of HARVARD Kultur to assimilate crude civilizations.
1855	Cloisiah Royce born; and the Zodiac thrills, and astrologers chuckle, while the bright constellation HARVARD roasts benignantly o'er the Wise Guy's cradle.
1863	Charles Francis Adams, '36, and other magnates, build the Transcontinental Railroad, so that ambitious scions of California may get to HARVARD, and learn what "Veritas" means. Thus ties are laid between HARVARD and California.
1869	W. Thomas, '73, the first daring youth to seize this opportunity, rides out of barbarism on the rail to HARVARD, and is glorified in 1913 therefor by being made President of the Pacific Coast Division of the Associated HARVARD Clubs.
1873	The HARVARD Club of San Francisco having been founded, and HARVARD having become classy on the Coast, and
1881	Robert T. Lincoln, '69, of Chicago, having established comfortable Pullman service to the East, Harry Sherwood, '82, Charlie Betshaw, '83, Johnny Wigmore, '83, and others, go East and found the California Club at HARVARD.
	[The HARVARD Motif here grows bolder, sustained by the brass from S.F. and begins to intrigue with the others.]

FROM "SYMPHONIC SKETCH" OF CHICAGO HARVARD CLUB.

THE Harvard Club of Chicago held its 58th annual dinner on January 22, at the University Club in that city. Almost 300 Harvard men from Chicago and its immediate vicinity were present.

The speakers were: President Lowell; Col. George W. Goethals, LL.D. '12; Adolph C. Miller, A.M. '88, member of

the Federal Reserve Board; Albert T. Perkins, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Fredrik H. Gade, '93, Royal Norwegian Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition; and Robert C. Benchley, '12. In addition to the speakers, the guests were: M. Eugene Brieux of the French Academy, and the past presidents of the As-

sociated Harvard Clubs who were in Chicago for a meeting of the nominating committee of that organization.

The coming meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at San Francisco, August 12 to 14, was the special topic of the evening. Every man at the dinner wore a California poppy, the emblem of the Panama-Pacific exposition, many of the original songs were based on the meeting of the Associated Clubs, and various kinds of literature, also treating on that subject, were distributed with the menu.

The most imposing of these documents

was entitled "Chronological Correlation and Symphonic Sketch of the Three Mighty Motifs with which American History Culminates at the Panama-Pacific Exposition meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in San Francisco, August 13, 1915." It was an original, ingenious and amusing contribution to Harvard literature. The "Three Mighty Motifs" into which the sketch was divided were the "Harvard Motif", the "Panama Motif", and the "San Francisco Motif." A portion of the last of these is reproduced herewith.

Harvard Club of New York City

THE fiftieth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City was held in the club house on Friday evening, January 29. The following committee had charge of the arrangements: Amory G. Hodges, '74, president; Joseph H. Choate, '52, president-emeritus; Francis R. Appleton, '75, vice-president; Langdon P. Marvin, '98, secretary; John W. Prentiss, '98, treasurer; Clement Cleveland, '67, Charles Howland Russell, '72, Herbert D. Robbins, '84, William K. Draper, '85, Henry S. Wardner, '88, Francis Rogers, '91, Eugene H. Pool, '95, J. Otto Stack, '05, F. Meredith Blagden, '09, Lawrence I. Grinnell, '12.

Nearly 250 men were present. More than a hundred of this number were of the classes of which 1890 is the youngest. Slightly more than 30 men represented the classes of the last ten years. Nearly half of the total number, therefore, were of the classes from 1890 to 1904; so that the diners with an eye to their human surroundings must have realized that the spectacle embodied, to a striking degree, the product of Harvard as it appears at the height of its professional and business efficiency. This spectacle lost nothing from its setting in Harvard Hall.

The next large dinner of the club, as Mr. Hodges, who presided, told the company in his opening remarks, will take place in the new hall now under construction, on November 3, 1915, exactly fifty years after the first dinner of the New York Harvard Club. He reported further that the active membership is now just short of 4,000, that the finances, under the pressure of building operations, are in excellent condition, but that a further increase of membership is to be desired when the enlargement of the house is completed. For the Committee on Appointments he reported that since its establishment last May, 92 men have been placed in positions with average earnings of \$100 a month.

General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, made the first of the longer speeches, and urged the need of a more adequate national preparation against the contingency of war. He laid special emphasis upon the value of the College Summer Military Camps, and likened the sudden thrusting of young men into warfare to manning a life-boat with youths who can neither swim nor row—which would be called murder.

Charles Prentice Howland, LL.B. '94, (Yale '91), speaking as a representative of Yale, dwelt effectively on two

Q·B·F·F·Q·S
ALVMNOS CONLEGI HARVARDIANI ORNATISSIMOS
INSPECTORES HONORANDOS ATQVE REVERENDOS

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL
PRAESIDEM MAGNIFICVM
CVM AMPLISSIMO SOCIORVM ORDINE
PROFESSORIBVS TVTORIBVS

LEONARDVM WOOD
COPIARVM QVAE PARTEM TERRAE NOSTRAE
AD ORIENTEM SPECTANTEM DEFENDVNT
IMPERATOREM FORTISSIMVM
CONSILI EXERCITVS AMERICANI
NVPER PRINCIPEM SAGACISSIMVM
LEGVM DOCTOREM

GEORGIVM WASHINGTON GOETHALS
FOSSAE NAVIGABILIS ISTERIAE
CONFECTORVM INLYSTRATISSIMVM
GVBERNATOREMQUE POTENTISSIMVM
FILIVM ADOPTATVM ET AMATVM VNIVERSITATIS HARVARDIENSIS

CAROLVM PRENTICE HOWLAND
CONLEGI YALENSIS ARTIVM HARVARDIENSIS LEGVM
BACCALAVREVM ERVDITISSIMVM
VNIVERSITATIS MAGNAR ATQVE AMICAE
PATRIS HONORATI ET AMATI
FILIVM EXCELLENTVM

JACOBVM AVSTIN WILDER
SODALITATIS HARVARDIENSIS INVLARVM HAWAIIENSIVM
NVPER PRAEFECTVM SAPIENTEM
VIRVM IVCVNDISSIMVM AMICIS CARISSIMVM

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
SCRIBAE REI NAVALIS AMERICANAE ADIVTOREM
IN OFFICIO PUBLICO VIGILANTISSIMVM FIDELISSIMVM

FAVTORES VNIVERSITATIS MVNIFICOS



AD EPVLAS ACADEMICAS
CONCELEBRANDAS
INVITAT
SODALITAS HARVARDIENSIS IN VRBE NOVI EBORACI
CVIVS
AMORY GLAZIER HODGES
PRAESSES EORBOVIS

FROM MENU OF NEW YORK HARVARD CLUB DINNER.
An Adaptation of Commencement Programs.

ideals of university men: freedom of spirit, and urbanity—"the sort of thing that makes a man play on-side because he is a thoroughbred, not because the umpire is looking at him." He pleaded also for more intercourse between undergraduates of different colleges, that all the better knowledge of one another be not reserved for alumni.

Col. George W. Goethals, I.L.D. '12, gave credit to two Harvard men, G. S.

Morison, '63, and T. Roosevelt, '80, for the inception of the Panama Canal—the first through his insistence upon the route finally adopted, the second through his action in the matter while President. He described the present difficulties with "slides" and looked forward to greeting the Harvard travellers on the "Kroonland" next summer.

Apropos of this expedition, Mr. Hodges read a telegram from William

Thomas, '73, president of the San Francisco Harvard Club, cordially urging a large eastern delegation to attend the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in San Francisco next August. The following speaker, James A. Wilder, '93, former president of the Harvard Club of Hawaii, put in a word for extending the journey to Honolulu, and expounded feelingly the meaning of "Aloha", and the merits of the Boy Scouts organization.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, presented the naval aspects of unpreparedness, and the special obligation laid upon men admitted to the company of scholars to see things as they are.

President Lowell, the final speaker, rising to his feet after midnight, when as he said the date set for his speech had past, would have touched most briefly on the Freshman Halls and other matters but for the urgency of the company to hear from him. Accordingly he gave a report of the new dormitories in operation, the plan of inter-dormitory dining recently introduced to extend the acquaintance of freshmen beyond their own halls, the new system of physical examinations, and heartily endorsed the Summer Camps described by General Wood, suggesting the addition of naval to the military training already undertaken. The larger meaning of "education"—sometimes more clearly apprehended by undergraduates than by alumni—was presented so forcibly in conclusion that the company dispersed in that strengthened confidence in the conduct of the University which is the best result of such a meeting.

During the course of the dinner Harvard songs were sung by a chorus led by Francis Rogers, '01, chorister of the club, solos by Rogers and by Gardner Lamson, '77, and duets, in rag-time, by F. R. Hancock, '12, and A. F. Pickernell, '14.

A page from the menu is reproduced herewith.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CLUB

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania had one of its informal dinners on January 23 at the University Club of Pittsburgh. H. F. Baker, '91, president of the Harvard Club, presided. There was no speaking.

After the dinner a three-act burlesque, "The Perfumed Crook", was produced by the following members of the club: G. C. Kimball, '00, D. E. Mitchell, '97, E. B. Lee, '99, A. M. Scully, '05, Clifton Taylor, '11, A. A. Morris, '92, and H. D. Parkin, '04, who styled themselves "The Royal Bulgarian Players of Sofia." The performance, the first of the kind attempted by the club, was a great success in every particular, and was so thoroughly enjoyed that similar entertainments will probably be arranged. E. E. Jenkins, '97, was stage manager of the play, and P. J. Alexander, LL.B. '03, had general charge of the dinner.

Mr. Ruben Miller, a Yale man, was present and received a decoration for distinguished services to the club.

Besides those already mentioned, the following were present:

W. H. R. Hilliard, '84, Dr. Lawrence Litchfield, '85, Thomas Ewing, L. '90-'92, Lawrence Barr, '92, A. W. Tarbell, '95, R. E. Brenne-man, '99, E. A. McKelvy, '02, F. F. McIntosh, '03, H. C. Porter, '03, S. J. Watts, '05, H. R. Bunton, LL.B. '05, A. F. Clarke, '06, Bradley Dewey, '08, Ralph Kelly, '09, R. W. Smyth, '09, S. C. Shapleigh, '11, C. B. Stoner, M.B.A. '11, J. H. Perry, '12, W. J. Askin, L. '12-'13, G. H. Dunn, '13.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

The Nominating Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs, consisting of the past presidents of the association, held its annual meeting in Chicago on Friday, January 21. The members of the committee were entertained at luncheon in the University Club by Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83. The following members were present: George B. Leighton, '88, William C. Boyden, '86, Frank E. Gavin, '73, Benjamin Carpenter, '88, Robert J. Cary, '90, Thomas W. Slocum, '90,

Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, Minot Simmons, '91, Dr. Percival J. Eaton, '83. Other guests present were: A. T. Perkins, '87, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; John H. Wigmore, '83, president of the Chicago Harvard Club; Mr. R. B. Ennis, '83.

Nominations for the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in San Francisco were discussed, and President Perkins presented several matters for consideration. In the evening the members of the committee were entertained by the Chicago Harvard Club at its annual meeting.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEWBURYPORT

The Harvard Club of Newburyport, Mass., held its regular mid-winter dinner on the evening of January 2 at the Wolfe Tavern in that city. It was the largest and most enthusiastic dinner the club has ever had.

Frederic B. Withington, '15, who comes of Newburyport stock although he now hails from Hawaii, gave a talk on the recent football season, particularly on the Yale game, in which he played. E. S. Dodge, '95, and several undergraduates who live in Newburyport were guests of the club.

The members present were:

B. J. Legate, '77, E. H. Noyes, M.D. '80, Rev. W. L. Hoopes, '91, Joshua Hale, '92, Rev. G. T. Morse, '98, Rev. Laurence Hayward, '01, E. H. Little, '01, F. W. Snow, M.D. '02, H. W. Pritchard, '04, F. P. Woodbury, '04, Leonard Withington, G. '05-'07, L. P. Dodge, '08, P. C. Ware, '09, L. M. Little, '10, J. W. Thurlow, '14.

YALE-HARVARD DINNER

The annual dinner of the Yale and Harvard Clubs of Hawaii took place as usual on the night before the Yale-Harvard football game, Friday evening, November 20. Twenty-one Harvard men attended the dinner, which was held at the University Club, in Honolulu, but the Yale men, evidently in sorrowful anticipation of the following day's play, turned

out in smaller numbers than usual. The Princeton men in Honolulu were guests at the dinner.

A. F. Judd presided and called upon several men for speeches, but the evening was marked more by general good feeling and enthusiasm, vigorously expressed through cheer and songs.

HARVARD COMPOSERS

The program of the concert which will be given in the house of the Harvard Club of New York City on the afternoon of Sunday, February 7, will be made up of the compositions of Daniel Gregory Mason, '95, and Franklin Morris Class, '03.

The first number will be the first movement of Mason's Sonata in G Minor for violin and piano. Mr. Arthur H. Wilson will then play five piano compositions by Class, and after these will come a first performance of three pieces for violin and piano by Mason. Five songs by Class will make up the fourth number. The final number will be Mason's pastoral for violin, clarinet and piano.

HELP THE BELGIANS!

William Firth of Chestnut Hill, whose advertisement appears on another page, has been a benefactor of the Belgian refugees for several months. This work of charity began in a neighborhood way and has grown till people from all over the country, but particularly in New England, are sending him clothing and money.

For some time, he has made weekly shipments to his daughter in Manchester, England, who distributes the supplies to Belgian refugees in England, Holland, France and Belgium.

With upwards of \$13,000 subscribed for the purchase of new clothing and with such second-hand clothing as has been sent, Mr. Firth has already shipped abroad more than 600 cases of garments and several tons of food.

Letters to the Bulletin

"THE HARVARD PLAN"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

You ask for the "how, when and where" of the "Harvard Plan", (a service of lodging and breakfast).

It originated as an incident of the largest entertaining ever undertaken by the University. Over one-half of the 1273 Cuban school teachers who were entertained by Harvard with board, lodging and instruction for six weeks in the summer of 1900 were females. Arrangements for the living of these women, in Cambridge, were influenced by complex considerations. It was advisable to house them in groups of a dozen or so; not only to promote cheerfulness among them, but also to alleviate the condition arising from the fact that only about one out of every eight or ten could speak the language of the landlady.

The June exodus from Cambridge had made available the necessary rooming accommodations in private houses, where the women were lodged at the expense of the College. It was not practicable, even if it had been desired, to secure complete board for them in such private houses, convenient to the College grounds. Some of the householders lacked the kitchen, refrigerating, etc., facilities requisite for extensive dining service; others were averse to conducting such boarding-house operations in their residences during the hottest weeks of the Massachusetts summer.

Their board could be supplied at Memorial Hall. But it was suggested, from apparently well-informed sources, that Cuban ladies were somewhat less athletic than their more northern sisters; that they had been known to prefer some breakfast before wholly completing the more or less arduous labors of preparing the female street *toilette*; that they were not accustomed to outdoor traveling before breakfast, or to get to their break-

fast; and that, in any event, the Hispano-American breakfast was such a moderate repast (chiefly coffee and rolls) that many of the women might forego the meal entirely, with unfavorable effects upon their health, rather than submit to the unaccustomed inconvenience of resorting to a distant dining-hall.

Those responsible for the presence of these teachers in Cambridge were particularly solicitous upon all matters affecting the health of their charges. It was therefore arranged that the female teachers should obtain their breakfast, only, at the private houses where they lodged; and should take the other meals at Memorial Hall, which was then devoted exclusively to the Cuban women.

This arrangement largely removed the objections by the householders; for the morning meal required a minimum of cooking, could frequently be cared for without extra domestic help, and did not impose unwelcome restrictions upon the householder's freedom during the more desirable social hours of the day and evening. The arrangement also left the two principal meals under the direct supervision of the College authorities; although, in all grace to the good housewives of Cambridge, it should be added that the writer (whose duties, as secretary of the Cuban School, included supervision of the relations between the housekeepers and their guests) recalls no instance of complaint on account of the breakfast. There was some comment by the visitors, in the nature of surprise, upon the size of the breakfast consumed by Anglo-Americans.

The "plan" may have been mentioned at the time by some of the newspapers, which devoted considerable space to the unique project of this Cuban School. It no doubt came to the attention of a select but observing number, through reference, to it in the official publications.

"Each housekeeper undertook, for a price agreed upon, to receive a certain number of [female] teachers, provide them with furnished rooms, and give them a simple breakfast." (*Annual Report of the President, 1899-1900*, p. 40).

The writer is, however, inclined to attribute its present repute to another source. There was also in session, at the time, the regular Harvard Summer School, which had several hundred students, consisting largely of American teachers, and including quite a few male and female gymnasium instructors from various "Christian associations" and other organizations. The "plan" was of course brought forcibly to their attention, as an apparently official situation, by reason of the use of Memorial Hall for only the two meals, and the entire absence of any diners there during the breakfast hours. These American students were in Cambridge for the particular purpose of acquiring information and impressions for dissemination in their several communities. With all due respect to our live and loyal Harvard clubs, we may yet remember that the University possesses, in its regular Summer School, a very active and well-meaning publicity agent.

W. EDGAR WEAVER, '98.

THE TUITION FEES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

"The revenue from tuition fees has become less adequate year by year to pay the teaching force, and the deficit has been made up partly by gifts for immediate use and partly by the income from the permanent fund. But in spite of the ever increasing stream of benefactions," says Mr. William R. Thayer in the December *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, "the cost of education mounts still more rapidly."

It seems that an institution like Harvard need not be troubled by a small annual deficit in income account, when it is constantly growing richer by bene-

factions received from many sources.

The addition of \$50. to the tuition fee would give, it is estimated, \$180,000 a year additional income, but a great part of this would come from the parents who have to count every dollar they spend, yet who do not wish their sons to compete for the scholarships instituted for poor students. Unless the student declares himself to be in need, he has a chance at very few scholarships.

If the tuition fee is increased, it would be but just to establish a large number of scholarships, with stipends attached, open to all. This would raise the standard of scholarship, and at the same time give a chance to a boy whose parents are of moderate means, to help to pay for his education.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams computes that each Harvard degree represents an expenditure of \$950, as compared with the expenditure of \$525 in 1868. Now it is claimed by some that the additional cost of education above what the student pays is in a way a debt of the student to the University. Everyone who matriculates at Harvard is entitled to the benefit of the endowments, just as much as he would be to the income of any trust in which he was named as beneficiary.

Since 1868, when it cost \$525 to educate a Harvard man, it has not been noticed that the quality of the education has been materially improved, and it may be that a simplification of the bill of fare would reduce the cost of education and at the same time improve the discipline and training of the students.

GRADUATE.

HARVARD MEN IN THE MILITIA

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

May I express my approval of the letter of Louis Grandgent, '09, printed in a recent issue of the BULLETIN, respecting the opportunities open to Harvard men for service in the National Guard?

In a talk with Captain Haskell G. Bil-

lings, '05, a few days ago, he and I tried to name half a dozen Harvard men who held commissions in the National Guard of New York, but, even by counting men who had studied in the graduate schools, the effort could not be made successful. It seems to me that Harvard men are missing chiefly, I believe, because the old, mistaken concepts of the State militia are not yet quite uprooted, an opportunity for effective public service of the type for which Harvard has always stood.

The National Guard has undergone a metamorphosis since the Spanish War—it is no longer a social club with military appurtenances, but an organization requiring men of high character and intelligence. In my own branch, for example, the coast artillery, the four-hour examinations on technical subjects, held by the War Department twice a year, are, in many respects, as severe and searching as those I took at the Law School. The examinations for first commission or promotion are likewise rigid and thorough.

Now, today we cannot get enough officers for our companies, not at all because of any lack of technical training, (for in the examinations for first commission little is required of a technical nature), but because, in the language of our General Order 10, many of the candidates "lack the broad general education which is so necessary a possession for the commissioned officer."

Here is where Harvard men would have the advantage, and here is where Harvard men, anxious to do their part in the defense of the country, could find a field for high and lofty service.

In my own case, I feel that the time given up to the instruction of men who often lack the rudiments of a common school education is well worth while, in that I am aiding these men in preparing, as Grandgent says, "for the physical strains and the tests of civil life"; and I know enough of the unselfish social work done by Harvard men, to realize that many graduates, if they knew of the

opportunities for service, would gladly take a commission in the State militia.

F. G. MUNSON, I.L.L.B. '06.

Captain, Coast Artillery Corps,
National Guard, N. Y.

New York City.,

January 27, 1915.

DR. ANDREW P. PEABODY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

On looking over the account of religion at Harvard in a recent BULLETIN I became indignant at finding no mention of Dr. Andrew P. Peabody; but I calmed myself by remembering that his monument is secure in the hearts of all who knew him.

For those who did not, let me say that he succeeded in driving home his religious teachings to a very large number in spite of the terrible barrier of required prayers, and everyone in the College, including the most reckless undergraduate, was made better by the influence of his Christ-like character and all-embracing love. Thus single-handed he established a record which our excellent, complex, well-articulated religious organization is still trying to equal.

C. L. JACKSON, '67.

Cambridge.

THE UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT OFFICE

In the annual report of the University Appointment Office for 1913-14 Dean Briggs of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences presents several tables showing the results of the work of this office in recommending men for teaching, administrative work, scientific or other research, social service or indeed any occupation of an educational nature. One of the most significant of these tables is here given: it shows the sources of the calls for men, the number of places filled by the office, and the aggregate salaries received by those who reported their remuneration:

TABLE OF INSTITUTIONS SERVED BY APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

	Number of Calls Di- rect	Number of Calls Through Agencies	Number of Positions Filled	Number of Salaries Reported	Aggregate Salaries Reported
Church,	1	..	...	..	.....
Colleges or Universities,	266	8	116	99	\$134,615
Technical Schools,	29	1	19	18	22,856
School of Business and Finance,	1	..	1	..	.....
Government Schools,	2	..	2	2	2,100
Lecture Institutes,	2	..	1	1	500
Normal Schools,	8	2	3	3	6,400
Placement Bureaus,	2	..	2	..	.....
Private or Endowed Schools,	92	10	32	32	40,925
Public Schools,	57	21	22	16	26,240
Research Institutions,	3	..	2	..	.....
Social Service Institutions,	2	..	3	2	3,800
Totals,	465	42	203	173	\$237,436

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE

The triangular debate between Yale, Princeton and Harvard will take place on Friday evening, March 26. The subject for discussion is: "Resolved, That the best interests of the United States demand a prompt and substantial increase in her army and navy." Harvard will have the negative side against Yale in Sanders Theatre, and the affirmative against Princeton at Princeton.

According to the new rules governing the competition, only undergraduates or students in the graduate schools who have completed their undergraduate work in three years are eligible for the Harvard team.

DUDLEIAN LECTURE

The Duddleian Lecture for 1914-15 will be given on Wednesday, February 17, at 8 o'clock P. M., in Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House. William Adams Brown, Ph.D., D.D., Roosevelt Professor of Systematic Theology at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y., will speak on "The Permanent Significance of Miracle for Religion."

CLASS OE 1904

For the purpose of securing the most effective management of graduate activities, the class of 1904 has made a change in its organization.

A majority of the class officers who

were elected at graduation lived away from Boston, and each class event had to be carried on by a special committee. At a class meeting held in the course of decennial celebration last June, the class voted that a committee should be created to take over the functions previously exercised by the officers of the class and the Class Committee; that this committee should be known as the Class Committee and should be composed of fifteen members to be elected by the class; that five members of the committee should constitute a quorum; that the committee should organize and elect its own officers; that members of the committee should serve for five years and make arrangements for and manage the following reunion, at which reunion the members to serve for the next five years should be elected; that the committee should have complete and exclusive authority as to all class affairs with power to appoint such sub-committees as it deemed advisable.

Nominations for membership on this committee were made by a special committee which was instructed to take into consideration a proper representation of the class, on geographical and other grounds, and also the necessity of selecting the committee so as to secure an effective working body near Cambridge. It was also provided that nominations could be made by petition, although no such nominations were in fact made.

The vote making the change in the class organization and also the nominations were submitted to a postal ballot, which resulted in the ratification of the change and the election of the following committee: R. R. Alexander, Ohio; A. A. Ballantine, Massachusetts; W. H. Bell, Illinois; H. L. Brown, Massachusetts; J. A. Burgess, Massachusetts; F. W. Catlett, Washington; P. Dana, Massachusetts; G. Donald, Massachusetts;

W. W. Fisher, Texas; R. H. Gardiner, Massachusetts; J. Jackson, Massachusetts; F. D. Roosevelt, District of Columbia; W. E. Sachs, New York; J. H. Stone, Massachusetts; R. S. Wallace, Pennsylvania.

The committee has now organized by the election of the following officers: Arthur A. Ballantine, chairman; Payson Dana, secretary; James Jackson, treasurer.

Christmas at the Front

The BULLETIN of November 18 contained the information that Francis T. Colby, '05, was in charge of a section of the Ambulance Corps of the American Hospital in Paris. The following letter from him was written to his family on Christmas day:

Furnes, Belge, December 25, 1914.

This is Christmas night, or rather was, for it is now after midnight and strangely enough I've had a Christmas dinner. The town is filled with soldiers of many regiments, some marching in from the trenches and others going out. All very quiet but very determined. The main square is a delightful place, with old churches of 1562 and a charming old Hotel de Ville of the best Flemish architecture. I am "billeted" at the house of the leading lawyer. That is to say, the officer in charge of quartering troops has given me a small document which forces this good gentleman to provide me with a bed and lodging as an officer of the Belgian army. In fact I am a guest and have just left my host, whose brother has many African trophies here. My room is large, with many paintings of the Dutch and Flemish School, inlaid tables and best of all, a huge bed, for it is a long time since I have slept in a bed of any kind.

This morning I waked to the distant rumble of guns but they sounded a long way off, and are so in fact—largely the British ships shelling the German trenches. The battalion to which I am attached, namely cyclists, made up of our cavalymen whose horses have been killed, left for the trenches this afternoon. We did not go with them because their pace is too slow to be economical for motors, but shall follow tomorrow.

Just before lunch I motored to La Panne, where there is a large hospital in which the

Queen herself is interested. I took the surgical shirts which you have sent me, as a Christmas gift and had the satisfaction of giving them and knowing that they were of immediate use without delay or red tape. I also offered to give a large part of the anaesthetics which you are sending me, but which have not yet reached me. . . .

I went out this morning with Sir Bartle Frere to see a young English doctor who has been with an ambulance attached to the first Belgian artillery division, as we are to the cavalry. He was very glad to see us and it seemed to be quite a part of his Christmas. He told me many interesting things about the work and gave me much valuable information. Unfortunately he has been wounded three times, the last time so seriously that he will not be able to take the field again, if he recovers. I lunched with a company of English ambulance people who are connected with the British Red Cross. They are very pleasant and gave me a lot of chocolate, marmalade and English cigarettes.

This afternoon we were just putting the cars in the courtyard of the British hospital, when the Germans took it into their heads to give us a taste of their big guns. The first shot was a beauty, range and deflection perfect, but luckily for us the height of burst a little too great. The report sounded louder than usual and after it we heard the scream of the projectile, then the sharp blast as the shrapnel burst about 150 yards short. The bullets struck the building and in the courtyard all around us, but the cars were not hit. A woman in a house about 100 yards short had her arm taken off by the case. After that the Germans fired for about an hour.

I thought it best to see that the cars would start, in case they wanted us to move the wounded and imagine our disgust when

Gardy's [Gardiner F. Hubbard, '00] car, usually a most docile beast, refused to give even a cough. We had to take down the whole of the gasoline supply system in the dark and found that water from the cursed French "essence" had collected and frozen solid in the pipes. All the while the Germans were shooting. The reports reached us about two or three seconds before we could hear the scream of the shell, so we would flatten up against the wall when we heard a shot and then go to work again. The Germans stopped shooting at about 8.30, and we sat down to our dinner at a little before nine. I was the guest of the small (English) gathering of medical officers and nurses in Furnes. All were in uniform and just from work. As I was going to wash the grease off my hands before dinner I passed the woman who had been hit by the shrapnel which so nearly got us. She had had her arm amputated, and was just coming out of the ether.

The dinner was much like ours at home—a big U shaped table for 60 people, with the flags of the Allies draped among the Christmas things of all kinds—bonbons and "crackers" on the table, champagne in the glasses, and best of all turkey and plum pudding. The man on my right was a "real one"; he owned his own ambulance and has been in it from the beginning. Six weeks ago he was wounded by a bomb from an aeroplane while taking wounded out of Neuport and he is just back in service again. We drank the health of the Belgian and English kings and to absent ones and sang "For he's a jolly good fellow" to several people.

All told, it was a good dinner and if any one had feelings other than those usual at Christmas he kept them to himself. The German guns might just as well have been across the Rhine as across the Yser, as far as our dinner was concerned. That is like the English, the more I see of them and the Belgians also,

the better I like them. It is very late and I cannot write again for some days, for I am busy from early morning to late evening. Just now that big bed in the corner is too attractive and too unusual to this kind of life to be put aside any longer, and so good night. Happy New Year.

P. S. It occurs to me that some of the people who have been so kind as to send me money might care to see a copy of this letter. I would write to them all if I had time. I am paying the entire expense of 8 motor cars and 12 men. We are doing the service which is required, but it is very, very expensive and I do not feel that I can ask the Belgians for contributions. People who do send me money may feel that it goes direct to the place it is needed, without delay or red tape. I can accept all kinds of gifts of a material nature, but there is a very great delay and loss in transit, whereas with money I can get just what is wanted in a shorter time.

HARVARD MEN IN THE WAR

'03—Francis Jaques of New York left on January 6 for Paris to join the relief work with the Ambulance Corps.

'00—Gerald F. Furlong of Montreal has left with his Canadian regiment for active service in the war.

'04—Robert E. Pellissier, instructor in the Romance Languages department of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, has been granted a year's leave of absence and has gone to Europe to fight for France.

M.D. '98—Howard W. Beal of Worcester, Mass., a member of the American Red Cross, has been made chief surgeon of the American Women's War Hospital in London.

'16—Abraham J. Krachmalnikoff, of Odessa, in answer to a recent call for volunteers, has left Harvard for active service in the Russian army.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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Alumni Notes

'55—George C. Sawyer died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., on December 16, 1914.

'60—Gen. Thomas Sherwin, chairman of the board of directors of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., died at his home in Boston on December 19, 1914. Gen. Sherwin had a brilliant record in the Civil War, through which he served. He was a pioneer in the telephone field; for 23 years he was auditor of the American Bell Telephone Co., and for 25 years president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

'66—Eugene D. Greenleaf died at his home in Boston on November 16, 1914, after an illness of several years.

'66—Edward C. Perkins died at his home in Milton, Mass., on December 7, 1914. He practised law in Boston until about two years ago.

'70—Charles W. Kettell, a retired mechanical engineer, died at his home in Lexington, Mass., on November 18, 1914. He had been ill for several years.

'73—Lemuel Hollingsworth Babcock died at his home in New York City on January 10.

'73—Frederic P. Forster died at Milton, Mass., on January 18, after a long illness. He practised law in New York until failing health compelled him to retire.

'78—Harrison Gray Otis died on January 4 at Dublin, Ireland, where he had lived for a number of years.

'98—Richard B. Carter was married at Cincinnati on December 28 to Miss Elizabeth Hobart. Mr. and Mrs. Carter will live at 185 Highland Ave., Newtonville, Mass.

'08—Laurie Davidson Cox, who for the past four years has been landscape architect of the Los Angeles, Calif., Park Department, has been appointed associate professor of landscape engineering in the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

'09—Charles H. Palmer, Jr., M.E. '11, is chief engineer for the Pacific Mines Corporation, Ludlow (Staeg P. O.) Calif.

'09—Paul D. Turner, LL.B. '12, who is practising law at 30 State St., Boston, has been elected a member of the Malden, Mass., Common Council.

'10—Richard H. Patch, Ph.D. '14, is in the research department of the Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. His residence in Philadelphia is 3419 North 22nd St.

'10—James Swann was married at Tampa, Fla., on November 4, 1914, to Miss Mary C. Lucas.

'11—Donald C. Barton, Ph.D. '14, is instructor in geology at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

'11—Warren K. Blodgett, 2d, is teaching

science and agriculture in the Essex County Independent Agricultural School, at Danvers, Mass. His address is Middleton, Mass.

'11—Sherman Cawley is teaching English and mechanical drawing at the Thacher School, Nordhoff, Ventura County, Calif.

'11—Michael Corcoran, formerly special agent for Massachusetts of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., has been appointed assistant superintendent of agencies for New England for the Casualty Co. of America. His office is at 108 Water St., Boston.

'11—Benjamin H. Lehman, who has been on the faculty of the University of Idaho ever since his graduation, is now assistant professor of English at Washington State College. His address is 804 Campus Ave., Pullman, Wash.

'11—Lenthall Wyman, M.F. '14, is in the United States Forest Service. He is now at work on the Alamo National Forest, with headquarters at Piñon, New Mexico. His permanent address remains 320 Washington St., Dorchester, Mass.

'12—Lloyd Booth is assistant treasurer of the Trumull Steel Co., Warren, O.

'12—Morris L. Hollowell, Jr., has been transferred from Minneapolis to the sales department of the Washburn Crosby Co., 410 Columbia Building, Cleveland, O.

'12—Harold E. Miller, who has been with the Great Western Knitting Co., Milwaukee, is now a salesman in the sweater department. His territory covers the Pacific slope and a part of New England.

'12—Lawrence Dunlap Smith is with the Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co., 407 McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill., and not with Stone & Webster as was stated in the BULLETIN for December 23.

'13—A. B. Day is a member of the first-year class in the Washington University Medical School at St. Louis, Mo.

'13—Walter F. Whitman is studying for the priesthood at Bexley Hall, Gambier, O.

'14—J. Herbert Leighton is with Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State St., Boston.

'14—Lawrence B. Moore is with Obrien, Russell & Co., insurance, 108 Water St., Boston.

'14—Ava Winfred Poole is with the Poole Piano Co., 84 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

'14—Frank H. Storms is in the sales and advertising department of the Babson Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Law '14—Charles S. Wheeler, Jr., A.B. (California) '12, who is practising law in San Francisco, has been appointed attorney of the California Legislative Reference Bureau.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 19

FEBRUARY 10, 1915

MEDICAL SCHOOL
NUMBER

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1915.

NUMBER 19.

News and Views

The Doctors.

This "Medical School Number" of the BULLETIN abounds in facts about the teaching of medicine at Harvard—in the past, the present and the future. The doctors could hardly be expected to write, deliberately, about themselves; yet, after all, it is the human element in the work of the medical profession which gives it a strong appeal to men of the highest type, and causes laymen to look upon it with admiration and a touch of something like envy. We do not propose to discourse editorially upon this quality in the medical profession. By good fortune, however, we are permitted to draw freely upon a letter written several years ago, without any thought of publication, by an eminent physician to an eminent clergyman—both Harvard men, living in Boston. The clergyman had asked the physician: "Can you tell me why it is that the medical profession has so much more enthusiasm and missionary spirit, greater devotion and carelessness of self than the ministry?" The physician answered at some length, citing first the case of a young doctor who was then on the point of starting for a distant land to study a deadly disease.

"He goes", said the letter-writer, "thoroughly well-equipped by previous training, and under the most favorable auspices for—what? The possibility of adding some small thing to the sum of human knowledge from which small ad-

dition there may come procedures that may tend to the relief of human suffering. He goes also with the full understanding that he may not come back again—this possibility being so fully recognized by us both that I have insisted upon his making his will. Furthermore the same possibility is recognized by his father—who put no obstacle in his way, but told him to go on, if he thought he was in the line of his duty. Now this is, as it seems to me, an expression of the whole point—that it happens to medical men in one way or another to be able actually to accomplish things with their own hands."

Still another instance is cited later in the same letter. "Some years ago", said the explanatory physician, "I was myself speaking on the subject of Tuberculosis, and said that the absolute scientific chain of evidence was not complete because the tubercle bacillus had not been inoculated in man and thus produced the disease. Needless to say, this with no thought of any experiment to prove the matter. Within two days, one of the best-known retired physicians of the day sent for me to ask me to make the experiment upon him. He knew—as I did—that if I made it he would die of Tuberculosis. Yet he had thought it all out; he said his wife was dead, his children were grown and doing well, he was himself in perfect health, and he wished to add this proof for the benefit of the human race. Of course I did not go on with the matter, but this is an il-

illustration of another side of the question.

"It all seems, however, to be summed up in the possibility of some actual, visible accomplishment as the result of our own efforts."

It is chiefly because such quiet acts of devotion to science and humanity lie straight in the path of the physician's duty and its daily performance that we count upon a warm welcome from our readers for this issue of the BULLETIN

* * *

Again the Red Flag. Harvard and Yale are in similar difficulties. A recent

Massachusetts law, directed against I. W. W. demonstrators, placed the Harvard flag and the red emblem of anarchy under a common ban. A slight confusion of Hebrew characters on Yale stationery has changed the Yale motto from "Light and Truth" to "Blasphemers and Farmers". But Yale can get out of its troubles by the simple expedient of more careful proof-reading. Harvard must convince the Massachusetts legislature that its crimson banner carries with it no threat against established society.

To accomplish this end, Professor J. H. Beale of the Law School has prepared a bill providing that religious, educational and charitable organizations may file with the secretary of state copies of their flags and ensigns, the carrying of which shall not be evidence of opposition to organized government. The Committee on Legal Affairs gave a hearing on the subject last week. Many aspects of the question were presented—the desire of Harvard, as shown by the undergraduates themselves, to obey the law; the difficulty of making exceptions in favor of anybody; the possibility of extending the new measure to include political organizations carrying on educational work. Profes-

sor Beale put the Harvard case in a nutshell when he said: "It seems to me that the real spirit of the present act did not apply to our institution, but the act was worded more broadly than was intended."

It is much to be hoped that this common-sense view of the matter will prevail. The historical appeal of a Boston newspaper in its reference to the red flag as "an emblem which had distinguished a great educational institution for centuries" is less persuasive. Somebody may remember the red silk handkerchiefs of the nineteenth-century oarsmen who happened to establish the Harvard color.

* * *

The Professors' Union. An "American Association of University Professors"

has recently been organized at a meeting held in New York. In the opening address to the more than 250 teachers assembled for the formation of this body, Professor John Dewey of Columbia, who was elected its president, dismissed the charge that "a trades-unionism of the spirit will be cultivated", or that "we are likely", as he said, "to subordinate our proper educational activities to selfish and monetary considerations. I have never heard anyone suggest such a thing for the American Bar Association or the American Medical Association. Pray, are the aims of college teachers less elevated?" These aims he set forth in saying: "A more intense consciousness of our common vocation, our common object and common destiny; and a more resolute desire to apply the methods of science, methods of inquiry and publicity, to our work in teaching—these are the things which call for the existence of organized effort."

An attempt to draw the line between the teachers and the administrators of a

college or university took the form of a proposal to exclude college presidents from membership. The adopted rule that "no administrative officer not giving a substantial amount of instruction shall be eligible" appears to signify that there are presidents and presidents, and that some of them may join the Association. A proposal that presidents might be allowed to talk but not to vote called forth the counter-suggestion that they might vote but not talk.

Altogether the professors took a notable step towards establishing the place of the teacher, as distinguished from the administrator, in the scheme of education. Professor Royce read a paper dealing with "the limits of standardization" in educational affairs. This subject was one of the matters referred to the council for special examination. The large question of academic freedom was another. The Association clearly faces opportunities of marked usefulness. Harvard is represented on the council by Professors E. C. Pickering and W. B. Munro.

* * *

The Louvain Professors. The title assigned to each of the Belgian scholars, Professors Dupriez and Poussin, who will give instruction at Harvard during the second half of the current academic year, is "Visiting Lecturer from the University of Louvain." Humane peoples are helping the afflicted people of Belgium. It is only fitting that a humane University should hold out its hand to so afflicted a company of scholars as the faculty of Louvain. Oxford and Cambridge are doing it in England. So far as we are aware, Harvard is the first American university to offer this scholastic refuge. The fact that one of President Lowell's honorary degrees was conferred by the University of Louvain gives a special appropri-

ateness to the hospitality of Harvard. But it might well have been extended in any case. In welcoming the new Lecturers, the men of Harvard should not forget that the teaching resources of the University are notably strengthened by the accession of two scholars so eminent as those whose work was summarized in a recent issue of the BULLETIN.

* * *

Schoolmasters. The profession of schoolmastering is one to which many Harvard graduates sooner or later turn. One of them who has made a marked success of it, the Reverend S. S. Drury, '01, headmaster of St. Paul's School, has recently expressed himself to good purpose about his profession in his Annual Report. Although he believes that the best teachers often come from small colleges, for the reason that through close touch with the heads of departments they have seen instruction personally transmitted, his words are no less applicable to men from colleges like Harvard: "Not seldom the ablest schoolmaster is he who has turned his back upon the world. Safe to say, there are in school work as many good masters who at the age of twenty-five, when most careers are settled, never expected to teach school as there are men who chose the vocation of teaching during college. The schoolmaster is much more than a dealer in facts through the medium of text-books. He undertakes to teach all things to all boys. That large programme is best fulfilled by a man of general experience. The man who could do well, and has done well, in other directions, who had tasted the liberties of city life or travel or commercial work, and who finally prefers a career of quiet influence—that man is bound to benefit a school."

The Harvard Medical School

Medical Education

BY EDWARD H. BRADFORD, '69, DEAN OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

IN the earlier days in this country, physicians were trained by older doctors, the younger men being students and assistants in the offices of leading practitioners. At present, however, the great progress in medicine has made the problem of medical education extremely difficult.

Medicine cannot be taught either by lectures on general principles or by the citing of precedents. In this it differs from the work of both the theological and law faculties.

In the science of medicine, precedents cannot be followed closely. The development has progressed through a series of revolutions. To teach this historically is as difficult as to organize a department in the science of govern-

ment by a succession of lectures from revolutionaries. The young doctor must be taught through actual contact with the sick, and trained as an apprentice, but in order to do this it is necessary for him to have a thorough training in the fundamental medical sciences, a knowledge which can be given only to a limited degree through books or lectures. The student must also be trained well both to observe facts accurately and to reason clearly from the facts observed with the aid of knowledge of a science based on the observation of others. For all this a large equipment is necessary, and an able, trained and numerous teaching force. It is the aim of the Harvard Medical School to provide this in the best possible manner.

The Laboratories, Hospitals, Libraries and Museums

BY JOHN BAPST BLAKE, '87, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

THE Harvard Medical School started as a branch of the University in 1782 when three professorships of medicine were established. The first degrees in medicine were conferred in 1788. Before 1811, the degree conferred was that of Bachelor of Medicine; after that date the degree of Doctor of Medicine was established. The first Medical School was built in Boston in 1815. In 1906, the Medical School moved into its new quarters on Longwood Avenue."

This statement appears in the official register of Harvard University. The first medical lectures were given in the basement of Harvard Hall; the first building devoted to medicine was Holden Chapel (1783). In 1810 the school moved to Boston, and occupied rooms in a building at or about the present No. 400 Washington Street. The first

building planned and constructed definitely for the school was erected on Mason Street in 1815, and may still be seen, looking much as it did one hundred years ago: it is near the corner of West Street, and it at present an engine house of the Boston Fire Department. This structure was gradually out-grown, and the North Grove Street building, close to the Massachusetts General, was occupied in 1847: friends and benefactors made this possible, the land being given by Dr. Parkman. Less than forty years later, the brick building at the corner of Boylston and Exeter streets was erected, and occupied in 1883, though for many years the old North Grove Street school was used for section teaching. Exeter Street seemed in the early eighties far away from the centre of the city: indeed the Back Bay lands were but lately filled in, and many

of the now crowded streets were in the process of early construction. Transportation facilities were not good, the horse-cars in those days being small in size and few and far between. This Boylston Street building, with the Sears Pathological Laboratory added some ten years later, was in turn entirely outgrown, and the "New Medical School project", first suggested by Dr. Henry Bowditch, gradually took form and shape; and in 1906, the present white marble buildings were formally dedicated by President Eliot in the following words:

"I devote these buildings, and their successors in coming time, to the teaching of the medical and surgical arts which combat disease and death, alleviate injuries, and defend and assure private and public health; and to the pursuit of the biological and medical sciences, on which depends all progress in the medical arts and in preventive medicine.

"I solemnly dedicate them to the service of individual man and of human society, and invoke upon them the favor of men and the blessing of God."

The Corporation, Faculty, architects and consultants endeavored to plan for many future years. The large buildings may be increased one half beyond the present size, should this become necessary: there is still unoccupied land available. The rapid rise of hospitals about the school furnishes another factor which tends to strengthen the belief that the Harvard Medical School has at last, after many wanderings, found an abiding place for at least half a century to come.

The general outline and plan of the medical group is presumably familiar to all graduates of the past ten years. Five marble buildings are arranged on three sides of a graded court, which opens on Brookline Avenue facing towards the city of Boston. The Administration building (A) stands at the head of the court, and contains offices of the Dean, the Faculty room, students' room, Central Library, recitation rooms

and amphitheatres and the Warren Museum.

The architects and builders have constructed a very dignified and very beautiful building, guarded by a row of huge and lofty columns on either front. Standing on the terrace and looking towards Boston, there are two large laboratories on each hand; that devoted to Anatomy and Histology (B) occupies the nearest position on the right, and beyond is Pathology and Bacteriology (D); at the left is Physiology and Chemistry (C), and beyond,

Surgery and Hygiene (E). Allied branches and sub-divisions of these sciences are housed with their respective parents. Each of the laboratory buildings contains its own amphitheatre, its library, and its special facilities. All the buildings are connected by corridors and behind Laboratory (D) is a small animal house. The laboratories are constructed upon the unit plan, the unit adopted being ten feet, including a window. In this way a room ten feet wide, or any multiple of ten, may be constructed by the simple placing of a partition of wire and concrete.

The Central Library is on the ground



DEAN BRADFORD.

floor of the Administration Building. The main room, of picturesque form, has been recently decorated and is called the Charles B. Porter Hall, in memory of the distinguished surgeon. With its branches in the laboratory buildings, the library contains more than 25,000 volumes and 30,000 pamphlets.

The upper three stories of the same building constitute the home of the Warren Museum. Founded by Dr.

of the original twenty-six acre tract on which the school buildings were erected. This hospital is now completed and occupied, and contains two hundred and fifty beds, with every essential for the care of the sick and the investigation of disease that modern science, experience and skill can supply.

Standing close at hand is the graceful new white marble Infants' Hospital of seventy beds; the new



THE WARREN MUSEUM.
Founded in 1847

John C. Warren in 1847, and at first situated in the North Grove Street building, the Museum has grown until it now possesses more than 10,000 specimens of normal and abnormal anatomy, besides models of bones, corrosion preparations, etc. Every effort has been made to provide light and adequate protection to this extraordinary collection, and the great room with its slender columns supporting two tiers of galleries makes an adequate frame for the treasures it contains.

The Trustees of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital early purchased part

Children's Hospital of two hundred and fifty beds, one of the most perfect "plants" in existence; the Huntington Memorial Hospital (with about thirty beds) devoted to the study of cancer; the Carnegie Food Laboratory; and the large central power-house. Very near and towards the west, are the Good Samaritan Hospital, the Psychopathic Hospital, and the Channing Home. Towards the east are the Dental School and the Animal Hospital. To these the Lying-In Hospital will soon be added. A short distance away, on the crest of Parker Hill, is the recently completed

Robert Bent Brigham Hospital, one of the finest institutions for the care of the chronic sick in the world; and just below, on the Parkway, is the Free Hospital for Women. Taken altogether, this is perhaps the most extraordinary existing group of modern hospitals, of

housed in a new and admirable building; and within moderate distance stands the McLean Hospital and the Boston State Hospital, both for the care of the insane, and the Naval and Marine Hospitals, in Chelsea, to which come sailors from all parts of the world.

In all these institutions taken together are nearly five thousand beds; and with their Out-Patient Departments and Convalescent Homes, they give treatment to at least half a million patients each year. Furthermore, they offer opportunities for recent medical graduates to become house-officers for periods varying from twelve to twenty-four months, to the number of about one hundred annually.

It needs no argument therefore to show that in clinical advantages the Harvard Medical School cannot be surpassed. Good and active use is made of these advantages; neither they nor the school laboratories are yet crowded to the utmost, since the school can accommodate still more students than are at present enrolled. But already signs of substantial increase appear, and this year's catalogue contains the statement that the right is reserved to "refuse ap-

every variety, clustered around a great Medical School.

Within the city limits and in cordial relation with the Harvard Medical School are other great institutions. The Massachusetts General Hospital, opened in 1821, is well known as one of the earliest and best institutions in this country. Besides bearing upon its rolls the names of Warren, Bigelow, Jackson, Fitz and Richardson, the Massachusetts General Hospital has the undying fame of being the site of the first formal successful demonstration of ether anesthesia. America's greatest contribution to the benefit of mankind. In the South End is the Boston City Hospital, built a half a century ago, and one of the best American examples of a municipal institution. It maintains one thousand beds for the care of acute diseases, including contagious illness. The Boston Dispensary, a century old, recently much enlarged, is situated in the centre of the city.

The Carney Hospital stands on a hill in South Boston, and in the harbor is the Long Island Hospital for the care of the chronic sick. In the West End is the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,



NORTH GROVE STREET BUILDING, 1847.

plicants, if the number admitted is as large as can be effectively taught."

Such is the plant of the Medical School. The University and its sons may well be proud of it, and the community which it is built to serve find abundant benefit from its work.

The Past of the Medical School

By HAROLD C. ERNST, '76, PROFESSOR OF BACTERIOLOGY,

THE achievements of the Harvard Medical School are so intimately associated with the development of medical progress in this region that it is difficult to separate them from it.

The benefits arising from any institution must be grouped as general and specific. Under both these headings the record of the school and its teachers is an honorable one. During its career of a century and a third, no event of importance in medical education or in medical charity has occurred in this community without the initiative or effective coöperation of members of its teaching force or its graduates. Furthermore, it would be difficult to find a place in which medical men have taken a more prominent part in public affairs than in the territory within its sphere of influence. As a result, nowhere is the social position of medicine higher than in this same region.

It is quite impossible for a single individual to include all contributions to medical advancement that have been made. Some of these that time has shown to be of most weight are all that are mentioned here. Of general importance and of greatest influence in the community at large, and approximately in order of time, were these:

The introduction of the practice of vaccination against small-pox by Benjamin Waterhouse, over a century ago. Risking public disapproval and personal

loss, acting against great opposition, he applied the then new method to himself and his own son.

Then came the demonstration of the personal influence of James Jackson and John C. Warren in their successful attempt to found the Massachusetts General Hospital, whose ever-widening beneficence is approaching the close of its first century of usefulness.

Of the first of these two men it has been said that no one has equalled his influence in the community in such varying directions, and this by reason of his personal charm and power of active sympathy. Of John C. Warren all else in his long life of usefulness might be forgotten, but never the fact that it was his patient first placed under surgical anesthesia, and his influence that helped to give the blessings of the



BOYLSTON STREET BUILDING, 1883.

"painless sleep" to suffering humanity. Of less general note, but of great value to medicine, were his achievements in founding the anatomical museum called by his name and in securing the passage of the first "anatomical" law in this country, a year before the same result was secured in Great Britain—both of these later amplified and strengthened by his successor and grandson, Thomas Dwight.

Jacob Bigelow—New England's "second Franklin"—devoted the best efforts of his many-sided genius to the school. His essay on "Self-limited Diseases"

gave a new stimulus to medical thought; and his "Florula Bostoniensis", "American Medical Botany", and *materia medica* in the first American Pharmacopeia had a profound influence on the therapeutic thought and practice of the time.

Oliver Wendell Holmes added a lustre to the school but just beginning to be understood as being, in fact, of greater importance than his excursions in other fields. His strenuous assertions as to puerperal fever, beginning the long struggle that has ended in the disappearance of that scourge, and his introduction of the microscope to medical

introduction and advocacy of his operation of paracentesis, now so common that few of the present generation know its origin. These activities, and the fact that he was a pioneer in declaring the infectious character of "pulmonary consumption" but serve to show what must have been the influence of such a character on the school.

Another Bigelow—Henry J.—was aided in this same direction by his brilliant personality, his professional and social attainments, and specific achievements as well. As a young man, present at the first operation under ether, he



JOHN WARREN,
A.B. 1771, M.D. (hon.) 1786.



J. B. S. JACKSON,
A.B. 1825, M.D. 1829



G. C. SHATTUCK,
A.B. 1831, M.D. 1835.

THREE PROFESSORS EMINENT IN THEIR DAY.

education in this country are achievements too much dimmed by the brilliancy flowing from his facile pen.

Jeffries Wyman's career constantly brought strength to the school by his achievements in biological science and his personality,—assets of quite as great value as other more individual results.

So also is this true of a life like that of Henry I. Bowditch, whose name is inseparably connected with the Sanitary Commission, whose whole work was carried on during the Nation's peril in the Civil War, with the anti-slavery agitation that preceded it, with the activities of the State and National Boards of Health, and last but not least, with the

must have been especially stimulated. The restlessness of his investigations is shown in the volumes of his collected papers, and the fruits of his work appear in the painstaking study of the hip-joint with the demonstration of the proper method of reducing its dislocation, as well as in the merciful substitution of "Litholapaxy" for the older and more dangerous "Lithotomy."

The classic monographs of R. H. Fitz on pancreatitis and what is now called appendicitis, with their profound influence upon medical knowledge and surgical practice, but form the salient points in a long career of valued teaching and steady influence.

The work of John Homans in developing the methods and lessening the dangers of ovariectomy; that of T. M. Rotch in spreading the gospel of the proper feeding of infants and the establishment of milk laboratories; and that of the school's latest loss, Charles S. Minot, in the development of the microtome and the embryological collection are only further illustrations of what has been contributed by members of the Staff in the years that are gone.

The list is not complete, of course. Many other names belong in this roll of honor, but three modern instances of influence for good are these: First, that of Charles W. Eliot, for a short time one of the school instructors. Beginning with the revolution in the school management which he inaugurated, for the forty years of his administration of the affairs of the University, the Medical school benefited by his sympathetic care and profound knowledge of educational problems. Thus it was guided always upwards until before his retirement it had reached a degree of excellence of which it might well be proud, and not elsewhere excelled. Second, that of the

"Medical School undertaking", conceived and carried to a conclusion by two men—Henry P. Bowditch and John Collins Warren; the first with the daring imagination to plan, the second with the buoyant confidence and tireless energy to carry out—both possessing the full confidence of their colleagues and of the community. For years they devoted their energies to the development of the school and its surroundings to the present wonderful extent. The results that were hoped for by all those concerned in aiding this great enterprise have begun to appear. The activities of the laboratories are ever increasing; the development of the hospitals keeps pace; and, as always, the influence of the teaching force in the community is great.

Dr. Ernst has neglected to state two facts of considerable importance: first, the earliest deliberate modification of cow's milk for the purpose of infant feeding was made in the Bacteriological Laboratory, Harvard Medical School; second, the first aseptic baked dressing of which there is a record was also suggested and prepared from this laboratory. For both of these things the director of the laboratory, Dr. Ernst, was responsible. J. B. B.]

The Present and Future

BY DEAN BRADFORD.

THE standard of educational excellence has always been high even in the early days of the faculty system of teaching by lectures, although the group of professors were past-masters as teachers. The Harvard Medical School was among the first in the country to establish a four-year curriculum, graded courses, requiring examination test for advancement; establishing the teaching of the fundamental medical sciences in preparation for the clinical branches. That the student should be able to profit by his opportunities he should be adequately prepared, and the Harvard Medical School required as a requisite for admission a college education. Modern medicine has

become so exacting in its demands that a preliminary science training in physics, chemistry and biology is necessary before medical studies are entered upon, and in addition to the A.B. or B.S. degree a year's work of college grade in these sciences is needed as a requisite for admission to the Medical School. This rule is thoroughly enforced, there being no probationers or special students, the only exception being that students on the beginning of their third college years, of exceptional excellence in scholarship and thoroughly prepared in their preliminary studies, may be admitted if they can furnish certified evidence of excellent scholarship.

To diminish the financial burden of

medical education upon the students of limited means, scholarships and student aid are disbursed under the charge of a director who informs himself on investigation of the actual needs of students who apply for aid. Two ample travelling scholarships are awarded annually for European study to recent graduates.

The early medical school demanded instruction in few departments but a medical school today needs teaching in many branches. There are today at the present Medical School 21 departments and a teaching force of 131.

Dental School, who not only have elevated the art and science of dentistry, but have made the value of the school known both in this country and abroad. The proportionate number of European students enrolled at the Harvard Dental School is probably larger than in any department of the University.

Recognizing the advantage to the community of a better knowledge of the nature of disease, its rational treatment, and that the check to the spread of quackery is a general enlightenment of the community, a course of public lectures was instituted and has been given



D. W. CHEEVER,
A.B. '52, M.D. '58.



J. C. WHITE,
A.B. '53, M.D. '56.



F. C. SHATTUCK,
A.B. '68, M.D. '73.

THREE PROFESSORS EMERITI.

In addition to the teaching of students an organized school for practitioners or Post Graduate School is conducted under a Dean and Administrative Board, giving courses throughout the whole year. As many as five or six hundred avail themselves of the opportunities offered by this school.

A School for Health Officers, and a School for the study of Tropical Medicine provide for the special education of those desiring to prepare themselves for special work.

The importance of affections of the teeth and mouth and their relation to general health is now generally recognized. The disease was early recognized by the founders of the Harvard

for the past six years in one of the large lecture rooms of the Medical School. These lectures have been largely attended. They have been extensively noticed in the daily press. Several of these have been published by the University and issued in a small book form and have met with a ready acceptance.

The Harvard Medical School has grown, as public need has increased, from a successful preparatory school for young physicians to a medical centre of high repute and an important part of Harvard University.

Instruction has been furnished under the administration of the Faculty of Medicine in the past year to more than 1,000 pupils as follows: Medical School,



THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

310; Graduate School, 552; Dental School, 193.

The M.D. degree conferred for work at the Medical School requires four years' technical work at the Medical School. It also demands as a rule four years' work in the undergraduate department of a University with strict attention to scientific studies. The degree of Doctorate of Medicine is one of the most exacting in its requirements as the profession of medicine is one of the most exacting in its demands. The high degree of Doctorate of Public Health is conferred only on those who devote an additional year to the study of hygiene, and represents one of the most important of degrees bestowed by the University.

A scrutiny of the catalogue of the school indicates how extensively and how well the field of medical study is occupied by the various departments now active in work.

RESEARCH WORK.

Though a medical school is not primarily a research institute, there is no

reason why the teaching force should not engage also in research. The extent to which this is done is shown by work the value of which is recognized by the medical scientific world. The teacher becomes stale if he is not himself a researcher, or in touch with research workers. The student also needs the inspiration of fresh knowledge. The Alma Mater nourishing with modified milk only will find her alumni lacking in the true bone salt of scholarship.

With the hospitals, teaching facilities and teaching force the Faculty of Medicine of the Medical School can well claim for itself the ability to instruct and train medical students fittingly in preparation for practice in all branches of medical work. But a great medical school today cannot be contented with mere instruction; a Faculty of Medicine includes in its work investigation for the promotion of Medical Sciences.

The list of the recent activities in the research departments at the School is a long one; among them can be mentioned here only a few of generally recognized importance: the recondite and important



11. LONGWOOD AVENUE, BOSTON.

study of the chemical contents of the blood, the law of normal alkalinity of the blood and waste, the chemistry of tissue change, the relation of the nitrogen products of food to nutrition, the physiological changes in the secretions influencing digestion and influenced by the emotions, the chemistry of vibrated air, studies in the filterable germs, the pathological changes in the bone tissues in affections of the kidneys, the relation of organic disease of the brain and the best classification of mental diseases, the germ of whooping cough, the laws of heredity in cancer, the value of radium in the treatment of cancer and of methods of application of radium in the treatment of cancer, the laws affecting the growth of the embryo and the nature of the cell, surgery of the nervous system and of the brain and the hypophysis.

It may be claimed at last that a beginning has been made in the establishment of what was the purpose of President Eliot and the promoters of the new Medical School buildings, namely, the establishment of a medical university,

equipped in every way for the study of disease and the promotion of all knowledge needed for relieving human suffering.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES.

The occupation of the new buildings in 1906 developed a new phase in student life at the school. Certain members of the Building Committee, realizing the cramped condition of the students at the old school, had provided for a large and accessible Students' Room in the new Administration Building, and upon the students fell the responsibility of the proper utilization of this room. Its furnishing and maintenance and a small text-book library became the object of a newly formed Students' Library Association, and prompt subscription from the student body provided a well-furnished lounging room with a piano, Morris chairs, large rugs, and a well-filled shelf of the more important text-books.

Subsequently, as the Association became better established, it assumed other functions, such as the welcoming of new

students at a reception in early October, extension of the work of Phillips Brooks House in the Medical School, establishment of a Historical Society, and co-operation with the Faculty in the arrangement in certain courses. At present its membership comprises, with but few exceptions, the entire enrollment of the School, and with yearly dues of \$1.00 the organization has an adequate financial basis.

A few new activities have been undertaken by the Association during the past year. Outside speakers of recognized ability have addressed the members on subjects related to medicine. Last spring, George A. Gordon, D.D., spoke on "The Physician as a Human Influence" and President Emeritus Eliot spoke on certain ethical and social aspects of the medical profession. Other student organizations — as the Boylston Medical Society, Alpha Omega Alpha, and the Innominate Club—have agreed to give up some of their meetings in favor of the larger gatherings of the Association, and in this way invited speakers are assured of a representative student audience.

To give space for the new central library in the Administration Building, the Association has relinquished its room on the ground floor and established itself on the second floor above the Faculty room, leaving to the library, however, its small collection of text-

books. It is expected that this change of location alone will greatly increase the usefulness of the library to the students, and as the Brigham Hospital Library shares the same room, a well-equipped reading-room open during the evening is made permanently possible.

To fill a long felt need at the School the Association with the generous aid

of the Medical School Alumni Association has furnished two pleasant rooms in the basement of Building A, where the New England Kitchen Company serves excellent lunches on the cafeteria plan. This café has been in operation since October 17, 1914, and its average attendance has been 150. The Association owns the furniture of the kitchen and dining-room, and co-operates in every way with the caterers in the management of the lunches. More than anything



H. P. BOWDITCH,
A.B. '61, M.D. '68.

J. C. WARREN,
A.B. '63, M.D. '66.

since the establishment of the students' room in 1906, this new departure in the Association's activities has proved valuable to the students. So many of them live away from the neighborhood of the School, and their work is often so confining that they see more of one another at luncheon than anywhere else. The success of these new rooms points to success in further attempts to unify and simplify the medical students' existence,—such success as a Medical School Union would most perfectly realize.

To the visitor the most interesting part of the Medical School is perhaps the Warren Museum, notwithstanding the fact that to the non-professional mind a Museum of Anatomy is usually a place of horror, suggesting a *Danse Macabre*, in short a Golgotha, a place perhaps of service to the instructed, but repellent to the refined. *Procul este, profani*.

That the Warren Museum can be an exception to this, and offer to the thoughtful an unusual attraction, is due not only to the tradition which is gathered around this remarkable collection, representing nearly a century of zealous work, but in part to the skill of the architect who has constructed a room flooded with light, overlooking and placed in the centre of a remarkable group of buildings devoted to the relief of suffering mankind.

The Warren Museum may be said to represent the heart of a great institution of medical learning and research. It is filled with carefully collected medical treasures laboriously brought together by men who in the past century thought earnestly and worked devotedly for the advancement of medical

science. This is made evident by the group of marble portraits, bringing to mind the recollection of remarkable men who may be regarded as now holding a perpetual session, a higher faculty of past masters of medical thought in deliberation over the science of medicine and what can be done to alleviate the ills of mankind.

If perhaps they wonder at the revelations of modern science and at the problems which confront their successors, may they not also look forward to greater wonders yet to come from the great institution of learning, study, investigation, which has grown up from the earnest beginnings and zealous efforts of those who labored devotedly in the past?

No one can visit the buildings of the Harvard Medical School without being filled with the impression that nowhere is the study and investigation of disease in its various manifestations conducted more earnestly and efficiently than in the group of buildings, laboratories, lecture-rooms and hospitals assembled under the direction of the Medical Department of Harvard University.

School for Health Officers

THE School for Health Officers offers a series of afternoon lectures at the Harvard Medical School from 5 to 6 o'clock. Undergraduates and Instructors of the Harvard Medical School and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology may obtain free cards of admission to the entire course by applying to the Director, Dr. M. J. Rosenau, Harvard Medical School. The course is open to others interested upon the payment of a fee of \$30. One or two of the series have already begun. The separate lectures will be as follows:

School Hygiene.—Dr. T. F. Harrington, Director of Hygiene in the Boston Public

Schools. Three lectures, February 10, 17, and 24, supplemented by practical exercises.

Hygiene in the Tropics.—Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Harvard Medical School. Six lectures, April 7, 28, and May 5, 12, 19, and 26.

Sanitary Law—Legal Powers of Health Officers.—Engene Wambaugh, Professor of Law, Harvard Law School. Six exercises, April 1, 6, 8, 13, 27, and 29.

Infant Mortality.—Dr. John L. Morse, Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School. Three lectures, March 29, April 5 and 12.

Ocular Hygiene.—Dr. F. H. Verhoeff, Instructor in Ophthalmic Pathology, Harvard Medical School. Two lectures, March 15 and 16.

Illumination. Mr. Louis Bell, Electrical Engineer. One lecture, March 17.

Oral Prophylaxis.—Dr. W. H. Potter, Pro-

fessor of Operative Dentistry, Harvard Dental School. Three lectures, May 6, 13, and 20.

Personal Hygiene—Dr. W. B. Cannon, Professor of Physiology, Harvard Medical School. Six lectures. February 9, "Exercise"; 12, "Fatigue"; 16, "Rest"; 19, "Bathing"; 23, "Clothing"; 26, "Diet."

Medical Inspection of Immigrants—Dr. M. V. Safford, U. S. Public Health Service Medical Inspector of Immigrants, Boston. Two lectures, March 19 and 26, supplemented by practical exercises.

Veneral Prophylaxis—Dr. E. H. Nichols, Associate Professor of Surgery, Harvard Medical School. One lecture, April 30.

Municipal Sanitation—Dr. C. V. Chapin, Superintendent of the Board of Health, Providence, R. I. Three lectures, April 26, May 3 and 10.

Relation of Animal Diseases to Public Health—Dr. Theobald Smith, Professor of Comparative Pathology, Harvard Medical School. Six lectures, March 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 12.

Mental Hygiene—Dr. E. E. Southard, Professor of Neuropathology, Harvard Medical School. Six exercises, February 18, 25, March 4, 11, 18, and 25. Given at the Psychopathic Hospital.

Diet and Pellagra—Dr. Joseph Goldberger, Surgeon U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. One lecture, April 2. (Cutter Lecture in Preventive Medicine. Open free to press and public.)

The Phenomena of Infection—Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry and Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan. Three lectures, April 14, 15, and 16. (Cutter Lectures in Preventive Medicine. Open free to press and public.)

Tuberculosis—Dr. John B. Hawes, 2d, secretary of the Board of Trustees, Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives. Six lectures, February 1, 4, 5, 8, 11, and 15, supplemented by four practical exercises.

Posture and Prevention of Deformities—Dr. R. W. Lovett, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Harvard Medical School. Three lectures, March 22, 23, and 24.

Social Service—Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, Harvard Medical School. One lecture, March 9, supplemented by practical exercises under the supervision of Miss Ida Cannon at the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The School for Health Officers is authorized by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

nology acting jointly, and the resources of both institutions are available. It is in charge of a committee which represents both institutions. The object of the school is to prepare its students for public health work. The courses of study cover a wide range, including medical, biological, hygienic, and engineering sciences, and practical health administration.

A Certificate in Public Health (C. P. H.) is granted jointly by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to those who have satisfactorily completed the course in the School for Health officers.

THE CUTTER LECTURES

The Cutter Lectures in Preventive Medicine for the year 1915 will be given at the Harvard Medical School by Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry and Dean of the School of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and Dr. Joseph Goldberger, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Vaughan will lecture on "The Phenomena of Infection" on April 14, 15 and 16.

Dr. Goldberger's subject will be "Diet and Pellagra" and will be given in one lecture on April 2.

These lectures are given annually under the terms of a bequest from John Clarence Cutter, whose will provided that the lectures so given should be styled the Cutter Lectures on Preventive Medicine, and that they should be delivered in Boston, and be free to the medical profession and the press. Others interested are cordially invited.

S. W. LANGMAID, '59

Dr. Samuel Wood Langmaid, '59, died at Brookline on February 3, in his seventy-eighth year. In his profession he had a wide reputation as a specialist in diseases of the throat. As a young

man he served as an assistant-surgeon in the United States Army. In subsequent hospital service he was associated with the Carney, Children's and Massachusetts General Hospitals. His private patients were drawn not only from his own community, but, to an unusual extent, from the constant stream of actors and singers who visited Boston during his long life and needed the aid of a skilled practitioner in keeping their voices tuned to the New England climate. It was his own delightful tenor voice which made the specialty of the throat so appropriately his concern. He sang in the chapel choir as an undergraduate, afterwards in the Apollo Club and other local societies, and for many years—while Phillips Brooks was the rector and J. C. D. Parker, '48, the organist of Trinity Church, Boston, he was the tenor soloist in the choir of that church. From 1902 until within a few years of his death he was president of the Harvard Musical Association.

In a class containing William Everett, John C. Gray, W. R. Huntington, Alexander McKenzie, Charles S. Peirce, James Schouler, and others whose names are familiar to the world, Dr. Langmaid was distinguished not only for his professional skill but for his rare gifts of song and friendship.

WORCESTER HARVARD CLUB

The twelfth annual meeting and dinner of the Worcester, Mass., Harvard Club were held at the Tatnuck Country Club at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, January 29.

Dr. Walter L. Jennings, '89, president of the club, was in the chair. Letters were read from Congressman Samuel E. Winslow, '85, and from Hermann F. Clarke, '05, secretary of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, regretting their inability to be present. The president called attention to the death of Charles Sumner Barton, L.S.S. '76-78, on July 11, 1914. The treasurer's report, including that of the

auditor, Charles T. Tatman, LL.B. '94, was approved and placed on file.

Seventy-six men sat down to dinner, including the following guests of the club: R. W. P. Brown, '98, of the Harvard football coaching staff; Walter H. Trumbull, '15, acting captain of the 1914 eleven; H. R. Hardwick, '15, who played on that eleven; Mr. George P. Day, treasurer of Yale University; Ira N. Hollis, A.M. (hon.) '99, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Mr. Alfred L. Aiken, Yale '91; Dr. Arthur W. Ewell, Yale '97.

President Hollis spoke on "The Beginnings of Soldiers Field at Harvard"; Mr. Trumbull on "The Essentials in the Making of a Football Player"; Mr. Hardwick on "Coöperation in Football, and, Generally Speaking, in Life"; Mr. Day on "The Promotion of a Fairer Spirit in Athletics and elsewhere between Harvard and Yale teams." Mr. Brown presented an interesting series of lantern slides giving in detail the principal strategical points of the Yale-Harvard football game of last November.

Three rousing cheers were given for Charles H. Derby, '03, in recognition of his efficient work as secretary of the club for the past five years.

Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, '76, Principal of Worcester Academy, was elected president of the club for 1915.

HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Minnesota will be held at the Minneapolis Athletic Club on Saturday evening, February 13, at 7 P. M. The speakers will be Professor Lawrence J. Henderson, '98, who is the Harvard Exchange Professor at the Western Colleges; Robert F. Herrick, '90, chief marshal for Commencement; Professor John H. Wigmore, '83, president of the Chicago Harvard Club and Dean of the Law School of Northwestern University; Major John Bigelow, '61; Morton Barrows, '80, and Joseph Breck,

'07. There will be a one-act play cast by Herbert Maynard, Jr., '08, pictures of the Yale football game of last fall and of the boat races at Henley, England, and singing by the Harvard Minnesota Glee Club and the Harvard Quartet.

AN ALUMNI SONG

Through the courtesy of the author, the Harvard Alumni Association has received for distribution among choristers and officers of Harvard clubs who desire music for singing at club dinners, a number of copies of "The Harvard Yard", an alumni song, the words and music of which were written by J. W. Johnston, '05.

"The Harvard Yard" is inscribed to the Harvard Club of Rochester, N. Y., of which Johnston has been chorister for the past three years; the song was first sung at the annual dinner of that club in 1914. There are three arrangements of the song: one for club singing, one for male quartet, and one for solo.

Graduates who wish to take advantage of Mr. Johnston's generosity should address the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State Street, stating the number of copies and the arrangement which they desire.

A COPELAND READING

Professor Copeland was the guest of honor at the Harvard Club of Boston on February 5. Early in the season, in response to many requests from members of the club, Professor Copeland had consented to give a reading in the club library,—("but not in the big room"),—and as the evening approached, it was realized that the library was going to be crowded, in respect not only to seating capacity, but also to the cubic feet of available air.

"We must be as careful of our air as if we were in a sub-marine", said Professor Copeland before the lecture, and his exhortation was justified, for when the doors of the library were opened

the members kept streaming in until no seats or air remained. After that, the audience overflowed into the room adjoining the library.

The reading was a great success. At its close the members expressed their appreciation by applauding for so long a time that Professor Copeland, after bowing many times in acknowledgment, was obliged to raise both hands in a modest endeavor to restore quiet among his admiring friends.

After the reading Professor Copeland's friends at the club gave him a supper in the upper lounge. Those who attended the supper are going to urge the Board of Governors of the club to build an "auditorium" as an addition to the club house "with a gallery, after the style of all good New England meeting houses, and abounding in air."

THE MACDOWELL FELLOWSHIP

The MacDowell Fellowship of \$600, offered by the MacDowell Club of New York for the best original play submitted in yearly competition, has been divided this year between two Radcliffe students, Miss Margaret Champney, of Lynnfield Centre, Mass., for a serious play in three acts called "Nothing But Money", and Miss Caroline H. Budd, of Woodford, Me., for a four-act comedy entitled "The Only Girl in Sight." Professor G. P. Baker, '87, judged the competition.

The competition for this fellowship is open to the country at large and to such undergraduates in Harvard and Radcliffe as have done promising work in connection with the drama and have not taken Professor Baker's course on the "Technique of the Drama."

CERCLE FRANCAIS

The receipts from the recent dramatic performances of the Cercle Français enabled the Cercle not only to pay all the expenses of the theatricals and to wipe out a debt inherited from a former

management, but also to give \$250 to the Red Cross societies of France and Belgium.

Announcement of these facts was made at the recent meeting of the Cercle held in honor of Eugène Brieux, who was at that time elected an honorary member.

The Cercle is trying to make a complete collection of souvenirs of the earlier years of the organization, and would be glad to hear from former members who have posters, programs, photographs of casts of theatricals or anything else connected with Cercle activities. Such members are asked to communicate with Dr. Rudolph Altrocchi, 17 Grays Hall, Cambridge.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GLEE CLUB MEET

The Harvard Glee Club will take part in the Intercollegiate Glee Club Meet, which will be held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of Saturday, February 27. The other competing colleges will be the same ones which participated last year: Columbia, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania.

The judges will be Professor Horatio Parker of Yale, Mr. Arthur Mees, conductor of the New York Mendelssohn Glee Club, and Mr. Arthur D. Woodruff, conductor of the University Glee Club of New York.

A prize will be awarded to the club which gives the most finished musical performance. The Harvard Glee Club has given a handsome silver trophy which will be awarded to the club which first wins three of the competitions.

HARVARD MEN IN THE MILITIA

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have read with much interest the letters by Grandgent, '09, and Munson, '06, in regard to Harvard men in the militia. I have been racking my brain ever since to call into mind the various Harvard men who hold commissions in the National Guard of the State of New

York; the result is decidedly disappointing. I can think of but four Harvard graduates who are serving New York State as commissioned officers in its National Guard.

Of course it requires much time, much hard work, and frequently a good deal of money to discharge properly the duties at present imposed by the War Department and State, but I believe that it is infinitely worth while, and I sincerely hope that this opportunity may be brought to the attention of Harvard men with sufficient force to induce at least a few of them to seek commissions in those organizations of the National Guard of the state of New York that are in crying need of earnest and intelligent officers.

GEORGE EMLEN ROOSEVELT, '09.

Captain, Company "A",

12th Infantry, N. G., N. Y.
New York,

February 6, 1915.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

At the recent election of the Senior Class, the Alumni Civic Service Committee distributed blanks on which members of the class might state what, if any, form of community service they would be willing to undertake after graduation. Blanks were filled out by 160 men. Their preferences were as follows:

Practical politics, 55. Boys' clubs, 23. Boy Scouts, 16. School athletics, 14. Social settlement work, 13. "Big Brother" work, 13. Church work, 11. Juvenile courts, 11. Industrial service, 10. Legal aid work, 10. Parks and playgrounds, 7. Entertainment troupes, 6. "Friendly visiting", 5. Charity organizations, 5. Bible classes, 4. City mission work, 4. Social survey work, 3.

THE CRIMSON BOARD

The *Crimson* announces the following elections: President, Fletcher Graves, '15, of St. Paul; managing editor, R. H. Stiles, '16, of Fitchburg, Mass.; secretary, W. D. Canaday, '17, of New-

castle, Ind.; editorial chairman, R. E. Connell, '15, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; editorial writer, C. E. Kennedy, '16.

The new men chosen to the board from the class of 1917 are: News editors, K. P. Culbert, of East Orange, N. J., E. A. Whitney, of Augusta, Me., W. H. Meeker, of New York City, Thurston Fry, of Claremont, N. H., and R. M. Benjamin, of New York City; business editors, W. D. Kelley, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn., and M. V. Turner, of Denver, Colo.

THE HOCKEY TEAM

The hockey team played two games, winning one and losing the other, last week. The scores were: Wednesday—Harvard, 4; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 0; Friday—McGill University, 1; Harvard, 0. Both games were played in the Boston Arena.

The M. A. C. game was one-sided, but was interesting on account of the brilliant playing of Phillips; he made all the goals. Cunningham broke his collarbone and will be unable to play again this season; he stayed in the game almost ten minutes after he had been hurt, but the injury was then detected.

The game with McGill was one of the most exciting of the year. Both sides played desperately and with considerable skill. The feature of the evening, however, was the splendid defence of Mann, the McGill goal-tend. He stopped 42 drives at the net, 28 of them in the first half of the game. The Harvard players found it impossible to send the puck past him, and consequently McGill won the game by the goal scored early in the second period.

The summaries of the two games follow:

McGILL.	HARVARD.
Andrews, I.w.	r.w., Baldwin, Wanamaker
Rainboth, I.c.	r.c., Phillips
Rooney, r.c.	I.c., Doty, Baker
Ross, Hall, r.w.	I.w., Townsend, Curtis
Morris, c.p.	c.p., Clafin
Kendall, p.	p., Morgan
Mann, g.	g., Wyld

Score—McGill, 1; Harvard, 0. Goal—Rainboth. Referee—Dr. Tingley. Goal umpires—Carlton and Cloutier. Timers—Brown, Murphy and Woods. Time—2 20-minute periods. Stops—Mann, 42; Wyld 7. Penalty—Kendall, tripping.

HARVARD.	M. A. C.
Cunningham, Curtis, Doty, Fisher, I.w.	r.w., Fernald
Townsend, Baker, I.c.	r.c., Chisholm
Phillips, r.c.	I.c., Johnson
Wanamaker, Baldwin, Bliss, r.w. I.w., Woolley	c.p., Wildon
Clafin, Eckfeldt, c.p.	p., Archibald
Morgan, Clark, p.	g., Buttrick
Wyld, Harte, g.	

Score—Harvard, 4; M. A. C., 0. Goals—Phillips 4. Penalty—Baldwin, holding. Referee—Dr. Tingley. Goal umpires—Jones and Robbins. Timers—Kelley and Enwright. Time—2 20-minute periods. Stops—Buttrick, 14; Wyld, 8; Harte 2.

YALE BEATEN IN RELAY RACE

Last Saturday evening, at the B. A. A. games in Mechanics Hall, Boston, the Harvard 780-yard relay team defeated the Yale team, and also made a new record, 7 minutes, 2 1-5 seconds. This victory was the sixth successive one which Harvard has won from Yale in the annual meets of the B. A. A. The Harvard 390-yard team defeated Cornell in 3 minutes, 5 3-5 seconds, also very fast time. The Yale freshmen defeated the Harvard freshmen in 3 minutes, 11 2-5 seconds.

The Harvard 780-yard team not only set a new dual record for that race but also made faster time than Dartmouth made in defeating Pennsylvania, at the same distance. Yale was ahead for the first four laps, but Harvard then took the lead and kept in front to the finish. The Harvard runners were, in order: W. W. Kent, '16, J. W. Feeney, '17, F. W. Capper, '15, and W. J. Bingham, '16, who was about 35 yards ahead at the tape.

The Harvard men were ahead from the start in their race against Cornell. The Harvard runners were: R. Tower, '15, F. W. Capper, '15, W. Willcox, '17, and W. J. Bingham, '16.

From the Quinquennial Catalogue

THE following statistics from the latest edition of the Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue were compiled by Professor Edson L. Whitney, '85:

1. SOURCE OF DEGREES.

Holders of one degree only, and from Harvard,	14,337
Holders of two or more degrees, all from Harvard,	8,154
Holders of one Harvard degree and other colleges,	7,596
Holders of two Harvard degrees or more, and one or more other degrees from other colleges,	1,057
	<hr/> 31,144

About 46% of the graduates of Harvard University hold only one degree from Harvard and have received no degree from any other institution.

About 30% hold two or more degrees from Harvard.

About 28% hold degrees from other institutions.

About 26% hold two or more degrees from Harvard and no degrees from other institutions.

About 72% hold no degrees from any other college.

2. NUMBER OF DEGREES RECEIVED BY INDIVIDUALS.

1 degree,	14,337
2 degrees,	11,735
3 degrees,	3,706
4 degrees,	895
5 degrees,	260
6 degrees,	92
7 degrees,	42
8 degrees,	26
9 degrees,	18
10 degrees,	8
11 degrees,	8
12 degrees,	8
13 degrees,	4
15 degrees,	1
17 degrees,	1
18 degrees,	2
22 degrees,	1
	<hr/> 31,144

The above includes all degrees received from all institutions.

Nearly 84% of the degree-holders from Harvard hold only one or two degrees.

Bryce, Litt.D. 1909. LL.D. 1907, holds more degrees than any other degree-holder from Harvard; 22 in all.

Roosevelt, A.B. 1880, LL.D. 1902, and Newcomb, S.B. 1858, LL.D. 1884, hold each 18 degrees.

Butler, LL.D. 1909, holds 17 degrees.

Choate, A.B., 1852, A.M. 1860, LL.B. 1854, LL.D. 1888, holds 15 degrees.

Earl of Aberdeen, LL.D. 1898, Osler, LL.D. 1904, Root, LL.D. 1907, and Peterson, LL.D. 1909, hold each 13 degrees.

Thus the 9 persons holding the largest number of degrees hold the Harvard LL.D. Six of the 8 who hold 12 degrees also hold the Harvard LL.D.

President Eliot holds 11 degrees; President Lowell, 9.

3. NUMBER OF DIFFERENT DEGREES RECEIVED BY INDIVIDUALS.

1 degree,	14,704
2 degrees,	12,288
3 degrees,	3,482
4 degrees,	522
5 degrees,	110
6 degrees,	30
7 degrees,	7
8 degrees,	1
	<hr/> 31,144

Nearly 87% of the degree-holders from Harvard hold only one or two kinds of degree, i.e., they may hold the same degree from another institution, as e.g., A.B., or M.D., but the degree received from the other institution is a duplicate of the Harvard degree.

Richards, A.B. 1886, holds 7 different degrees, viz., A.B., S.B., A.M., Ph.D., S.D., LL.D., Chem.D.

Stack, D.M.D. 1877, holds M.B., M.D., Ch.M., L.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Brown, S.T.D. 1909, holds A.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Div. School.

Creighton, LL.D., 1886, holds A.B., A.M., D.C.L., S.T.D., Litt.D., Fellow.

Gildersleeve, LL.D., 1886, holds A.B., A.M., Ph.D., D.C.L., L.H.D., Litt.D.

Sherrington, LL.D. 1906, holds A.B., A.M., M.B., M.D., S.D., Fellow.

Jebb, LL.D., 1884, holds A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Fellow.

Newcomb, S.B. 1858, LL.D. 1884, is recorded as having received 8 degrees. It is a question whether it should not be recorded as 7. He

received S.B., Ph.D., S.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
Ph.Nat.D., Math. & Ph.Nat.D., Math. & Ph.D.

4. DUPLICATE DEGREES, KIND AND NUMBER.

Same degree from 2 colleges,	2,097
Same degree from 3 colleges,	179
Same degree from 4 colleges,	49
Same degree from 5 colleges,	30
Same degree from 6 colleges,	7
Same degree from 7 colleges,	7
Same degree from 8 colleges,	4
Same degree from 9 colleges,	4
Same degree from 10 colleges,	4
Same degree from 11 colleges,	1
Same degree from 13 colleges,	2
Same degree from 14 colleges,	1

2212 men have received 2380 duplicate degrees.

Bryce, LL.D. 1907, has LL.D. from 14 colleges.

Roosevelt, A.B. 1880, LL.D., 1902, has LL.D. from 13 colleges.

Butler, LL.D. 1909, has LL.D. from 13 colleges.

Root, LL.D. 1907, has LL.D. from 11 colleges.

Choate, A.B. 1852, LL.D. 1888, Gilman, LL.D. 1876, Angell, LL.D. 1905, Peterson, LL.D. 1909, have LL.D. from 10 colleges each.

APPLETON CHAPEL

During the week of February 15 to 20, inclusive, morning services at Appleton Chapel will be conducted by members of the University Faculties who are not preachers. The list of speakers for that week is as follows:

Monday, Feb. 15.—Edward H. Bradford, M.D., Professor Emeritus of Orthopedic Surgery, Dean of the Medical School.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.—Theodore W. Richards, Ph.D., S.D., LL.D., Chem.D., M.D., Irving Professor of Chemistry.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.—George G. Wilson, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of International Law.

Thursday, Feb. 18.—Clifford H. Moore, Ph.D., Litt.D., Professor of Latin.

Friday, Feb. 19.—Edwin F. Gay, Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Saturday, Feb. 20.—Richard C. Cabot, A.B., M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine.

KING'S CHAPEL LECTURES

The annual series of lectures, maintained by the Lowell Institute under the auspices of the Harvard Divinity School, the Andover Theological Seminary, and

the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, will be given in King's Chapel, Boston, on Monday afternoons at 2.30 o'clock. Admission is free and no tickets are required. The separate lectures, the first of which was given last Monday, are as follows:

February 8, 15, 22, March 1—"The Congregationalists." Professor J. Winthrop Platner, D.D., of Andover Theological Seminary.

March 8, 15—"The Baptists." President George E. Horr, D.D., of Newton Theological Institution.

March 22, 29—"The Episcopalians." Dean George Hodges, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge.

HARVARD FARMERS

A meeting will be held at the Harvard Union on the evening of February 16, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of forming an organization of Harvard Farmers. Hon. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mr. Davis, Secretary of the Sand Hill Board of Trade of Aberdeen, N. C., will speak. All Harvard men near Boston are urged to attend if possible. Meetings will also be held in other parts of the country. All who are interested are requested to send names and addresses both of themselves and of other Harvard farmers to the president of the Undergraduate Economics Society, Francis H. Evans, who is acting secretary of the new organization, at 22 Holworthy Hall, Cambridge.

For all who desire to attend the meeting next Tuesday a dinner will be served at the Union at \$1.00 per plate. Reservations should be made at the earliest possible moment. Payment may be made at the door. Mr. Evans will supply any further information.

Royal Brunson Way, Ph.D., Professor of Political Science and American History at Beloit College has been appointed Visiting Lecturer from Beloit College, for the first half of the academic year 1915-16.

Alumni Notes

'52—Joseph H. Choate has been re-elected president of the Century Club of New York.

'55—Colonel Henry Walker, who had been license and police commissioner of Boston and twice commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, died at his home in Newton, Mass., on December 20, 1914. He served through the Civil War with the Fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and then practised law in Boston until 1890 when he retired.

'64—Edward R. Cogswell, M.D. '07, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., on December 22, 1914. He was president of the Cambridge Savings Bank and prominent in the civic and religious life of Cambridge.

'67—Franklin Judson Clark of Farmington, Me., formerly of Boston, died in Portland, Me., on December 5, 1914.

S.B. '69—Henry Gannett, president of the National Geographic Society and chairman of the United States Geographic Board, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on November 5, 1914.

M.D. '72—William Henry Baker died at his home in Waltham, Mass., on November 26, 1914. In 1904 he founded the Free Hospital for Women in Brookline, and was surgeon-emeritus of that institution at the time of his death.

'75—Willis E. Flint died in Cambridge, Mass., on December 24, 1914.

'78—Henry O. Taylor has been re-elected secretary of the Century Club, New York City; and Edwin E. Morse has been elected a member of the board of managers.

'78—Charles Bayard Trail, formerly secretary of the United States Legation in Brazil and consul at Marseilles, France, died at Frederick, Md., on December 9, 1914.

'80—Thornton H. Simmons has left the Oak Hall Clothing Co. and is now with the Continental Clothing House, 651 Washington St., Boston. His home address has been changed to 704 Commonwealth Ave.

'81—R. Clifton Sturgis of Boston has been elected president of the American Institute of Architects.

'85—Judge Edward T. Sanford of Knoxville, Tenn., has been re-elected chairman of the board of trustees of George Peabody College for Teachers.

'88—E. A. Harriman delivered the annual address before the State Bar Association of Connecticut, his subject being "Efficiency in the Administration of Justice."

'80—Caleb Mills Saville, chief engineer of the Board of Water Commissioners, Hartford, Conn., has been awarded the Norman

Medal of the American Society of Civil Engineers for his paper on "The Hydrology of the Panama Canal."

'90—Kellogg Fairbank, LL.B. '93, has resigned the secretaryship of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago, an office which, according to the Chicago newspapers, he has conducted with rare tact and efficiency.

'93—Sidney M. Ballou is the Washington, D. C., representative of the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association.

'93—Divie B. Duffield has been elected president of the Detroit Board of Public Library Commissioners. The board is erecting a library building which will cost \$1,500,000.

'95—Charles F. D. Belden, LL.B. '98, State Librarian of Massachusetts and chairman of the Free Public Library Commission, has been elected a member of the Council of the American Library Association for a period of five years. He has also been elected vice-president of the National Association of State Librarians.

'95—A second son, Erik Augustin Johnson, was born to Reginald H. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson on January 13, at Cambridge, Mass.

'95—Ernest A. Mott-Smith, who for some years has been president of the Territorial Board of Health, secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, and chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, has returned to the general practice of law in the Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, Hawaii.

'95—Dr. Alfred J. Osteimer is practising medicine at 2025 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

'96—A daughter, Margery, was born to Frederick H. Pratt and Mrs. Pratt at Buffalo, N. Y., on December 4.

M.D. '97—Charles W. McMurtry died in New York on November 25, 1914.

'98—Horace F. Lunt has been elected second vice-president of the Colorado Metal Mining Association. Bulkeley Wells, '94, is president of the Association.

'00—Albert Minot Chandler, LL.B. '03, was married at Cambridge, Mass., on November 14, to Miss Clara A. Griffiths.

'01—Harold G. Giddings, M.D. '07, has moved from Commonwealth Ave., to 90 Exeter St., Boston.

'02—A son, Philip Eugene, was born to Joseph L. Lilienthal and Mrs. Lilienthal on December 29 in New York City.

M.D. '02—Patrick W. Murphy, a member of the Canton, Mass., school committee and board of health, died on December 16, 1914, from the effects of an automobile accident.

'03—Edward M. Greene, professor of French in Butler College, has returned with

his wife and son from a year's study and travel in France. His address is 37 Hawthorne Lane, Indianapolis, Ind.

'04—William A. Burnham, Jr., son of William A. Burnham, '74, was married in Brookline, Mass., on December 5, to Miss Alice Boit, daughter of Robert A. Boit, '68. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham are living at 293 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

'04—Kingman N. Robins of 1201 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y., treasurer of the Associated Mortgage Investors, the Highwood Land Co., and Highwood River Ranch, Limited, and director of the National Light & Power Co., has been elected first vice-president of the Farm Mortgage Bankers Association of America. The BULLETIN of January 20 incorrectly stated that these offices were held by Mortimer Adler, '01.

'04—A daughter, Harriet Stone, was born to John H. Stone and Mrs. Stone on January 10.

'04—A son, Edward Miller Thayer, was born to Abbot A. Thayer and Mrs. Thayer on December 11 at Cincinnati, O.

'05—Carl Ehlermann, Jr., Swinburne Hale, '05, Stuart D. Preston, '06, Julian M. Wright, and Donald B. Abbott have formed a partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of Ehlermann & Hale, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York City.

'06—A daughter, Elizabeth Witter Flint, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Flint on November 20, at Fitchburg, Mass.

'06—John Murdoch, Jr., an assistant state forester of Massachusetts, while engaged in his work at Randolph, Mass., on January 20, was killed by a falling building.

'06—A son, Joseph Lyman White, was born to Joseph L. White and Mrs. White at Chicago on January 26.

'06—Sidney Withington was married at Hartford, Conn., on December 22 to Miss Dorothea Barrows. Mr. and Mrs. Withington are living at 86 Linden St., New Haven, Conn.

'06—Frank W. Wright was married on December 31 at Wellesley, Mass., to Miss Edna M. Owen. Dr. and Mrs. Wright are living at 208 Sumner St., Stamford, Conn.

'07—A daughter, Doreen Damaris, was born to Ward M. Canaday and Mrs. Canaday on December 5, at New Castle, Ind.

'07—Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, managing editor of the Boston *Traveler*, was married on November 19 to Miss Dorothy E. Smith of Norwood, Mass. Dr. and Mrs. Gruening are living at 1874 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

'08—George G. Ball is with Patterson, Wyld & Windler, marine and general insurance, 72 Kilby St., Boston.

'09—A daughter, Mary Ethel Lyon, was born on December 6 to G. Nelson Lyon and Mrs. Lyon, at Nelson, Neb.

'10—Minton M. Warren, formerly with the hydraulic division of the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, has gone to San Antonio de los Baños, Cuba, as superintendent of the Lake Ariguanabo Co.

'12—George K. Gardner, LL.B. '14, is with the law firm of Hale & Grinnell, 16 Central St., Boston.

'12—The engagement of Lois C. Levison of New York City to Miss Jeanette van Raalte has been announced.

'14—Stetson Avery, son of Judge Albert E. Avery, '81, has gone to London, England, in the interest of the United States Fastener Co., Boston, with which he has been connected ever since his graduation. His permanent address remains 265 Commercial St., East Braintree, Mass.

'14—Charles W. Curtis, Jr., is in the wholesale and retail shoe store which Rice and Hutchins recently opened in Buenos Aires. His address is Calle Florida 333, Buenos Aires, S. A.

'14—Ellis L. Levenson is with the Paramount Pictures Corporation. His address is 287 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

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John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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VOLUME XVII



NUMBER 20

FEBRUARY 17, 1915

**The Military Instruction Camps
By President Drinker
of Lehigh**

The Delta Upsilon House

Dean Briggs on Athletics

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1915.

NUMBER 20.

News and Views

Military Training for College Men.

This is not a time when the question of military "preparedness" in any of its aspects can be discussed in a purely academic fashion. Nobody regards war as desirable. Those who come nearest to confessing a belief in it dwell upon the compensations rather than the advantages to be derived from its effects. Those who detest it as a clumsy and brutal survival from a period of lower civilization find even the compensations unremunerative. Yet the logic of recent events cannot be refuted, and the warmest adherents of peace are confronted with the fact that the most peace-loving of peoples may find itself involved, even against its will, in conflicts which human beings have not yet learned to settle otherwise than by the force of arms. It is a discouraging fact—but there it is.

In view of it, the movement to establish summer camps for the military instruction of college students has acquired a fresh impetus. It is not an entirely new movement—an "emergency measure." The first summer of its actual practice was that of 1913. More than a year ago the BULLETIN gave some account of it and of the part which Harvard men played in the first encampments. In the summer of 1914 the undertaking assumed larger proportions, and there is every prospect that it will continue to grow.

Of course there are pacifists so belligerent against war that they are willing to lead a crusade against providing children with toy-soldiers. It would be hard to convince such persons that military knowledge of any kind is aught but a dangerous thing. The greater number of thoughtful men is divided between those who regard war as possible for our people and as unthinkable. To both of these classes the summer camps may well make a strong appeal. For the first, there is the consideration that when war shall come, the greatest immediate need will be for officers. The fundamental knowledge of military matters imparted to quickly receptive collegians renders them the most promising candidates for commissions. For the second class, there is the consideration, which the first will not ignore, that their sons may be taken out of the hurtful idleness of the long summer vacation and placed in surroundings of healthy activity of mind and body, and in broadening companionship with youths from diverse regions and colleges. Both of these classes must realize that the danger of building up a "military class" is at its minimum when a potential army is to be officered, at least in part, by educated men whose vocation is their profession or business, whose avocation is one to which every interest demands but a restricted devotion.

Students at Columbia College, members of the "Collegiate Common-Sense League for International Law and

Order", recently passed and sent to President Wilson a set of resolutions in which the "discontinuance of drill duty and summer drill camps for college men" was proposed. The resolutions undoubtedly expressed a sincere feeling that any preparation for war invites it. That it may come uninvited is an alternative possibility. We do not believe that the college presidents who have interested themselves so earnestly in the summer camps are men of the type easily blown about by winds of doctrine, or stampeded by passing events. They took up the camp project before the world bore its present hue of warfare. Their confirmed belief in it is highly significant—not that any of them is looking forward to war, but that conceivably we may be no worse for a more widely disseminated understanding of the rudiments of soldiery.

The Advisory Committee of University Presidents supporting the project has for its secretary President Drinker of Lehigh University, who is also President of the Students' Society of the National Reserve Corps, formed by the students who attended the summer camps of 1913. His account of the whole undertaking in this issue of the BULLETIN has an authority and importance which our readers will recognize with a full measure of appreciation.

* * *

Scholarship Holders.

At the request of the BULLETIN some interesting figures about the holders of scholarships have recently been compiled at the College Office. They reveal the fact that since the honorary John Harvard and Harvard College Scholarships, carrying with them no financial stipend, were established in 1896, the distinction they imply has been conferred upon 1037 individuals. That is to say, through

nineteen years scholarship rank has been attained by a yearly average of slightly more than fifty men who do not require financial assistance. This number represents a substantial leaven in an element not generally supposed to be making the most of its opportunities.

The honorary scholarships are held entirely in Groups I and II, in which the men of highest and next to highest scholastic rank are placed. Group III contains the men to whom scholarships are awarded on special claims. For upper classmen the claims are frequently those of financial need; to freshmen the awards are made on the basis of entrance and school records. From 1896 through 1913 the individuals in Group III have numbered 636. Of these, 137 have subsequently won places in Groups I and II. Out of the same 636, there have been 141 holders of Harvard Club scholarships. From this number, only 46 have, later on, won places in Groups I and II. Thus it appears that less than one-third of the men started in College by Harvard Club scholarships prove themselves to be really of scholarship rank.

This does not mean that the clubs are failing to render a valuable service to Harvard in providing boys from all parts of the country with the aid which enables them to establish a footing in College. It does suggest either that the material with which they have to deal—perhaps because of the schools from which it is chiefly drawn—is not the most promising, from the scholastic point of view; or else that in too large a proportion the young men who are helped by the clubs fall short of the effort which might win them distinction in College. In any event a knowledge of the facts may be useful to the scholarship committees of Harvard clubs, through strengthening their insistence

upon the selection of the strongest candidates, and causing them to impress upon the chosen youths a realization that what is expected of them is nothing less than the very best they can do while they are members of the University.

Further light on the question of the subsequent standing of men who receive aid as freshmen will result from an analysis of the Price Greenleaf lists for recent years. It may or may not show that those who are helped by the College give a better account of themselves than the beneficiaries of the clubs.

* * *

The Club Agreement. Since it was announced last spring that eleven of the smaller undergraduate clubs at Harvard had entered into an agreement to abstain both from electing and from pledging freshmen to membership, the purpose of the project, from which much good is confidently expected, has been furthered by the adoption of the same agreement by all the clubs which fall within its scope.

The central point of the whole matter is that the undergraduates themselves have recognized the wisdom of eliminating freshmen from the atmosphere, even from the consideration, of the clubs. At most American colleges the "rushing" of freshmen by rival fraternities is an evil clearly recognized and deplored. Harvard has never suffered from precisely this affliction. The condition which has had most in common with it seems now to be doomed. With its disappearance comes a freer opportunity for undergraduates of every sort to begin their College life under thoroughly democratic conditions, and to form lasting friendships in the making of which the small clubs bear no part.

All this goes hand in hand with that readjustment of the social life of Har-

vard involved in the very existence of the Freshman Dormitories. The Agreement is a pledge of the undergraduates' active support of the new order. In a faithful adherence to it, by every signatory club, lies the strongest hope for the day of better things so much desired by all.

* * *

**Delta Upsilon
and Its Plays.**

The Delta Upsilon Club at Harvard has recently occupied a new house, of which this number of the BULLETIN contains a descriptive sketch. Any such addition to the apparatus of undergraduate life has an interest for the alumni; but in the present instance there is a special occasion for calling attention to the place which this club, established at Harvard in 1880, has made for itself. Among the general college fraternities it has stood apart as a non-secret organization. At Harvard it holds a unique record for dramatic work. Since 1898, that is for eighteen years, it has every year—with a single exception—produced, with the encouragement of the English Department, a classic English play. The seventeenth of these revivals will take place in March, when members of the club will present, in both Cambridge and Boston, George Farquhar's comedy, "The Beaux' Stratagem", written in 1707.

Farquhar, who died before he was thirty, once wrote: "The rules of English comedy don't lie in the compass of Aristotle or his followers, but in the pit, box and galleries." Here was a "modern" in his day. The appeal of his play, presented as a classic to the pit, box and galleries of two centuries later will serve as an excellent measure of the effects of time upon dramatic taste, and may raise the question whether the popular plays of today will appear as classics in 2115.

Military Instruction Camps for Students

BY HENRY STURGIS DRINKER, PRESIDENT OF LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.
SECRETARY, ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS.

"To be exposed to some hardships is good for young men. It overcomes that softness and indolence and that senseless pride which in the course of an indulgent education they are apt to contract, and gives them a greater manliness and energy of character."—John Andrews, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1810-1813.

Location	No. of Students	Institutions Represented
Burlington,	349	125
Asheville,	120	65
Ludington,	168	21
Monterey,	87	26
Total,	664	—

AS Secretary of the Advisory Committee of University Presidents, of which President Lowell is an honored and active member, I gladly respond to the request of the Editor of the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, for an article on the Students' Summer Military Instruction Camps.

The project was started by a circular letter dated May 10, 1913, sent by Major-General Leonard Wood, while Chief of Staff, to the University and College Presidents of the United States. This action was taken by direction of the Secretary of War, and was received with general approval throughout the country. Camps were established in the summer of 1913 on the Gettysburg battle-field in the East, and at the Presidio of Monterey in California, for the West, and were well attended. Harvard had a delegation of seven men at the Gettysburg Camp, and the *Crimson* of November 29, 1913, contained an enthusiastic article on their experience at the camp, signed by the men who attended. Among the sixty-one institutions represented with Harvard at the Gettysburg Camp were Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, and Pennsylvania,—in fact most of the leading institutions of the East, and the great State Universities of the Middle West, South, and extreme West have joined in the movement.

During the past summer of 1914 camps were held at Burlington, Vermont, Asheville, North Carolina, Ludington, Michigan, and Monterey, California. The attendance was as follows:

It would be a great error to look on these camps as training schools intended simply to develop a measure of military efficiency or to foster a spirit of militarism in our young men. Unquestionably, pursuant to the traditional policy of our country, they train and instruct a body of citizen soldiery who can be availed of as officers in case of war,—but they give the men attending a splendid and unique summer outing of five weeks at a minimum of cost and a maximum of benefit and pleasure under the care of selected army officers and under the best conditions of camp sanitation and oversight. I speak not only from my general interest in the project as one of great educational and material value to our young men, but from the personal knowledge I gained by my visits to the camps in the summers of 1913 and 1914. I had a son in camp both years with the Princeton delegation, and delegations of Lehigh men were in attendance at Gettysburg in 1913, and at Burlington in 1914.

The tents and all camp equipage and equipment are furnished by the War Department. The only expense to which the student is put,—in addition to his transportation from and to his home—is for his board at the rate of \$3.50 per week, and for his khaki uniform, leggings, and two cotton (or wool) olive-drab shirts,—costing in all from \$5 to \$10 according to quality.

Troops of the regular army attend and cooperate in the instruction, field manoeuvres, exercises, and demonstrations, and frequent lectures by officers

and by visiting university and college men are given. Rising early at the call of the bugle, the men have open-air "setting-up" exercises. Then a good breakfast,—I can testify to this. Then, after a short rest, several hours of instruction and practice in various open-air drills and exercises,—infantry and cavalry drill, fencing, broadsword practice, artillery drill, field engineering, etc.,

broadening education. No one has better emphasized the value to our young men of a disciplinary training than Professor George F. Swain, Professor of Civil Engineering in the Harvard Graduate School of Applied Science, in his notable address as President of the American Society of Civil Engineers in June, 1913.

President Wilson has expressed the



STUDENTS ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT ONE OF THE MILITARY CAMPS.

ending generally with a lecture on some interesting topic. The afternoons are devoted to sports, or to further voluntary exercises, and the evenings to social engagements.

I can think of no five weeks that could be spent by our young men to better advantage to themselves, or more pleasantly, and with better promise to our country of the development of good manly men and gentlemen. The discipline, though strict, and based on army practice, is self-imposed, and therefore cheerfully borne, and the association in one camp of students from many institutions and many localities is in itself a

following opinion of the value of the camps:

I am very much interested in the successful working out of the idea of these college camps. I believe the students attending will derive not only a great deal of physical benefit from the healthful, open-air, life, but also that they will benefit from the discipline, habits of regularity and the knowledge of personal and camp sanitation which the experience in camp will give them.

The camps will also tend to disseminate sound information concerning our military history and the present policy of the Government in military matters, in addition to giving the young men themselves a very considerable amount of practical military instruction, which would be useful to them in case their services should ever be required.

Former President Taft wrote of the camps in the *Yale News*, May 19, 1913:

For young men who have a taste for outdoor life and military training—and indeed for “roughing it”, I can conceive of no better opportunity for them to gratify this taste than to accept the invitation of the War Department. They can be sure it will be no boys’ play if they go into it, but it will not only give them substantial knowledge of the principles of military science, but an opportunity for physical development and muscular training, and a regular life that will contribute greatly to their health and strength. On the other hand, the knowledge that they will acquire will be a very good foundation for their becoming members of State militia in their homes after graduation, and will fit them to come to the rescue of the country in an emergency whenever that may arise.

After the close of the camps so successfully held in the summer of 1913, an Advisory Committee of University Presidents was formed, on the invitation of General Wood, to aid him in the good work. This Committee issued the following statement following the 1913 camps:

November 19, 1913.

After careful inquiry regarding the organization and management of the camps of instruction for college students, established by the Secretary of War in the summer of 1913, we take pleasure in certifying to their excellence.

The military instruction was thorough. The discipline was strict; but the work was so well arranged that it caused enjoyment rather than hardship. The food, sanitation, and medical care were good, and the lessons received by the students in these matters were scarcely less valuable than the military instruction itself.

We commend these camps to the attention of college authorities as a most important adjunct to the educational system of the United States, furnishing the student a healthful and profitable summer course at moderate expense.

JOHN G. HIMBEX, President of Princeton University (chairman).

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, President of Harvard University.

ARTHUR TWISING HUDLEY, President of Yale University.

JOHN H. FINLEY, President of the College of the City of New York.

H. B. HUTCHINS, President of the University of Michigan.

GEORGE H. DENNY, President of the University of Alabama.

E. W. NICHOLS, Superintendent, Virginia Military Institute.

BENJAMIN IRE WHEELER, President of the University of California.

HENRY STURGIS DRINKER, President of Lehigh University (secretary).

Presidents Schurman of Cornell and James of Illinois, and Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt joined the Committee this past autumn, and the following statement concerning the camps held during the past summer was signed by them as well as by the presidents who issued the 1913 statement:

November 18, 1914.

On the basis of the work done in 1914, we are glad to repeat with added confidence and emphasis our recommendation of the camps of instruction for college students published a year ago.

The problem which faced the United States authorities in 1914 was a more difficult one than that which they had in the previous year. The number of students seeking instruction was much larger. The uncertainty regarding the situation in Mexico made it more difficult for the Department to spare the required number of officers and men from the work of the regular army. In spite of these difficulties, the work done was even more thorough and more successful than it had been in the previous year. The excellence of food, sanitation, and medical care was fully maintained. The average standard of discipline and achievement was even higher than during the previous year, because the experience of 1913 attracted boys of serious purpose and discouraged those who sought for play rather than work.

On the basis of two years’ experience we feel justified in saying that the experiment has proved itself a success; pleasant and profitable to the students and important to the future of the country.

Many enthusiastic tributes to their experiences at the various camps have been published by students attending. From the Harvard delegation came these typical expressions:

In the first place, we saw army life at first hand, and by mingling with the soldiers, we learned to appreciate and understand the wonderfully efficient organization of the United States Army. Being privileged to meet and become acquainted with the officers we found them to

be men of the highest standards and efficiency whom we were very sorry to leave on breaking camp.

In the second place, there was the broadening influence derived from close acquaintance with men from other colleges, particularly those from the South, whose ideas we found affected our own somewhat prejudiced opinions to a very great extent.

In the third place, the physical and mental training was splendid. The general discipline, setting-up exercises, cavalry and artillery drills and sham battles were not only interesting and, in the latter case, exciting, but they all tended towards the perfecting of brain and muscle, while the regular hours and primeval style of life which we led created energy and vim in our bodies.

Discipline, instruction, and punctuality were

than our regular army and the militia can possibly supply.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

New Haven, Conn., November 28, 1914.

I have been in close personal touch with some of the Yale students who were at the camp last summer, both during the weeks of preparation, at the time of the encampment itself, and since their return in the fall. Their testimony leaves no doubt that the work done was excellent.

The instruction is admirably arranged. I only wish that we were able in the course of the regular work of our colleges to teach so effectively and to waste so little time. This intelligent adaptation of means to ends is shown in every detail of the camp manage-



IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, INSTRUCTION CAMP AT BURLINGTON, VT., 1914.

not, however, all that made up the camp routine. There were sports of all kinds, including swimming, baseball, and soccer, a long march from Gettysburg to Mt. Gretna and a war game with a company of regulars while on the march, which ended in our baggage train being captured just before we reached Mt. Gretna. The evenings were passed pleasantly around the camp-fire with an occasional dance at Gettysburg or Mt. Gretna.

The two following letters are impressive:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

Cambridge, November 17, 1914.

The Summer Military Camps for Students have assumed an importance far greater than ever before: first, because the war in Europe has shown that the chance of an unexpected conflict is a more real danger than we had supposed; and in the second place, because the war has also shown the necessity for a much larger number of officers, or men with at least the rudiments of an officer's training,

ment—in teaching, in sanitation, and in wise employment of time. I can commend the enterprise heartily from personal observation of its results.

ARTHUR T. HADLEY,

President of Yale University.

The country owes a great debt of gratitude to the men who devised and put into effect this experiment for the benefit of our youth, and it is greatly to be hoped that it may go on and be developed and enlarged to embrace in succeeding years as many of our young men as possible. Our university and college bred youths should develop as a class into leaders of our people; surely in their training nothing can be more valuable than this hard disciplinary experience in obedience and regular clean living, and if with it all, they gain some knowledge of the art of war, a citizen soldiery is

not an armed camp, and if the optimistic doctrine of our extreme peace advocates is correct, that if driven to war we can rely on the patriotism and efficiency of our citizens, it may be well that those citizens have at least some appreciation of the rudiments of the duties to which they may be suddenly called. I come of Quaker stock and all my instincts are for peace, but I believe that peace will be the more assured to our beloved nation if with prudence we learn to know our strength and to conserve it for our good and the good of the world, rather than

rely on the present existence of a millennium that we pray will come in time but that today is not with us.

Surely we may well conclude this review of the Student Camps with these wise words spoken by Washington to both Houses of Congress, on January 8, 1790:

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end a uniform and well-digested plan is requisite."

Harvard Ambulances for the European War



HARVARD AND YALE MOTOR AMBULANCES READY FOR USE.

THE five Ford automobile ambulances which were bought with the money raised at Harvard on "Tag Day", December 9, 1914, are ready for shipment. They will be held in Washington, D. C., until arrangements can be made for sending them across the ocean.

The introduction of certain improvements in the type of car caused a slight delay in their shipment from the factory. Moreover, the curtailment of the steam-

ship schedules and the crowded condition of the boats now in use have made it difficult to arrange for the transportation of the ambulances, but they will be sent to Europe at the earliest possible moment.

One car will be offered for service to each of the following nations: Austria, Belgium, England, France, and Germany. Bad roads and the mountainous country in which Russia and Servia are

fighting make it impossible for either of those nations to use to advantage an ambulance of this type.

The cars are of the latest design. The excessive overhang of the earlier models has been removed. This change was necessary, but it has, nevertheless, reduced the number of stretchers which can be placed in an ambulance from three to two. There will be between the two stretchers room for a third patient, but he can not recline at full length because of the space taken up by the driver's seat in front.

The standard equipment of each ambulance consists of two stretchers, two blankets, two pillows, two hot-water bottles, and four extra rims and two inner tubes for the wheels of the car. The tops are made of khaki-colored canvas, and the bodies are painted gray. On the side of the body of the car is the inscription: "From Harvard University Students." The insignia of the Red Cross Society, and the words "Humanity-Neutrality" are painted on a white ground on the canvas top.

Each ambulance cost about \$595. The five provided by Harvard were purchased wholly from the contributions made on "Tag Day" by members of the University. No part of the \$3,883.44 which was collected in the Stadium on the day of the Princeton football game has been used for the ambulances; the whole of that sum was sent directly to the American Red Cross Society, and will be used by that organization for its own purposes. The Ford automobiles do not, therefore, represent the whole contribution of the University towards the relief of the sufferers in the war.

No arrangements have been made to turn the cars over to Harvard drivers. The crew for each ambulance must be obtained, as soon as it arrives, from volunteers already in the field of war. Harvard men in Europe may make application for places with these ambulances, but no assurance of their appointment can now be given.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX PRIZES

Donald E. Dunbar, '13, now a student in the Harvard Law School, has received the first prize of \$1,000 offered in the competition for the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Prize Essays. This prize is awarded annually for the best essay by any graduate of an American college. The published series which has grown out of it contains volumes of high quality.

Mr. Dunbar's subject was "The Tin Plate Industry in the United States and Great Britain." He began his work on that topic when he was an undergraduate in College, continued it while he was in England as the holder of a Sheldon Fellowship, and gave it the final touches after a visit to tin plate establishments on his return to this country. The essay will be published in due time by Houghton Mifflin Co.

The first prize for the undergraduate competition in the same series has been awarded to R. S. Meriam, '14, who graduated with the highest honors in Economics and is now studying abroad as the holder of a Sheldon Fellowship. The essay for which Mr. Meriam received the prize was his thesis for distinction at graduation.

SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS

The class of 1915 has completed its list of officers by the election of the following men: Secretary, Malcolm J. Logan, of Boston; class committee, Huntington R. Hardwick, of Quincy, Mass., and John C. Talbot, of Milton, Mass.; class day committee, Frederick J. Bradlee, Jr., of Boston, Stanley B. Pennock, of Syracuse, N. Y., Francis W. Capper, of Brookline, Morgan B. Phillips, of Newton Centre, Russell B. Frye, of Marlboro, Mass., Robert T. Gannett, of Cambridge, and Henry St. J. Smith, of Portland, Me.; photograph committee, John S. Fleek, of Newark, O., John H. Baker, of Cambridge, and Ernest G. Swigert, of Portland, Ore.

Delta Upsilon Club House



THE club house recently completed for the Harvard Chapter of Delta Upsilon is an important addition to club life at Cambridge, and is indicative of the strong position which this fraternity has secured. The Harvard Chapter, founded in 1880, has now about 700 graduate members, whose loyalty and generosity have gone far to make the new building possible.

The location is readily accessible. Situated on the south side of Harvard Street and separated from Beck Hall only by the Baptist Church, it is nearly opposite the Harvard Union and the Varsity Club, is in sight of the new Widener Library and the College Yard, and is in easy reach of Memorial Hall, Harvard Square and the entrance to the Cambridge Subway.

The lot itself contains over 16,000 square feet, fronts at the north upon one of the best thoroughfares in Cam-

bridge and the best approach to the University, and is protected on the west and south sides,—its longest dimensions—by the church property.

These advantages have been fully utilized by those who have been responsible for the construction of the new building. The architect, R. Clipston Sturgis, '81, has admirably adapted the style, form and position of the new building to the shape, and exposure of the lot, and to the varied needs of the society. As appears from the picture, the new building is approached from Harvard Street by two flights of stone steps, flanked by a terrace 24 feet deep. Standing with its longest dimension across the front of the lot, the building screens and leaves the larger part of the lot in the rear for a squash court, tennis court and lawn.

Inside, the main feature is the hall, somewhat like an English college hall,

two stories high, into which open at the east the lounge, and at the west the dining-room which, with its floor elevated two feet, may serve also as a platform for a speaker or for a club show. The three rooms together are available for dances, banquets, etc. Above the lounge is a library with an opening looking down into the hall.

In the basement, and opening to the lawn in the rear with nearly full height at grade, is a billiard room 25 feet square. In the top story are several suites of rooms for the occupancy of graduate members who are studying or visiting at the University. A squash court, in the basement and in part below grade, is a feature not found in other club houses in Cambridge.

The building, in harmony with the Harvard tradition, is a fine specimen of

the Colonial style with homelike simplicity, dignity and repose,—barely hinting by its two tall central windows, one on each side of the porch, that it is a club house. Other external features, characteristic of this style, are the two great chimneys, the gambrel ends, the dormers, and the small, severe and outstanding front porch. The hall has panels twelve feet high, of dark, handsomely-grained chestnut. There is a fire-proof basement, and adequate equipment for the service department, and for the varied needs of the society.

In a few years when the ivy and wistaria have covered the walls, and the lilacs, which fence in three sides of the lot, have grown so as to screen the grounds, the Delta Upsilon will possess a home at once quiet, secluded, spacious and beautiful.

Agreement Among Undergraduate Clubs

THE following clubs have signed an agreement regarding the election of freshmen, which applies to students entering College in the autumn of 1914 and thereafter: A. D. Club, Alpha Phi Sigma Club, Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, Argo Club, Chi Delta, Delphic Club, Digamma Club, D. U. Club, Fly Club, Iroquois Club, Kappa Gamma Chi, Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Phi Delta Psi Club, Phi Kappa Epsilon Society, Phoenix Club, Pi Eta Society, Porcellian Club, S. A. E. Fraternity, Spee Club, Stylus Club, S. K. (Sphinx-Kalumet) Club, Theta Delta Chi Club.

The gist of the agreement is that no club shall elect as a member any undergraduate before the fourth Monday after the opening of College in his sophomore year, shall not give him notice of his election until the following Tuesday, and shall not pledge him until the following Friday, and that there shall be no canvassing for members from a class until the opening of College in its sophomore year.

The relationship of clubs to one another under the agreement is expressed in the following article:

CLUBS CONCERNED.

No club shall take as a member any undergraduate from the class of 1918 or subsequent classes who has accepted election before the Friday following the fourth Monday after the opening of College in his sophomore year to any other social club or society which takes in less than 100 members from a College class. The Advisory Committee shall have power to determine what organizations come within the meaning of this rule.

The agreement against canvassing is as follows:

CANVASSING.

1. Canvassing is here defined as "reading" or speaking or making to any undergraduate any statement or representation about any club, or notifying him directly or indirectly that he is or is not under consideration as a future member of any club.

2. Each club shall prohibit its undergraduate members and its members elect (meaning thereby persons notified of their election but not yet initiated) from canvassing any undergraduate before the opening of college in his sophomore year.

3. Each club shall request its graduate members to consider it a point of honor not to canvass any undergraduate in any way before the opening of College in his sophomore year.

As a brief general description of the activities which these provisions cover, it is sufficient to say at present that they prohibit definitely, with relation to a candidate until after the opening of College in his sophomore year, any such action as:

Giving him to understand directly or indirectly that he is under consideration as a member of a club;

Asking or advising him directly or indirectly to "wait" for a certain club; that is, not to be a candidate for any other club;

Endeavoring to influence his judgment as to the merits of the different clubs;

Encouraging him to form a group of his classmates with the intention of waiting for any club, and

The cultivation by a club member or members of his acquaintance with such persistency as to indicate to him that he is under consideration as a future member of the club to which such club member or members belong.

All graduate and undergraduate members of each club have been urged to co-operate in carrying out this object to the fullest extent.

The agreement also provides for the appointment of an Advisory Committee, consisting of one member from each club, who are to use their best efforts—by publicity and other means—to see that the provisions of the agreement are lived up to.

The following men constitute the Advisory Committee:

Palmer E. Presbrey, '85, Pi Eta Society; Charles F. Adams, 2d, '88, A. D. Club; Thomas N. Perkins, '01, Porcellian Club; J. Lewis Stackpole, '95, Fly Club; Eliot Wadsworth, '08, chairman, Delphic Club; Edward C. Wheeler, Jr., '00, Digamma Club; Carroll L. Perkins, '03, Phoenix Club; Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Phi Delta Psi Club; Robert Amory, '06, Spee Club; Martin L. Garfield, '06, Kappa Gamma Chi; John Richardson, Jr., '08, Iroquois Club; Edward G. Curtis, '09, S. A. E. Fra-

ternity; William M. Rand, '09, Theta Delta Chi Club; Frederic Schenck, '09, Stylus Club; Roger Amory, '10, secretary, 147 Milk St., Boston, S. K. Club; Clayton Ernst, '10, Alpha Phi Sigma Club; Leavitt C. Parsons, '10, Kappa Sigma Fraternity; Arthur Beane, '11, D. U. Club; Francis W. K. Smith, L.S. '14, Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity; Frederick C. Bubier, '13, Phi Kappa Epsilon Society; Herbert A. Friedlich, '15, Argo Club.

TWO HOCKEY VICTORIES

The hockey team defeated Williams, 9 to 1, on Wednesday evening of last week, and won from St. Nicholas, 4 goals to 3, last Friday evening. Both games were played in the Boston Arena.

The game with St. Nicholas was one of the most interesting of the year. The visitors made a strong team; Baker, the brilliant Princeton player of the past few seasons, was in their line-up, and so was Carnochan, a former Harvard goal-tend. On the other hand, Harvard early in the game lost the services of Claflin and Phillips, both of whom were injured. In spite of this misfortune, the Harvard team played quite as well as it has played at any time this year, and its superior physical condition finally won the game. The score at the end of the first period was: St. Nicholas, 2; Harvard, 1.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	ST. NICHOLAS.
Townsend, Curtis, l.w.	r.w., Fox, Kilner
E. A. Baker, Townsend, l.c. r.,	H. A. H. Baker
Phillips, Fisher, Baldwin, r.c.	c., Ellis
Wanamaker, r.w.	l.w., Cox
Claflin, Doty, c.p.	c.p. Gross
Morgan, p.	p., von Bermuth
Wylde, g.	g., Carnochan

Score—Harvard, 4; St. Nicholas, 3. Goals—Wanamaker 2, Morgan, Townsend, Baker 2, Ellis. Stops—Wylde, 32; Carnochan, 9.

Harvard defeated Cornell in a swimming meet at the Boston Y. M. C. A. last Saturday evening, 43 points to 11. Harvard won first place in every event.

Athletic Committee Report by Dean Briggs

THE annual report of Dean L. B. R. Briggs as chairman of the Athletic Committee treats, as usual, of subjects in which many graduates are interested. The more important portions of the report are here given:

"In the spring of 1913 certain officers representing the control of athletic sport at Princeton, Yale, and Harvard met in New Haven and agreed to recommend to their respective colleges that at all games of baseball between any two of these colleges the coaches should not sit with the players and should not, from any position or in any manner, direct the game. The coaches were to be like coaches for an examination; their work ending when the examination (that is, the game) began. This recommendation, to be put into effect in the spring of 1914, was adopted by the authorities of the three colleges,—at Harvard by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports. As the captains of the three teams and some other persons connected with baseball regarded the proposition as impracticable, another conference was held at New Haven in the spring of 1914, with a view to the definite decision of certain details and to the free discussion of the subject as a whole. In this conference the captains took part and accepted the new ruling, though with more or less scepticism. Obviously the change threw new responsibility on any captain whose team has relied on the coach for directing the play in detail; but many persons believe that it is better for college sport if college ball players are trained to play their own game and are no more accessible to the coach in a game than a crew is in a race.

"The attention of the Committee was called by divers graduates to certain signed articles, purporting to be sent to the newspapers by athletes in University squads. Some of these articles were harmless in themselves, but were rendered

objectionable by the headings which the newspapers prefixed to them; others were offensive because the newspapers had taken offensive liberties with the copy. College athletes are now such public characters that, without their knowledge, their names may be advantageously attached to what they have not written, and they can get no redress. Again, an unscrupulous or thoughtless athlete may sell his name with no more labor than the dictation of a few sentences: but, so far as the Committee is informed, the signed articles actually sent to the papers by Harvard athletes have been in no way discreditable; and no athlete has been responsible for the illegitimate use of his name.

"The question of genuine signed articles by college athletes is twofold: first, does receiving money for writing about athletics rob the writer of his amateur standing; secondly, is the mere writing of such articles about the squad to which he belongs so bad a breach of taste as to demand action of the authorities?

"When a student is hired because he is a football player to write about football he is obviously receiving indirect financial aid from football; but it seems unreasonable that an athlete should lose his chance of working his way through College by writing of what he knows best. A poor boy with athletic ability has a hard outlook if he must renounce either his athletics or any job not athletic for which his athletic ability is part of his equipment. The question would hardly be raised at all if it were not so easy for the wrong kind of student to take the money for the use of his name and allow somebody else to write the article. On the other hand, when the student is hired to write about his own squad, he cannot easily write what is worth reading unless he is willing to say what it may ill become him to say. For example, he cannot becomingly discuss in public the merits and demerits of his

fellow students and fellow players, though the public may look for such discussion. The question is not a question of professionalism; it is a question of taste—not the taste of one man or two men or three, for the fine sense of some men who do such writing may be trusted to keep them from saying anything objectionable, but taste in a practice which cannot be widespread without offensive results somewhere.

"These matters were discussed more than once by the Committee, as the following copies of the records will show:

May 19, 1914. Voted, That members of teams be not permitted to write signed articles for publication about the sports in which they take part until they have received permission from the Chairman of the Athletic Committee and the Chairman of the Graduate Advisory Committee for the sport affected, and that such permission when granted be revocable at any time. This vote to take effect Monday, May 25, 1914.

June 1, 1914. Voted, That the writing of signed articles for publication about the team or squad of which the writer is a member be forbidden.

"These votes have no bearing on contracts already made or promises already given for the coming year.

"When all is said, there is no defense against the more insidious kinds of professionalism except the defence in the amateur spirit. X may be secretly hired to attend a college for athletic purposes, and is therefore an undiscovered professional. Y may be another athlete helped in college by some generous helper of youth who likes Y's type, just as Z, a young scholar, is helped by another generous helper who likes Z's type. Y, like Z, is one of several hundred who are financially backed by kindly graduates. The causes of Y's patron's interest in Y are too complex for analysis even by that patron himself; but among them is Y's skill in athletics. Y comes to college for college life and college training. He cannot help regarding the discipline of athletics as a part of that training and the practice of athletics as a part of that life. Is Y a professional?

"There is no outward defence against a case like Y's; and on the whole it is well that there is none. The line between amateur and professional is delicate; in Y's case everything depends on the soundness of Y's fibre and the fineness of his perception. Fortunately for athletics, the man whose loyalty to the athletic success of his college is measured by money may find his skill offset by the moral force of some young athlete without half his natural equipment for the game.

The extent to which students use the athletic privileges of the University is shown—in part at least—by the following table:

Varsity Baseball,	42
Freshman Baseball,	50
Varsity Football,	92
Freshman Football,	60
Freshmen, 3 Class Teams,	50
Varsity Track,	151
Freshman Track,	84
Varsity Hockey,	57
Freshman Hockey,	52
Varsity Crew,	92
Freshman Crew,	96
Tennis Team,	42
Rifle Team,	19
Weld Boat Club,	250
Newell Boat Club,	168
Varsity Lacrosse,	46
Freshman Lacrosse,	20
Varsity Soccer,	30
Freshman Soccer,	20
Fencing,	19
Swimming,	22
Golf,	32
Wrestling,	30
Gymnastic,	9
General Athletic Class,	65
25 Teams, Leiter Cup Series,	225

Total number of men, 1,823
Use of tennis courts by students 32,000 hours.

V. MOTT PORTER, '92

V. Mott Porter, '92, died at his home in Los Angeles, Calif., on January 22.

Porter was one of the prominent members of his class, both in College and afterwards. After graduating from Harvard, he studied law at Washington University, St. Louis, received there the de-

gree of LL.B. in 1894, and then began the practice of law in St. Louis, where he had lived before he went to College. He served in the Spanish-American War, taking part in the expedition to Porto Rico. He was for three years secretary of the Bar Association of St. Louis, was vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs in 1907 and held other important offices. In 1908 his health failed, and thereafter he spent most of his time in California. He was a very active and useful member of the Harvard Club of Southern California.

M. J. G. CUNNIFF, '98

Michael James Glen Cunniff, born in Boston, February 7, 1875, died of acute pneumonia at the Savoy mining camp, near Crown King, Arizona, on December 23, 1914.

His career was of a type which does special credit to the college at which such a man was prepared for his work in the world. After graduation he taught in the English Departments of Harvard and the University of Wisconsin. In 1901 he gave up teaching to join the editorial staff of *The World's Work*, of which he became managing editor in 1903. In 1907 he went into partnership with his brother, Bernard Cunniff, '02, in the business of leasing, buying, selling and operating mines in Arizona and elsewhere. His report of himself in the '98 Quinquennial Report

(1913) is one of the simple statements characteristic of the men who accomplish most:

"I came to Arizona in 1907. In 1910 I was elected on the Democratic ticket delegate to the Arizona constitutional convention, introduced a number of the features incorporated in the constitution framed, and was chairman of the committee on style, revision and compilation, which prepared the final draft. In 1911 I was elected to the senate of the first state legislature of Arizona, and was elected president of the senate, a position I still hold. I am a commissioner for Arizona on uniform state laws and vice-president of the Harvard Club of Arizona."

From other sources the BULLETIN learns that to Cunniff is ascribed the credit for keeping Arizona from becoming the "vest-pocket state" of powerful corporations into which it might naturally have grown from its earlier condition.

DELTA UPSILON PLAY

The Delta Upsilon Society will produce at its theatricals this year Farquhar's "The Beaux' Stratagem." Performances will be given at the following times and places:

March 12 and 15—Brattle Hall, Cambridge.
March 13—"The Barn", Wellesley.
March 17—Jordan Hall, Boston.
March 19—Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor. John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor. Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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Alumni Notes

M.D. '88—John A. Horgan, of Roxbury, Mass., who was out-patient physician at the Norfolk, Mass., State Hospital, died on November 11, 1914.

'99—Leonard E. Ware died of pneumonia at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., on December 28, 1914. He was a broker in New York, and was well known as a lawn tennis player; he once held the national championship in that game.

'01—Charles I. Pettingell, LL.B. '04, has been appointed justice of the Second District Court of Essex County, Mass.

'02—Walter F. Dillingham is president of the Hawaiian Dredging Co., Ltd., which, with the San Francisco Bridge Co., has the contract for constructing the United States dry dock at Pearl Harbor, Oahu. Robert W. Atkinson, '02, and Harold G. Dillingham, '04, are officers of the former company.

'02—Charles H. Johnson, formerly of Yonkers, N. Y., is assistant warden of Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y.

'02—Ralph S. Rainsford of Detroit was married at Washington, D. C., on November 9 to Miss Marguerite Le Breton.

'03—Edmund C. Froelich is with the law firm of Smith, Beckwith & Ohlinger, 51 Produce Exchange Building, Toledo, O.

'03—Gordon T. Runkle was married at Vancouver on December 16, 1914, to Miss Violet Gradwell. Mr. and Mrs. Runkle are living at Douglas Lodge, 12th and Granville Streets, Vancouver, B. C.

'03—Walter R. Tuckerman has been elected president of the Union Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.

'03—Clifford H. Walker is with the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, 60 State St., Boston.

'03—Beals C. Wright is engaged in apple growing at North Yakima, Wash.

'04—Joseph H. Oglesby is in the claims department of the Wanamaker store, Philadelphia. His address in Philadelphia is 2021 Arch St.; his permanent address remains Sea Girt, N. J.

'04—Henry B. Young died of pneumonia in New York on February 7. He was, while in College, a member of the track team, and went to England in the summer of 1904 as a member of the Yale-Harvard team which competed with the Oxford-Cambridge team.

'06—Walter H. Freeman, Ph.D. '12, formerly instructor in Classics at Grinnell College, Ia., is now head of the Latin department at the High School, Trenton, N. J.

'07—S. Theodore Bittenbender of the Brown-Howland Co. has moved to 30 Federal St., Boston. A son, Thomas Austin, was born

to Bittenbender and Mrs. Bittenbender on January 7 at their home at 11 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.

'07—Robert W. Fernald is with the Bear River Paper Co., Petrosky, Mich. His engagement to Miss Helen Dresser Clark, Vassar, '11, of Kansas City, Mo., has recently been announced.

'07—Edgar B. Stern, secretary-treasurer of the cotton firm of Lehman, Stern & Co., New Orleans, has been elected president of the New Orleans Association of Commerce.

'08—J. Victor Greenebaum, M.D. '11, was married on November 23 in Boston to Miss Fanny Frank. Dr. and Mrs. Greenebaum are living at 945 Burton Ave., Cincinnati, O.

'08—Percy G. Kammerer has been ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has been and will continue in charge of St. Andrew's Church, Belmont, Mass., a mission of Christ Church, Cambridge, of which Rev. Prescott Evarts, '81, is rector.

'09—A son was born to Phineas M. Henry and Mrs. Henry on December 19. Henry's permanent address is now 4609 West Grand Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

'10—A son, Carroll David, was born to Albert D. Healey and Mrs. Healey on January 4 at Wollaston, Mass.

'11—Philip C. Heald, who is engaged in agriculture at Greenville, N. H., was married on October 28 to Miss Helen D. Spindelov of Buffalo, N. Y.

'11—Leonard J. Wyeth was married on November 7 in New York City to Miss C. P. M. Bull. Mr. and Mrs. Wyeth are living at 1142 Madison Ave., New York.

'13—Thomas Coggeshall, a master at Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., was married on December 29 at Roanoke, Va., to Miss Georgia A. Riley.

'13—Howard B. Gill, M.B.A. '14, is executive secretary of the Board of Trade, Cambridge, Mass. His engagement to Miss Isabelle V. Kendig, Oberlin, '12, of Chicago, has been announced.

'13—Robert Marvin Nelson was married on February 10 at St. Louis to Miss Daphne McKee Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are living at 3658 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. Nelson is advertising manager of the General Roofing Manufacturing Co., Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis.

'13—G. Hall Roosevelt, M.E.E. '14, is with the Canadian Klondike Power Co., Dawson City, Y. T., Canada.

'14—Frederick W. Hunter is teaching mathematics at Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest, Ill.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII



NUMBER 21

FEBRUARY 24, 1915

Lay Sermons
in Appleton Chapel

Arnold Arboretum Library

Crews on the River

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1915.

NUMBER 21.

News and Views

The Lay Preachers. Last week the morning prayers at Appleton Chapel were conducted by Faculty members of Harvard University—none of them connected with the teaching of theology. On six successive mornings the student devotions were directed by the Dean of the Business School, professors of Chemistry, International Law and Latin, the Dean of the Medical School and an assistant professor of Medicine. It is a long time since the religious services at Harvard were confined to any sectarian limits. Through all the intervening period there has been a growing consciousness that a religious spirit may, and should, permeate every employment of serious men. Perhaps there is no better way of bringing this feeling home to persons not yet past the formative stage than by enlisting in the daily worship of the Chapel just such scholars in "secular" fields as those whose brief talks we are publishing in this issue of the BULLETIN. It is only fair to these lay preachers to say that it has not been practicable for all of them to revise the short-hand reports of their addresses. We are confident, however, that our readers will welcome them as transcripts from the daily life of the University, and as tokens, more and less direct, of the relation between the interests of individual scholars and the larger spiritual interests which are the

essential back-ground of human life.

The seriousness with which the readers of the BULLETIN take the interests which have their centre at Appleton Chapel was well illustrated in the reception of our recent special number dealing with "Religion at Harvard." There were those who predicted that it would prove what is irreverently called "a dead one." As a matter of fact, the demand for extra copies has been almost without precedent.

* * *

Price Greenleaf Scholars. It was intimated in the BULLETIN last week that the college standing of men to whom Harvard Club scholarships have been awarded might be compared with that of the freshmen who in recent years have received Price Greenleaf Aid. Such a comparison, it was thought, would throw light upon the relative success of the Harvard Clubs and of the College authorities in picking men who have it in them to "go far" as scholars.

Some figures rendering such a comparison possible have just been brought together, for the three years of 1911, 1912 and 1913—a period sufficient for the establishment of a significant average. They cannot be said to show that the College does any better than the clubs. For the three years named, there were admitted to the freshman class, respectively, 44, 71 and 60 men with Price Greenleaf Aid. Of these, 11, 26 and 10, respectively, won a place in the first and second scholarship groups after one year

of College work. In other words, out of 175 Price Greenleaf men in three years, only 47—slightly more than a quarter—took a distinguished place as scholars.

In the process of compiling these figures, other interesting facts have come to light. One of them is that over against the 175 men who in three years entered College with Price Greenleaf Aid, there must be set 117 who did not enter after this aid, awarded on the strength of their school records, had been assigned to them. For this phenomenon, various reasons may be ascribed. Unforeseen changes of plans must be reckoned with; the lateness of the awards may have something to do with it; but one reason is very clear. Out of the 37, 41 and 39 men thought worthy of Price Greenleaf Aid in 1911, 1912, 1913, but not availing of it, the figures show that 10, 15 and 16, respectively, failed to pass their Harvard entrance examinations. That is to say, more than one-third of the men who presented credentials appearing to qualify them as recipients of Price Greenleaf Aid were unable to enter College.

One obvious conclusion to be drawn from this small assemblage of figures is that the records on which club scholarships and Price Greenleaf Aid are awarded can hardly, in the nature of the case, provide a basis for an accurate estimate of the candidate's scholastic ability. It should be noted, further, that failure to win a place in Groups I and II of the ranking scholars does not imply any general failure. The qualifications for these groups are severely high, and the men who most need scholarship aid are often those who have to divert a considerable portion of their energies from study to self-support. The honors attaching to the word "scholarship" clearly belong to the men in the first and

second scholarship groups. Whether the word fits the third group with sufficient accuracy is another question.

* * *

Professor Kittredge on Chaucer. The Harvard University Press is giving an excellent illustration of the

work to be expected from just such a publication office when it issues a book like Professor Kittredge's "Chaucer and his Poetry." This volume is made up of six lectures delivered in 1914 on the Percy Turnbull Memorial Foundation at Johns Hopkins University. It bears on every page the evidences of a scholar's mastery of the subject with which it deals—and therefore comes appropriately from a University press. It is no less obviously the work of a humanist—precisely the sort of scholar who should deal with a poet whose specialty, as Professor Kittredge tells his readers, was mankind. It is through publishing the books of such writers that University presses may hope to save themselves from the reputation of bringing out nothing but books for the very, very few. In appealing to the fewest and fittest, any press is of course doing what needs greatly to be done; and our own University Press is doing it. But the occasional reminder that a work of scholarship may bring a genuine pleasure to the untechnical reader is also a valuable service—which loses nothing from the fact that the publication of books with a possibility of selling is of some importance to any publishing house which is not concerned with philanthropy alone.

Many passages in Professor Kittredge's book tempt to quotation. One of them will serve to suggest something of the flavor of the volume:—"Chaucer, they tell us, is very modern. So he is. . . . You can translate his situations into our own at any moment.

Darken the theatre for a second—then turn up the lights. Vanishes the road to Canterbury; vanish the Pilgrims on their way to St. Thomas's shrine. Appear, at table, a party of gentlemen; a helpless toastmaster, twirling his eyeglasses and stealing glances at his watch. Time flies, death urges—and there are several speakers left on the list which he has scribbled off upon his cuff. And here,—intrenched, unassailable, standing like Teneriffe,—is the lord of the ascendant, the after-dinner platitudinarian, droning on and on, his ten minutes elongated by imperceptible gradations to five-and-twenty, and still no sign that he is nearing the seamount of his utmost sail! And this is precisely the address that will be reported at greatest length in the morrow's newspaper, and that a grateful constituency will hold it a precious privilege to read."

The beauty of the olden day was that the company was not at the mercy of the unending. If only now someone could say, as Chaucer's toastmaster said to the tedious talker!—

"Sire Monk, namoore of this, so God you blesse!

Your talk anoyeth al this companye.
Swich talking is not worth a hoterlye!
For therinne is no desport ne game."

* * *

An Arboretum Explorer The work of the Arnold Arboretum represented on one side in the publication of the catalogue of its library has a striking illustration on another in the results of an expedition to Japan from which Mr. E. H. Wilson of the Arboretum staff has just returned. This is by no means the first of his explorations in the remote kingdoms of the world of trees. From China and Tibet and other parts of Asia he has at previous times brought, besides scientific knowledge, actual specimens of trees for the enrichment of our western arboriculture. This time he is

reported to bring with him the belief that the cherry-trees so identified with the beauty of Japan not only may be made to grow in our climate, but will be seen before many years in all their glory at the Arnold Arboretum.

The spoils of this latest expedition are said to comprise an herbarium of about twelve thousand specimens, representing nearly all the known woody plants of Japan, together with a large collection of living plants and other material. To all the rewards attending the work of any collector for a museum at Harvard or elsewhere there must be added, for a collector like Mr. Wilson, the satisfaction of knowing that in his gleanings of living things his labors will bear their fresh fruits of beauty and use through all the generations to come.

* * *

Fair Play and Fair Thought. The *Yale Alumni Weekly* printed last week a speech made by Mr. George Parnly Day, treasurer of Yale University, at the recent annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Worcester. Such a speech, representing the most intelligent and sympathetic feeling of Yale towards Harvard, should certainly reach a wider audience than that which any single dining-room will hold. The general body of Yale graduates has had the opportunity of reading it. We are giving a like opportunity to the alumni of Harvard, and believe they will gladly take advantage of it. A better mutual understanding can hardly fail to follow the reading of words so frank and so sincere. The desire, described by Mr. Day, both to play the game fairly and to think fairly is the consummation, in intercollegiate matters, most devoutly to be wished. His parable of the moving pictures seems to indicate that the practice of seeing things precisely as they are has not yet become universal.

Lay Preachers in Appleton Chapel

THE addresses at morning prayers in Appleton Chapel last week were made by six well-known professors who are not clergymen. The speakers were: Monday, February 15, Edwin F. Gay, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, and Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration; Tuesday, February 16, Theodore W. Richards, Ph.D., S.D., LL.D., Chem.D., M.D., Erving Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory; Wednesday, February 17, George G. Wilson, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of International Law, Thursday, February 18, Clifford H. Moore, Ph.D., Litt.D., Professor of Latin; Friday, February 19, Edward H. Bradford, A.M., M.D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Emeritus, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Dean of the Medical School; Saturday, February 20, Richard C. Cabot, A.B., M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine. The addresses, as reported in short-hand, except that of Professor Gay, are here given:

PROFESSOR RICHARDS.

I have been asked to bring you, this morning, a brief message from the world of science, and I am glad to respond to the call.

We have heard much in recent years about the important contributions made to human life by the careful study of nature. These contributions have, indeed, revolutionized the mechanism of living, have rendered priceless aid to engineering, agriculture, medicine and many other human activities, and have put a new face on our philosophy of life: it would be hard to exaggerate their beneficent influence. But many of these very acquisitions of science, like all other forms of power, tend toward bitterness and destruction, unless the men who use them are swayed by uprightness and generosity. Therefore, this morning I wish to emphasize that very funda-

mental asset of human life which we call character.

If possible, character is more supremely vital today than ever before, since the more power we have, the more important is the noble use of it. But character does not necessarily grow with power; therefore, we must ever especially seek the cultivation of those attributes which distinguish the noble from the selfish.

It is true that the pursuit of science sometimes develops in the individual investigator an exalted moral attitude of mind, as, for example, in the cases of Boyle, Faraday and Pasteur. Tyndall once said, "There is a morality brought to bear upon such matters which, in point of severity, is probably without a parallel in any other domain of intellectual action." On the border line between knowledge and the unknown, one comes to an appreciation of a finality or inexorableness in the laws of nature, which admits of no temporizing or evasion. The truth is, indeed, greater than ourselves.

But this magnificent discipline exerts its full effect only on the noblest souls, and comes to them only after complete submission to eternal law. Moreover, the character of the discoverer cannot determine the use to which the discovery may be put. The new knowledge gives humanity, broadcast, more power; and this greater power, so hard-won out of the secrecy of nature, may be used by others either for good or ill.

As an example, I need only call your attention to the progress of the terrible scourge now blighting Europe. Science has put exceedingly powerful engines of destruction into human hands, and in how ghastly a fashion is poor, fallible human nature using them! Modern explosives, due entirely to chemical investigation, are capable of rendering great aid to humanity. They may open tunnels, furthering friendly communica-

tion between men; blast sunken reefs, saving lives on the ocean; open veins of useful minerals, or yet more precious energy-bearing coal, for the immense good of mankind; plow the ground for planting, and dig trenches for irrigation, as well as in countless other ways. On the other hand, their sinister possibilities fill the newspapers every day.

As I have said, the use to which the knowledge may be put depends upon the character of the user. Science can lead an upright and altruistic civilization ever higher and higher to greater health and comfort and to a sounder philosophy of nature, but that same science can teach the ruthless and the selfish how to destroy more efficiently than to create, and, finally, pave the way to their own destruction.

In view of the tragedy of Europe, one cannot help wondering if, after all, human nature is yet worthy to know these secrets of the universe, which have remained eternally hidden except for man's curiosity, insight and intelligence. Let us, however, not despair. It is for you to be leaders among those who are to give us hope for the future—leaders toward a nobler civilization than the old one, which is crumbling under the influence of human selfishness and frailty. The first requisite for the great task of upbuilding is character.

But character—the sense of honor, uprightness, and regard for others—cannot grow in a day. To act under great stress in the right way, a man must have served a long apprenticeship to right thinking and right living.

Therefore, every man must be watchful, and must never allow his high aim to falter. Each of us must strive ever harder to make our lives truly beneficent, whatever may be the special task which claims our attention, or whatever creed may help us to attain our ideal.

PROFESSOR WILSON.

After reading the Eighth Chapter of the 1st Book of Samuel:

This epoch in the transition from the theocratic to the monarchical form of government is a great epoch in the history of the Jewish people. Epochs in the history of peoples always have a particular interest for those who come after. It chanced that on February 17, 1815, just 100 years ago today, there was concluded the exchange of ratifications of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, the Treaty of Ghent. The ratifications were exchanged at Washington, and, on February 18, 1815, the proclamation of that treaty was made.

There was nothing inherently remarkable in that treaty itself; it was, rather, an ordinary document and did not accomplish what the negotiators had hoped it would accomplish. There was, however, in the spirit of the two peoples who made it a desire for justice that has given strength to the treaty through these 100 years of peace. These years have not been without friction between the two peoples. There have been grounds of friction which, under ordinary conditions, might easily have led to war rather than to the strengthening of peace. This friction became very acute during our Civil war, during the arbitration with regard to Venezuela, and during the arbitration with regard to the Canadian frontier.

In the arbitration with regard to the Canadian frontier there were three judges from each side. There was on the English delegation one man, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who gave decision for the United States, and, as it was thought and contended by many of his countrymen, against his own country. When a protest was made to him that he had acted against his own country, he replied that he supposed when he was placed on the commission he had been put there as his oath required to do justice according to his understanding of the evidence.

Justice is the key to permanent peace—justice rather than compromise, justice even if it be to one's hurt. The

regard for justice rests upon the spirit of the people behind the state. When there is not in the minds of the men who constitute the state the fundamental respect and desire for justice, there cannot be permanent peace.

May our nation, which has had one hundred years of peace with its great neighbor, at this critical time and permanently maintain peace with all nations on the firm foundation of justice!

PROFESSOR MOORE.

After reading part of the 26th Chapter of Isaiah:

At the beginning of each academic year the authorities have a habit of urging upon the incomers that Harvard University is a place of large opportunities, and I frequently take occasion to repeat that truth—for truth it is—to repeat that truth somewhat insistently at various times during the year. Indeed, I have sometimes felt that the students must have become occasionally a little weary of hearing the repetition of this fact and have wished that their privileges were less thrust upon them. Yet it is the experience of every one of us that that is true, and we all realize from the very start that opportunities are so large here and privileges so many that we must exercise a careful and a wise choice if we are to profit by them.

And after all, is that not the common experience of life? Is it not true that choice comes into everything we do, choice past or present, choice ground into habit or choice unconsciously or more or less consciously made? The fact that we are individuals is the result of choices of various sorts, and the whole life of man is determined by that choice or by a succession of choices. And conscious choice we all recognize as characteristic of the reasoning individual. We attribute no responsibility to the infant for its choice. But the instant we rise to the age where we begin to reason, our choices begin to have a moral value, and responsibility begins to weigh upon

us. For, as I have just said, it is true that by the exercise of choice, wisely or carelessly, made consciously or unconsciously, we develop habit and we form character, the significance of which Professor Richards pointed out so recently here. That is the reason why choice is such a significant thing, indeed, one of the most significant things of our lives.

All of this is perfectly familiar to you, but there is another point in connection with choice on which I should like to dwell for a moment. We are all familiar with the fact that we are not isolated individuals. No man liveth to himself alone, no matter how much he may desire to do so; no man or group of men, no nation can fail to be influenced by its neighbors and to influence its neighbors, particularly today when the most distant nations are close neighbors and the human voice is heard across the continent. There is a larger responsibility than the responsibility to one's self. There is the responsibility to society of which we are all more or less conscious and of which we need to remind ourselves in these trying times; for the bonds of human society are indissoluble, whether we will or no. And there is this about every association, not only the family, but the state and the nation and even larger groups—that the group is something more than the mere individuals who make up the group; its efforts amount to something more than the mere sum total of the individuals who make up that group.

We are most familiar with this fact in music. Of course the orchestra is made up of the individual players, but the symphony is something more than the mere sum total of the music produced by the individual musicians. The anthem of a choir is something greater than the mere tone of the several voices. So, in human society and in all human action, there is a symphony that results from the concerted effort for good or for evil that is greater than the sum

total of the individuals who make up that social group. And that is why society brings a greater and more stupendous responsibility upon us, because we are players—if I may keep the figure—with this great human orchestra, and exactly as the failure of a single player may spoil the symphony, so the failure of an individual may spoil the symphony of human society.

We are called, as one of our great teachers has emphasized, to hear the demand for loyalty to the larger groups, and these loyalties constitute some of our highest ideals,—loyalty to the family, loyalty to the College, loyalty to the nation. We know how these loyalties stir our blood and it is for these things that men give their efforts and their lives. And so I think that for you and for me today, when the responsibilities upon us are greater than they ever before have been—it is wise for us to think of our responsibility to the larger group and of our duty to develop that sense of justice, that high character, that passion for righteousness which shall save the nation and world.

It is not simply for today but for all time that you and I are working and thinking and may devote our lives. And today and many times today we must hear that same charge that Joshua put upon the tribes of Israel when he summoned them to Shechem: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve."

DEAN BRADFORD.

After reading part of the 25th Chapter of Isaiah:

All mankind admires heroism, and with reason. The hero believes in something above selfishness. But what is the best training of the hero? In these terrible days the questioner, the thinker looks about and asks whether his beliefs are just and true. In this world of people ruled by savages, by fools, by weaklings, is it not reason to bow before the strongest, the best organized, the government that protects and keeps

from chaos and anarchy? The beatitudes, the Sermon on the Mount,—beautiful fancies,—are they applicable to large human enterprises? The man of science in his laboratory, the ruler in his cabinet, the philosopher in his books, how can he think otherwise about the struggling, fighting, brutal world?

But is that the truth? Is that the real world? Does the statesmanship, the statecraft of Bismarck leave no room for the statesmanship of Lincoln? Ask the man who comes in touch with his fellow man, who sees him at the times of trial, sees him when he suffers, sees him when he is facing death. The man who stands at the bedside and hears the mother's cry of anguish and sees the smile break on the lips of the new born child; ask him.

Will he not tell you that the flesh, the king and the knave, the statesman and the fool are alike under the surgeon's knife? Will he tell you that the wise man knows? Where can he find wisdom? Where does he see wise men? There are men with wise moments, but where is the truly wise man?

The emotions of the people ring truer than the decrees of statesmen. There are stunted men, there are shriveled men, but they are men who have not had their chance. The house plant shrivels for sunlight. Place it in the garden and it will bloom. Men may be animals, but look at them when vivified by the spirit. Is there anything more magnificent than the splendid manliness of mankind in times of stress?

You remember the letter of St. Augustine, who turned from heathendom when he saw the book before him. He took and read, and he saw the truth. Now let us look at the book of life that is open around us, and what do we see? Let us not look at the blots, the erasures, the mistakes. Let us believe in the good. Let us not look at the mud and slime in the gutter. Let us look up to the beauty of the world.

Do we not see everywhere the bravery

of men, the kindness of women, the bright hope and laughter of children? And do we not see in these terrible days, above the shouting of the captains, above the carnage and slaughter and cruelty, do we not see the promise—the promise as bright as and brighter than the emblem that the Roman emperor bowed before in the night of victory? Do we not see a promise of a clearer, stronger faith, of a firmer regard for the rights of men, and a God-given truth or law of living—that he who lives best shall serve his brother most?

PROFESSOR CABOT.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep."

I wish to speak on form. Form of words, of thought, in muscular movement, in the state and church.

There are few words less popular nowadays than those associated with the word "form." We hate formalities, we don't care for ceremonies, and we dislike these things because form seems to us restraint, when we want freedom. It seems to us convention, a false outside when there is no truth inside. And then it seems something cut and dried and dead when we want life.

I want to speak of form as craftsmanship, as conservation, as a bit of relative fiction and as the threshold of originality. Form as craftsmanship: we know it in all good technique. In an athletic sense it is the opposite of what is slack, or slumping, or slipshod, or it is the opposite of what is wasteful, uncontrolled, sprawling. It is the opposite of what is shapeless, amorphous. We don't hear from the athlete the complaint that he does not care for formalities and therefore does not want form in his crew, in his tennis. He does not complain against old-fashioned form in this respect; he wants perfection of form.

And then we want form as conservation. In the national conservation

movement one of the most striking things is that we want to stop those who would spoil the shape of the forest. We want to stop those who let energies run to waste, for form is always that which prevents energies from running to waste. In the human body the form of the heart and the blood-vessels, beautiful as a tree, is what prevents the blood from spilling out and running to waste. In the wood of the tree, form is the opposite of that which happens when it burns to ashes. It is the opposite of that which is nervous and run down.

Whatever our aversion to form, there is one form which all of us, even the most amorphous of us, have to carry with us, and that is the human body. We don't really find ourselves with a human body. It is something which has been built up, built up to conserve energy and to balance strains. It is something changed and not the same thing always. The stiffer parts are absent in infancy. We gradually acquire a skeleton and a backbone, which enable us to resist and give us form. We resist thereby the breaking down processes in our lives and the breaking down processes in nature.

Form as conservation holds the past. It holds all that we give—a form of words, a technique, an art, a religious rite. It is a knot to hold against strains. It holds the world's increasing store and prevents the disaster that each generation or each college class would have to start over again afresh, from the beginning. A wound tends to let the blood out drop by drop. Form tends to restrain things within their natural limits.

There is an old story, the source of which I have been unable to trace, of an Englishman in some remote part of India where there were no other white men. He was visited by a friend who came across the country after traveling many days. When the friend arrived at about dinner time, he found the Englishman sitting at the table alone, clothed in

a full dress suit and he said: "For whom do you dress? Why all of this form and all of this ceremony?" And the Englishman said, essentially: "If it were not for this form and for these details, I should go to pieces, lose my morale. I should not be able to stand the strain." That story has always seemed to me significant, significant of the value of simple form.

Shall we never break form? Surely, whenever we think we do right to do so. But the men whom I do not see in church are not always ready to put up other and better form. Whenever I see them they are doing something less desirable than going to church, idling about and without proper restraint. And the men who want to break marriage and have liberal, unrestrained view on this matter—they do not set up any new forms. What they start is skulking down the back streets, literally and figuratively.

We have to carry the burden of civilization, and in carrying that we must carry something that binds us. We must carry it in good form and with a stiff upper lip. The man who complains and the complaints that are thrown out are elements which increase the strain on the others, for that man is letting go of his end. By form we hold up our end of civilization. We prevent waste, as I have said. We conserve the world's best yet. We further achieve a certain relative bit of originality, or perfection.

There ought to be in every life some real one hundred per cent. success and some failure. But success is what I have to speak of. There ought to be some point of real efficiency from which you make your experiments. We don't say that the musician shall come about sixty or seventy per cent. right. We say he shall be absolutely in tune. We don't say that the surgeon should cut the wrong artery only now and then; he must always cut right. We don't say that the physician shall prescribe a wrong and poisonous dose now and

then; he must be one hundred per cent. right. So in the stenographic schools; the stenographic examination is one which no one passes who does not get one hundred per cent. There ought to be some test in our lives which we don't pass unless we get one hundred per cent.

But form does not destroy all freedom. It is an area of relative firmness and stability, it is the point from which you take off on your leap to something original. You need the firm, the stable, the static to leap from, and you will take off always in the same way, even if you break the record. For every little bit of originality we have to start from form. But you can create nothing out of form; when you create, you must create, as did God, when the world was formless and void.

EPISCOPAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The 13th annual conference of New England Episcopal Students was held last Saturday, Sunday and Monday in Cambridge and Boston; the delegates were guests of the St. Paul's Society during the greater part of the conference.

President Lowell, Bishop Lawrence, and Robert H. Gardiner, '76, spoke at the opening meeting. Bishop Davies, of Western Massachusetts, preached the annual sermon, and Bishop Perry of Rhode Island spoke at the dinner in the Union on Sunday.

The chief service of the conference was held Sunday night in St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston; the speakers were Bishop Lawrence, Hon. Rathbone Gardner of Providence, and Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the Columbia School of Journalism.

The Harvard Free Legal Aid Bureau has elected the following officers for this year: President, A. C. Tener, 3L., of Swickley, Pa.; vice-president, E. D. Smith, 2L., of Chicago; secretary, C. B. Randall, 3L., of Cambridge.

The Arboretum Library

By HOWARD W. PRESTON, A.B. '83 AND A.M. '87 (BROWN UNIV.), MEMBER, NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB, MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BY the publication of the catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum,* Professor Sargent has earned the gratitude of all students and lovers of trees. The first volume now issued contains the names of periodicals and the titles of the books arranged by authors. In a second volume the books will be classified by subjects, thus facilitating reference. The ten years devoted to the preparation of the catalogue have been well spent. The result is a careful and conscientious work by which the riches of this unrivalled collection, long prized by those privileged to consult it, are at length made known to the public.

Founded in 1892 by the donation of 6,000 volumes from Professor Sargent, it has been increased by the gifts of the director and other friends until it now numbers over 30,000 bound volumes devoted to woody plants. The gathering of such a collection in a score of years, even if funds are available, is no mean achievement. Rarities are not always on the market. The books must be known and sought. This requires patience, persistence and skill. Yet this has been accomplished by the director while he has been developing and administering the two hundred acres of the Arboretum, planning expeditions for the collection of plants from distant quarters of the globe, and writing the "Silva of North America."

To the book-lover a library catalogue is always fascinating. The mere reading of the titles recalls the thrills experienced when some rare volume long known but hitherto unseen was held for the first time. These are pure joys that

live long in the memory of the collector. But how tame is the catalogue compared with the books themselves! To enjoy to the full the Arboretum library, the collection should be scanned shelf by shelf. It is a series of pleasures and surprises.

Here, within the walls of a single library are gathered works of all kinds relating in any way to trees, their description, their folk lore, their history, their uses, their landscape value and their cultivation. For the study of trees it stands unequalled. Hither come the botanists of our own and other countries to avail themselves of the resources of the library supplemented by the large herbarium and the living specimens in the Arboretum.

Modern library ideals are not those of a generation or so ago. The library is now a place not for meditation but for work. Most true is this of the Arboretum library, which is a reference and not a reading library, rather a tool for workers than a museum of rarities. The library is but at the beginning of its usefulness. Already several valuable works have been prepared here, the "Silva of North America" by Professor Sargent, illustrated by the artistic and faithful drawings of Charles E. Faxon; the monumental Bradley Bibliography, in five quarto volumes, devoted to the bibliography of the woody plants of the world, compiled by Alfred Rehder under the direction of Professor Sargent; the "Pines of Mexico", by R. G. Shaw; the "Genus Pinus" of the same author; and the present catalogue. Here too is now in preparation the "Plantae Wilsonianae", an account of the plants collected by E. H. Wilson in his expeditions to Western China for the Arboretum.

A few lines of development are worthy of special mention. The early botanical works prior to the time of Linnæus are

*Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University compiled under the direction of Charles Sprague Sargent by Ethelyn Maria Tucker.

Vol. 1. Serial publications--authors and titles. Cambridge, 1914. Quarto (VI) 782.

well represented. The progress of botanical illustration can here be traced from the rough and awkward lines of the quaint old herbals to the virile and life-like masterpieces of sixteenth century German engravers, the exquisite copperplates of the seventeenth century, and the scientific accuracy of our own time.

The collection of the works of Linnaeus numbering over three hundred volumes is unrivalled in this country, and is perhaps surpassed only by the Linnaean Society of London. The narratives of travellers containing information on trees are included, and these not merely in a single edition but in various editions. Peter Kalm's fascinating account of his travels in the North American colonies in the middle of the eighteenth century is here not only in the original Swedish, but in the two English editions and in German and Dutch. The popularity of Bartram's "Travels Among the Southern Indians" is attested by editions issued in Philadelphia, London, Dublin, Paris (two editions), Wein and Haarlem, this latter of excessive rarity, and not in the British Museum.

Works relating to certain commercial products of trees, coffee, tea, cocas, rubber, spices and medicinal plants have received unusual attention and form a useful division of the library. The works on the Mulberry are of interest showing the history of the silk-raising industry in America from the extravagant hopes of the early colonies to the "multicaulis craze" of the early 19th century and its subsequent decline. The collection is unusually rich in long sets of periodicals relating to botany and forestry from all parts of the world and in all languages. Dr. Asa Gray as a leader of American botanists and a Harvard professor is represented by a long array of his publications. The collection is strong in local lists of plants valuable in tracing distribution of species. The increased attention given in recent years to the law of priority in scientific nomenclature has necessitated the collection of fugitive

pamphlets otherwise neglected. These the library has endeavored to gather and by binding separately rendered easily accessible.

Among rarities may be mentioned the first four editions of the "Ortus Sanitatus." The oldest volumes are the "Opus Ruralium Commodorum" by Piero de Crescenzi, 1471, still in the old oak board covers, and Cato's "Libri de Re Rustica", 1482. Mary Lawrence's "Collection of Roses from Nature", London, 1799, is one of the rarest botanical books in America. Here, too, is the first work on Chinese botany by a European, "Flora Sinensis", by Michael Boym, 1656, with crude colored plates showing that at this date several American plants had already been introduced into China. Jacquin's "Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia", of which only eighteen copies were issued is here, complete with text, probably the only copy in America. Here are Mr. Faxon's original drawings for the "Silva of North America", and the collection of over one thousand photographs taken by Ernest H. Wilson in the Arnold Arboretum Expeditions to China.

It is interesting to note in this connection that there is now in Boston a notable group of botanical libraries: this collection of thirty thousand volumes at the Arnold Arboretum devoted to woody plants; the Gray Herbarium Library at Cambridge now numbering nearly fifteen thousand bound volumes and over eleven thousand pamphlets devoted to general systematic botany; and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Library, numbering twenty thousand volumes relating to fruit trees and general horticulture. Thus Boston is now one of the botanical centres of the world.

The *Illustrated Magazine* has elected the following officers: President, H. A. Larrabee, '16, of Melrose; business manager, F. F. Smiley, '17, of Winchester; photographic chairman, T. H. White, '17, of Cleveland.

Letters to the Bulletin

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Some time ago I wrote regarding the lack of concentration or emphasis on poetry and social questions, sociology and the like at Harvard, where service should be inculcated if anywhere. I have just found in the *Journal of Sociology* a plan for a Department of Sociology, used, and to a great degree in actual courses at Kansas University. Now, looking at the Division of Philosophy or Economics, or wherever Harvard finds it expedient to conceal the various social and allied courses she undoubtedly has to offer, I am again amazed to see what a backward station she occupies. Supposing the position of Sociology is in some doubt, what a truly stand-pat idea it is that a subject that has the interest and large push behind it in such universities as Yale, Chicago, Wisconsin, Kansas, Michigan, and Missouri, is not worth giving real prestige to at Harvard! It is not that the subject may not be fairly covered in various departments—that it is not well covered, I will assert—but that Social Science (such as it is, and it has had big men studying it since before Comte and Spencer) from the science of Anthropology up to Social Service, taught and given large prestige in a big, well-professed department, instinct with service and the better training for citizenship, is perhaps the most desirable study there could be for the character of youth:—all this is not found at Harvard.

The little course called Economics 3 when I was in College, and now tucked away where I cannot find it except under Economics, is remembered by some of us of my time with a good deal more than casual interest. It was Sociology, of course hidden discreetly then under Economics 3, for a name. It was given by Professor Carver, a wonderful stimulator of thinking and impossible to stick

in an argument; and yet he was dubious, we used to think—as if perhaps the subject was too recent to be really worth his time. He is now doing fine work, I hear, at Washington on rural lines. However, that was where I received all the stimulus in a subject I am now finding the biggest subject of all. No, I am wrong—I got most out of Professor Peabody's course on Social Ethics, and that was called Philosophy 5—again hidden under a name, but a great many of us found it—because it was a good course. This is a rambling letter—but it means I want this thing aired.

Please note, moreover, that the School of Social Ethics is situated in Boston, not in Cambridge, and has not had any new blood or large scholarship since it started. Harvard needs a department for study, scholarship, and practical work.

L. J. EDDY, '03.

THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Your editorial article in the "Medical School Number" of the BULLETIN is interesting, and especially the stories of the two brave doctors. But I hardly believe that you wish to leave the impression, which the "eminent clergyman" undoubtedly gives, that "the medical profession has so much more enthusiasm and missionary spirit, greater devotion and carelessness of self than the ministry." Any man, who on one of his "off days" happens to see the seamy side of his profession, can easily make out a case against it by comparing conspicuous instances of the noblest men in some other profession with mercenary, or fatigued, or unsuccessful, or less worthy men in his own. This is the common fallacy of making comparisons.

I am happy to have found enthusiasm, devotion, and disinterestedness in every profession and among "all sorts and

conditions of men." Is there any profession or calling more "holy" than another, except so far as it is made so by the spirit of the people who practice it? Neither is there any occupation which does not from time to time present its characteristic ventures, whether of physical or moral courage, of pecuniary or intellectual honesty, of resolute fidelity or generous resolution. These are the occasions when men grow in their manhood or fade away into nonentity. He is poor indeed who has not among his friends some few at least like the two, who, except for their brief notice in the BULLETIN, might never come into public notice, "but souls tempered with fire", who would go to martyrdom if truth or duty required it.

There are men today, glad and free and devoted in the ministry of religion. In fact there was never a time when the faith and the ideals of religion, as well as the vast needs of mankind inspired a more profound enthusiasm than in this stirring age in which we live.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES F. DOLE, '68.

A QUESTION OF ENGLISH

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In its issue of January 27, the BULLETIN quotes from President Lowell's report, in relation to the students' use of English.

When we were doing our computing with the Primitive Abacus, the physical exertion of subtracting-adding the counters far exceeded the mental exertion of counting them. This led us to say the sum was found by adding. A clear case of using wrong English; we ought to have said that the counters were assembled by subtracting-adding; that the sum of these counters was found by counting.

In the course of Abacus evolution, the counters used diminished in bulk, till they were only linear; these linears, joined end to end in fanciful shapes, be-

came the counter-shapes we use. Instead of calling them counter-shapes, we called them numerals. Again a clear case of wrong English.

When, dropping the Abacus lines, we made the outlines of the counter-shapes serve for boundary lines as well, instead of still calling it an Abacus with its counters, we called it a number. Another clear case of wrong English.

Still clinging to the wrong belief about adding, we now said that the sum was found by adding one number to another number,—a physical impossibility. Wrong English to blame.

Where Abacus lines still had to be kept, to protect place-value spaces, we bent them together at the ends; the space with its protecting lines forming the "O" shape. This we called a tenth numeral, another physical impossibility. Wrong English again to blame.

Then we declared that the value of this "O" was a "nothing"; then that counter-shapes with sign "—" before them were "less-than-nothings"; both statements, again, physical impossibilities. Again, wrong English to blame.

On this foundation of wrong English both arithmetic and algebra are built; algebra on the list of Harvard's entrance requirements.—Why does Harvard complain of the students' use of wrong English?

WILLIAM D. MACKINTOSH, '69.

THE LAMPOON BOARD

The *Lampoon* has elected the following officers: President, Theodore Sizer, '16, of New York City; treasurer, R. C. Bacon, '16, of Chicago; secretary, H. B. Courteen, '17, of Milwaukee. The new men elected to the board are: Harold Amory, '16, of Boston, H. L. M. Cole, '16, of Morristown, N. J., E. E. Hagler, Jr., '16, of Springfield, Ill., H. F. Smith, '16, of Kalispell, Mont., Joseph Gaz-zam, Jr., '17, of Philadelphia, S. C. Welch, '17, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Hunt Wentworth, '17, of Chicago.

News from the Harvard Clubs

HARVARD CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO

The Harvard Club of San Francisco held its regular quarterly dinner at the University Club in that city on Thursday evening, January 28. Fifty-four men were present. The following officers, who had been proposed by the nominating committee consisting of M. C. Sloss, '90, Vanderlynn Stow, '80, and Thomas W. Huntington, M.D. '76, were unanimously elected: President, William Thomas, '73; first vice-president, Horace Davis, '49; second vice-president, Philip Bancroft, '03; treasurer, J. S. Severance, '62; secretary, Junius H. Browne, '03.

The new president, on taking the chair, spoke of the good times he had had at meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and told the members of the club that they had no small undertaking to keep up to the high standard which has been set.

Mr. Thomas then announced the appointment of the following chairmen of committees of the general committee which is arranging for the meeting of the Associated Clubs in August: Publicity, B. F. Schlesinger, '92; hotels and transportation, H. H. Sherwood, '82; Friday evening entertainment, Joseph D. Redding, '77; Saturday evening dinner, Vanderlynn Stow, '80; Saturday outing, A. J. Dibblee, '93. These chairmen will appoint the other members of their committees.

The nucleus for a glee club was formed at the dinner. Ten men admitted some proficiency in singing, and they gave several selections under the direction of Charles R. Detrick, '91.

The secretary's report showed a gain of 34 new members for the year; thus the club had 214 members on January 20, the largest number in the club's history.

P. K. Brown, '90, who was recently made a member of the scholarship com-

mittee of the club, gave an interesting talk on scholarships and the best way of stimulating interest in Harvard University among the preparatory schools, both public and private.

HARVARD CLUB OF CLEVELAND

The Harvard Club of Cleveland held its annual dinner at the Hotel Hollenden, in that city on February 6, celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of its organization. Morris A. Black, '90, as retiring president, was toastmaster for the fifty-two Harvard men present. The speakers were Professor Hector J. Hughes, '94, of the Engineering Department, Charles F. Thwing, '76, President of Western Reserve University, and Charles F. Maberry, '76, of Case School of Applied Science.

Richard Dexter, '01, and Richard Inglis, '03, each presented entertainment features; other members of the club staged a skit upon the Freshman Dormitories written by W. C. Keough, '04, and Henry L. Sanford, '96, entitled "Potted Freshmen." Greetings were exchanged with the Yale and Cornell Alumni Association, which held their dinners the same evening.

The officers elected for 1915 are: President, Henry L. Sanford, '96; vice-president, Richard Inglis, '03; secretary, Newell C. Bolton, '12; treasurer, Ernest Angell, '11.

HARVARD CLUB OF TORONTO

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Toronto was held on November 23, 1914. In view of the present state of the world, it was deemed fitting that the dinner should be of the simplest kind. Twenty-one members of the club assembled in the picturesque rooms of the Arts and Letters Club, and although there was a somewhat smaller attendance than sometimes in the past, it was one

of the most companionable and interesting evenings. The usual business meeting was followed by a report of the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs held in Chicago, Ill., last June. This report was made by the president of the club, S. B. Trainer, '04, who added many interesting remarks concerning his own impressions of that very pleasant meeting.

Mr. Trainer was unanimously re-elected president for the coming year. Mr. Humphrey was unanimously re-elected secretary-treasurer, but on account of business reasons his wishes were acceded to by the club, and R. E. L. Kittedge, '07, was then unanimously elected secretary-treasurer.

After the election of officers the members of the club listened to an unusually interesting address on "The United States and the War" by B. A. Gould, '91. The address was published the following day in the Toronto papers and called forth considerable discussion and much approval.

HARVARD CLUB OF BUFFALO

The 30th annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Buffalo was held at the University Club in that city on February 13. About sixty men were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Evan Hollister, '97; vice-president, Charles M. Harrington, '85; secretary, Horton H. Heath, '11; treasurer, Roland L. O'Brien, '08.

John Lord O'Brien, '06, the retiring president of the club, was toastmaster. The first speaker was Professor Charles H. McIlwain, Ph.D., '11, who is proctor in one of the Freshman Dormitories. His interesting description of President Lowell's new method of caring for freshmen brought home more keenly than ever the advantages possessed by the new-comer at Harvard today.

The second speaker was Charles E. Brickley, '15, captain of last fall's vic-

torious football team. Brickley illustrated his talk with numerous stereopticon slides and cast a new light on the subject of football for most of his hearers. The main point which he emphasized was that it takes more than the man who runs with the ball or who kicks it to give a sensational run or drop kick on the gridiron: the art of interference and team work which Coach Haughton has so well grounded in Harvard teams is what makes a successful football team.

On Monday morning, February 15, Brickley assisted the Harvard Club Committee in the presentation of a Football Cup to the Lafayette High School team which won the Inter-High School Series of football games in this city last fall.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GLEE CLUBS

The silver cup which has been offered as the prize for the Intercollegiate Glee Club Meet, in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Saturday, February 27, was offered by the University Glee Club of New York, and not by the Harvard University Glee Club as the BULLETIN incorrectly stated in a recent issue.

The Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, and Harvard glee clubs will compete on that occasion—the same clubs which took part in last year's concert when Harvard won the award. In addition, the program will contain two selections by the University Glee Club of New York, a violin solo by C. E. Griffith of Dartmouth, and a lighter number not announced with the others.

The officers of the Intercollegiate Musical Council, which has charge of the meet, are: President, A. F. Pickernell, Harvard; secretary, W. Z. Fuller, Dartmouth; treasurer, L. Howell Davis, Pennsylvania. The committee on the 1915 meet consists of: R. Harold Bagnell, Columbia, chairman; Fletcher Graves, Harvard, and J. S. Peck, Columbia.

Yale and Harvard Athletics

BY GEORGE PARMLY DAY, YALE '97, TREASURER OF YALE UNIVERSITY.
From a Speech at the annual Dinner of the Harvard Club of Worcester.

THE great advantage of inter-collegiate contests, I have always thought, is that they prevent the undergraduates of one university being absolutely isolated from their fellows at another university during their course there, and tend to make them realize the human as contrasted with the institutional character of other universities. As it happens, in the case of both Harvard and Yale, our athletic contests with most other universities, except Princeton, are relatively unimportant and sporadic when compared with our traditional and honored rivalry with each other. We ought naturally, then, to be more understanding of each other, more generous to each other, more confident of each other, and to have a warmer regard for each other with each passing year. And if by any chance we fail in this test, the remedy, as I see it, is to increase the number of occasions when we can meet each other—especially in such informal events as the spring race between the winning class crew of Harvard and the winning class crew of Yale. A greater degree of familiarity between our undergraduates will not breed contempt, but increased mutual admiration and respect; provided, of course, that we as graduates are doing our part in seeking to promote always a better understanding between Harvard and Yale.

The part we can play, and must play, has grown immensely in importance with the great increase in the amount of popular attention given to certain of our athletic contests and the resulting necessity, as the editors see the situation, for the papers to print a vast amount of gossip about our teams, the men on them, the colleges selected by preparatory school athletes, etc. You know the type of article or "snappy paragraph" I

mean. Written and headed to amuse or astonish the man in the street, it often, whether intended to do so or not, excites the wrath or dismay, for a moment, at least, of even the best-intentioned graduate. "How do we stand these tests?" President Hadley asked in his matriculation sermon this autumn, delivered to the whole undergraduate body on the text: "Let us therefore follow the things which make for peace." "How do we stand these tests? Are we trying individually to be fair in the controversies that actually come before our attention? Do we read the newspapers that tell us the plain truth, or do we choose the ones that tell us what we wish to believe? In the athletic discussions of the day do we try to get our rival's point of view, or are we content to confirm our own prejudices? When somebody says that another college is going to play unfairly: do we say that the men in that other college are gentlemen like ourselves, and would be no more guilty of intentional unfairness than we are: or do we harbor suspicion and possibly repeat it, until the unproved gossip of yesterday becomes the settled belief of tomorrow? You may say that these are little things. But they are little things that count; little things out of which will grow our mental attitude to the larger things of business and politics."

SEEING THE OTHER FELLOW'S SIDE.

I have thought much of these words of Mr. Hadley's lately because of letters I have read from Harvard men and Yale men, both in regard to the same set of moving pictures taken at the football game last autumn. From the viewpoint of some of the former, these pictures show but one thing clearly, the falling on Harvard's runners—to put it mildly—of Yale men after the runner was

down. Curiously enough, to some Yale men viewing the pictures, the clearest impressions appear to have been instances of holding by Harvard men or their piling on a Yale runner after *he* was down! Which suggests the query whether we as spectators see as a rule all there is to see or only so much as our prejudices permit us to see. I thought much of these words of President Hadley's, too, when, following Enwright's injury in the freshman game at New Haven, I walked out through the Harvard stand on my way to the club house to see how he was, and heard a Harvard sympathizer remark, "Of course, Yale had orders to lay him out"; an assertion which called vividly to my mind remarks emanating from the Yale stand when Lilley, of Ted Coy's team, was injured by Harvard's initial onslaught and carried off the field! Such comments do not seem to spring from a desire on the part of Harvard men and Yale men to see the best in each other.

Why do I bring these things into tonight's talk? Not to stir up strife, I promise you; but in the hope that we may frankly recognize our common failing to see but one side, and our common inability to visualize at all times our opponents for the time being as men like ourselves. I know, as you know, that if in the excitement of the moment a Harvard player or a Yale player resorts to unfair or rough tactics, it is in spite of the way he has been coached and not because of it. If I did not feel that way about Harvard coaching and Harvard men my presence here tonight with a message of congratulations and good will from Yale would be a farce. If you did not feel that way about Yale coaching and Yale men your invitation to me to come as "the representative of Harvard's dearly-beloved rival, Yale", would have been a mockery. I do not mean that there have not been and may not be regrettable incidents in athletic contests between Harvard and Yale. I do mean, however, that as graduates and well-

wishers of these two friendly universities we can only play a man's part if we follow your own Professor Royce's precept about "condemning incidents but not people." If we cannot do this, our vaunted friendship is no living tradition but merely a myth.

GRADUATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAIR PLAY.

It was Cardinal Newman who said that a great university was not a school but an atmosphere. In our talks with the undergraduates, in our talks with each other, we can each do much to vitiate that atmosphere or to make it more wholesome. It rests largely with us graduates whether in the atmosphere of Harvard and Yale there is a lurking distrust of men in other universities, and of their motives; or a confidence in their integrity and honor. The average school boy certainly does not enter Harvard or Yale suspicious of the boys from his school or the men from his home town who have gone to another university. If after he enters college we permit him or encourage him to distrust men in other universities, chiefly because they are enrolled in some other institution, we are not helping him to see the truth, and are thus failing in our duty to him. Furthermore, if we by our silence or our words lead him to think these others are without ideals or a sense of honor equal to his own, we are failing in our duty to the State we plan he shall serve, in that we are letting him enter on his work in the world intolerant of or distrustful of all save the members of his own little party or community.

It is because I believe in the desire of Harvard not only to play the game fairly but to think fairly that I have come here tonight. I have ventured to talk with you of these things, because I feel that as Treasurer of Yale University it is my duty to conserve the assets of the University; and because I feel that one of our great assets is the friendship of Harvard, just as one of Harvard's chief

assets is the enduring regard of Yale. The maintenance of a perfect, never-ruffled understanding between Harvard and Yale through good report and bad report may seem to some a dream incapable of realization; but must seem to all the only vision worthy of the best traditions of either Harvard or Yale.

CREWS ON THE RIVER

The candidates for the university, freshman and class crews have begun regular work at the boat house for the season of 1915. Eighty-five men have reported for the university crew and 120 for the freshman eight; these figures break all records. Another unprecedented thing has happened this year—the first university crew went out in a shell on Tuesday, February 16; February 28 had been the earliest day on which a Harvard crew has rowed on the Charles.

Two eights have been formed from the candidates for the university crew, and the remaining men in that squad have been turned over to the class crews from which promotions will be made as

occasion warrants. The two university eights are just now rowing in the following order:

First Crew—Land, stroke; Cabot, 7; Parson, 6; J. W. Middendorf, 5; Harwood, 4; Stebbins, 3; Morgan, 2; Murray (captain), bow; Kreger, coxswain.

Second Crew—Brown, stroke, Richardson, 7; Ely, 6; Soucy (captain), 5; H. S. Middendorf, 4; Jeffries, 3; Talcott, 2; Busk, bow; Cameron, coxswain.

This arrangement of the candidates is merely tentative, and they will be moved about from time to time. Although two or three good men still in College, among them being Schall who rowed in the Yale race last year, have been lost to the crew, the outlook seems to be fairly promising.

Coach Wray will have charge of the university eights and will also direct the work of the freshman crews but in the latter task he will be assisted by E. J. Brown, '14, and G. M. MacVicar, '15. The other class crews will receive careful attention; there will be inter-class races late in the spring, and the crew which wins that series of events will have a race with the Yale crew which wins the class race at New Haven.



THE EIGHT FAIRLY UNDER WAY. "FREME" MOSHER.
CAPTAIN MURRAY IN THE BOW OF THE SHELL TALKING TO COACH WRAY.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Headquarters for Harvard alumni and undergraduates have been established at the Old Faithful Inn, in the Union Pacific Yellowstone Park concession of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

A room adjoining the café of the Old Faithful Inn has been reserved, where there will be a Harvard Register and where general information can be obtained. The café is the largest and best-appointed in the Exposition grounds, and an orchestra will furnish music afternoons and evenings. A most desirable part of the café will be reserved for Harvard men and their families.

The Inn is situated at the Van Ness Avenue entrance to the Fair Grounds, on the Zone.

For further information address Junius H. Browne, secretary, Harvard Club of San Francisco, Hobart Building, San Francisco.

HARVARD MEN IN THE WAR

'81—Sir Henry Norman, M.P., with his wife, is managing a Red Cross hospital in France, which they have themselves organized and equipped.

'92—Joseph Whitney Ganson is a member of the Foreign Legion of the French Army. His address is 2ème Régiment Etranger, Bataillon C, 1ère Compagnie, 3ème Section, 11ème Escadron, Hôpital Militaire 25, Roanne, Loire. In the same company at the front are A. Seeger, '10, J. S. Carstairs, '11, and D. W. King, '16.

'99—John Tucker Murray, at one time in-

structor in English under Professor Copeland, is a member of the "Old Boys' Regiment", made up of former pupils of English public schools, and now stationed at Wembley Common, Wembley, England.

'00—J. S. Cochrane, C. T. Lovering, Jr., '02, and Oliver D. Filley, '06, who went to France in November as motor-ambulance drivers for the American Hospital in Paris have each been placed in charge of a unit in the ambulance service. P. A. Carroll, '02, has been made an inspector in the same service.

'04—Robert Edouard Pellissier, assistant professor in the Romance language department at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California, left for France to fight for his country. He is a reservist, but has not been called to the colors. The University has granted him a year's leave of absence.

'09—David Carb, of the English Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, sailed on January 30 to join the ambulance service of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. From the farewell verse, addressed to him by Richard Douglas, '12, and published in the *Boston Herald*, such lines as

"Red Cross Knight of Harvard in the van", and

"His to watch the coming of the morning
Over fields where sunlight should not come."

may well be applied to many of the Harvard volunteers.

'09—Horace Stokes Waite of London is driving a hospital ambulance in Northern France for the English Expeditionary forces.

'15—Pierre Alexandre Gouvy, serving in the French Army, has been wounded in both thighs, and is recovering at a hospital. He expects to return to the front.

'17—Charles Higginson has left College and sailed for Europe where he will offer his services to the American Red Cross Society.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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Alumni Notes

'50—Frederic D. Williams, of Boston, died on January 25. He was well known as a landscape painter.

'65—Enos Wilder died in New York City on February 4.

'68—Charles T. Lovering, LL.B. '70, died at his home in Boston on February 9.

'74—Professor Charles M. Green, M.D. '77, delivered an address on January 12 before the Springfield Academy of Medicine on "The Two Most Important Factors of Success in Obstetric Practice."

'86—Robert B. Upham died at his home in Claremont, N. H., on February 6. He had been in the real estate business in New York City for a number of years until his retirement two years ago because of failing health. He was well known as a yachtsman.

'90—Richard Elwood Dodge, professor of geography at Teachers College, Columbia University, has been elected president of the Association of American Geographers.

'90—William C. Dows, of New York City, who has been connected with various export interests, has been appointed commercial attaché of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Melbourne, Australia.

'90—Wisner Martin has formed a partnership with William J. Freethy, for the practice of architecture, under the firm name of Martin & Freethy, with offices at 141 Milk St., Boston.

'97—William W. Kennard, president of the Harvard Club of Somerville, has been appointed chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. This position carries with it the floor leadership of the House.

'99—John F. Perkins has left the Submarine Signal Co., and is now with the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., 12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

'00—Charles Haven Ladd died of tuberculosis on January 29, at El Paso, Tex. He was for a time in railroad engineering, and subsequently was superintendent of construction for Stone & Webster at Houston, Fort Worth, and El Paso.

'01—Josiah H. Brown is an osteopathic physician at 4908 North Mervine St., Philadelphia.

'04—Lewis P. Bullard is cashier of the Lustre Fibres Co., 445 Broome St., New York City.

'04—The engagement of Reginald Mott Hull of Cambridge to Miss Frances S. Loney, Smith College, '10, of Superior, Wis., has been announced.

'05—George Fullerton Evans is master in English at The Deane School, Santa Barbara, Calif.

'07—Arthur F. Chamberlain, formerly with S. D. Warren & Co., Boston, has gone into farming at Keene, N. H.

'07—James H. Means, M.D. '11, was married on January 11 in Boston to Miss Marion Jeffries, the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Joy Jeffries, '54.

'08—Edward M. Pickman was married on January 30 at Washington, D. C., to Miss Hester M. Chanler, daughter of Winthrop Chanler, '85.

'09—A second son, James Hodge Beardsley, was born to William W. Beardsley and Mrs. Beardsley on January 3 at New York City.

'10—William Kistler Huff, formerly a teacher at the Barnard School for Boys, New York City, is now secretary of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, of Philadelphia. His address is 729 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

'10—Lauriz Vold, LL.B. '13, S.J.D. '14, is instructor in the School of Law of the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

'11—Kenneth B. Day, assistant secretary of the American-Philippine Co., New York City, has gone to the Philippines to take charge of the Manila office of the Company. His address is care of the Visayn Refining Co., 222 Knedler Building, Manila, P. I.

'11—A daughter, Jane, was born to John G. Rauch and Mrs. Rauch on February 1 at Indianapolis, Ind.

'12—Fordyce T. Blake, formerly Boston salesman for Rhoades & Co., is now joint manager with R. J. Thorndike of the Worcester office of Jackson & Curtis, investment brokers, of Boston. His address is 515 State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

'13—Grover C. Loud, instructor in English at Dartmouth College, has moved from Hanover to Norwich, Vt.

'13—Howard F. Root is manager of an evening centre in the Boston public schools at the Abraham Lincoln School. He remains director of boys' work at the Ellis Memorial House, 12 Carver St., Boston.

'14—Morgan Belmont and H. Carey Morgan of New York City have recently returned from a shooting trip in Alaska; they have been away since July.

'14—Nelson Curtis, Jr., of Jamaica Plain, Mass., is with the Curtis & Pope Lumber Co., 774 Albany St., Boston. His engagement to Miss Virginia Pierce of Boston has been announced.

'14—Alfred Walter is in the real estate business in Seattle, Wash., with Calhoun, Denny & Ewing. His address is The Gables, 16th Avenue and Harrison E.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII



NUMBER 22

MARCH 3, 1915

The Proposed Increase in the Tuition Fee

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915.

NUMBER 22.

News and Views

The Call for a State University.

Since the question of a State University in Massachusetts was discussed in these columns some weeks ago, the committee of the legislature which has been investigating the subject and holding public hearings upon it has voted in favor of the establishment of such an institution. This will place the matter squarely before the legislature itself, and in the course of the next few months an issue of great importance to the cause of education in a community which has handled its educational problems reasonably well for nearly three centuries must be faced and, at least for the present, settled.

The question is likely to have its answer determined ultimately by the degree of confidence which the existing colleges and universities of the commonwealth have created in their ability to serve the needs of the whole public in higher education. The sons of these institutions, including Harvard, honestly believe that with the further development of university extension methods, and the establishment of state scholarships, the need can be met, both adequately and far more economically than under any plan involving the establishment of a new university. An opponent of these beliefs draws from his statement that "the present head of the state board [of education] is a Harvard Overseer and a member of the executive committee of the

Institute of Technology" the conclusion that "it is not in human nature to expect any official of a state board so allied to have anything resembling responsiveness to the great public demand which is not allied with the organization and sentiment of existing institutions under private control."

That is not a conclusion at which we can ourselves arrive; nor do we believe the whole public to be persuaded that the faults of narrow selfishness so commonly ascribed to those in control of "big business" are shared by the directors of advanced education. The public has only to be convinced that these persons are really intent on serving the public interest of a community not called upon, like many western states, to form its educational system from top to bottom at a single stroke, but to turn to the best account an equipment rich both in achievement and in untried possibilities. It is hard to believe that the unconvinced portion of the public is not open to conviction.

Apart from the immediate issue, it is interesting to find at this moment, in a Wisconsin newspaper, the report of a speech by the president of the University of Wisconsin, the state-supported university so rightly held among the chief models of its kind. Dr. Van Hise in arguing for the greater democracy of the state university—and at the same time appealing, as officials in his position constantly must, to the liberality of the legislature—is quoted as saying: "The

distinction between the East and the West, and between western United States and Europe, is that in Harvard, for instance, all effort and loyalty are for Harvard; in Wisconsin, all effort and loyalty are for the state. Harvard is justified by Harvard, the University of Wisconsin is justified by what it does for the state, the people of Wisconsin."

The relative good accomplished by publicly and privately maintained institutions of learning is a far-reaching topic for discussion; and obviously this reported saying of Dr. Van Hise's is not matter for extended argument. We cannot help remarking, however, that even more vitalizing than the effort and loyalty devoted to a single state and its people may be the effort and loyalty called forth by a college which receives its pupils from all states and all countries on equal terms, and has for its ideal the service of humanity and learning, without regard to local limits. It is worth while to remember that that not all the good in the world is accomplished by agencies of a single pattern—and also that the truest democracy may be served by more than a single means.

* * *

Emmanuel College. We are printing on a later page of this issue of the *BUL-*
Cambridge.

LETIN a picture of the New Court at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. A formal dedication of the building was to have taken place in the autumn, and as envoys of the University which bears the name of an early graduate of Emmanuel, Professor Roger B. Merriman, '96, and Lionel de J. Harvard, '15, were to have taken part in the ceremonies. But the war intervened, and the building goes into use, for a gallantly depleted university, without the rites which otherwise would have marked its opening.

It is pleasant to recall that at the tercentenary of Emmanuel in 1884, Charles

Eliot Norton was the representative of Harvard, and received an honorary degree. In a far remoter antiquity, Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder of Emmanuel, made a famous retort to Queen Elizabeth when she said to him, soon after the college was opened: "Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a Puritan foundation." "No, madam", he replied; "far be it from me to countenance anything contrary to your established laws; but I have set an acorn, which when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof."

Harvard has been glad to think of itself as one of the fruits of Emmanuel. At home it promptly took the position which has been well described as that of "the great power-house of the Puritan movement in Cambridge." When Puritanism waned in power, it was but natural that the Puritan college should lose something of its ascendancy. In recent years its members have increased, so that it has been ranking, with Caius and Pembroke, second in numerical standing to Trinity only. In 1890 its actual numbers surpassed the record figure of 1628—when John Harvard was an undergraduate—and since then its growth has steadily continued.

All the more because of the dark days through which the English universities are passing, the sons of Harvard must rejoice to know that with the coming of peace the College of John Harvard will be more fully than ever equipped to carry on its work.

* * *

The Lee Wade II Prizes. In 1817 Ward Nicholas Boylston, desiring to advance the objects for which his uncle had founded the professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory, established the Boylston Prizes for Elocution. Seniors and juniors compete annually for two first prizes of thirty dollars each and three second

prizes of twenty dollars each. Now, nearly a hundred years later, a similar foundation is created by Dr. Francis Henry Wade of Cambridge in memory of his son, Lee Wade, II, of the class of 1914, who died shortly after graduation. The three Lee Wade, II, Prizes, of twenty-five, fifteen and ten dollars, will be awarded annually to students of the sophomore, junior and senior classes, who shall recite best a given selection in poetry or prose. The competition, open without charge to the public, will take place in February or March. So long as Dr. Wade and his wife live, they will make the selections for recitation, and award the prizes. Afterwards this will be done by the President of the University, or some one appointed by him.

It is an encouraging fact that a passing century has substituted "recitation" for "elocution." But for the value that lies in the training of memory, mere reading aloud might well serve as the modern criterion of a student's ability to convey and interpret thoughts held worthy of public utterance. For more than twenty years successive generations of Harvard students have learned, especially through Professor Copeland, to appreciate the possibilities of English speech as a vehicle of literary expression. The Lee Wade, II, Prizes may well contribute towards extending this appreciation into an indefinite future. In serving this purpose, they will provide an enviable memorial of him whose name they bear.

* * *

The Tuition Fee. It has been a matter of some surprise to us that so important a topic as the increase of tuition fees at Harvard has appeared to excite so little interest among the alumni. Set forth through various channels, the plan must have been brought to the attention of many graduates. It has

seemed to us a desirable plan, and we have endeavored to present it to the readers of the BULLETIN as such. Our belief that it would not seem equally desirable to all Harvard men is now justified by the careful inquiry into the matter by F. H. Hooper, '83, whose article we are glad to print in this issue of the BULLETIN. In conjunction with it, we are printing the report of a committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences as adopted by this faculty—the official argument in favor of the increase.

Mr. Hooper's article is precisely of the type of which we should like to receive more frequent representatives—the spontaneous, thoughtful discussion of vital matters of Harvard policy. Our narrow bounds of space render most desirable the discussions which can be kept within a printed page or two of correspondence. On this very subject of the tuition fee, there is so much to be said that we cannot help looking forward to other expressions of opinion.

* * *

The Clubs at San Francisco. We are informed, almost as the BULLETIN goes to press, that the meeting of the Harvard Associated Clubs in San Francisco next summer is postponed from August 13-14 to August 20-21. This change has been made in the date for the reason that it has been necessary to substitute for the July 24 sailing of the *Kroonland* from New York a sailing of the *Finland* on July 31. The changing of steamship time-tables is fortunately a long-distance affair. This change, operative five months hence, can hardly cause any serious derangement of plans for those who mean to attend the meeting. Men who have already booked their passage will not find it impossible in March to revise their mid-summer calendar. Those who are still making up their minds to go have another week of grace.

The Proposed Increase in the Tuition Fee

By F. H. HOOPER, '83.

IN the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for December, 1914, appears an article entitled "The Tuition Fee", written by the editor of the *Magazine*, himself a member of the Board of Overseers, in advocacy of an increase in the College tuition fee.

The HARVARD BULLETIN, and President Lowell in his annual report for the past year, make similar recommendations. So far as I have seen, no reply has been made, so that it would almost seem as though an increase in the tuition fee paid by the Harvard College undergraduates might be made without any presentation of the reasons against it, and without the full public consideration that such an important change demands.

Now the chief reason given for the increase in fees, alike in the *Graduates' Magazine*, in the BULLETIN, and in President Lowell's report, is that there is a deficit in what the Treasurer of the College calls the "University, College, and Library Combined Account", a deficit of approximately \$20,000 last year and \$50,000 this year; that a permanent deficit is impossible; that at present it is impossible to raise a sufficient sum to do away with the deficit and allow the proper growth of instruction; and that an increase in tuition fees is therefore the only means in sight of raising the needed sum to end the deficit.

So far so good; but before placing an additional tax upon the student, especially upon the College student, should we not examine the causes of the deficit and analyze the various expense items that appear in the "University, College, and Library Combined Account?" If these items of expense are incurred exclusively for the College students, then an increase in tuition fees may be justified. But if these items are

to a considerable extent incurred for other purposes, then surely an increase in the tuition fees of the students cannot be justified. It is, therefore, simply a matter of facts, and as no analysis of the facts is made in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, in the BULLETIN, or in President Lowell's report, the object of this article is to make that analysis as well as the Treasurer's report and other official reports will allow.

In what I write I am not dealing with the various "Schools" which form parts, and distinguished parts, of the University. I am dealing only with the College, the Graduate School, and the Library, the expenses of which figure in the "University, College, and Library Combined Account." No one, I take it, would consider that College tuition fees or College funds should help finance the Law School, or the Arnold Arboretum or the Astronomical Observatory. All such departments must depend on their own tuition fees, in so far as they have them, on their own funds and on their own exertions. The College students are not to be taxed for them, nor are College funds to be employed for their aid. If the large and growing expenses of the Library are incurred for the College students, then the College should defray those expenses. But if the Library uses its resources for the purchase of books for use of graduate students or that portion of the faculty engaged, not in the teaching of the undergraduates, but in research or the teaching of graduates, then all such expenses should not be charged against the College and the College students.

Exactly the same line of reasoning applies to the great body of instruction offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The Treasurer's report for the year 1912-13, the last available, gives as the amount paid for "Salaries

for instruction" for members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences \$498,920.-24. This is far and away the largest single expense in the whole budget, being in fact over one-third. How far is that great sum spent for the College students, those whose fees it is now proposed to raise?

The Treasurer's report gives no answer, but one can be found in an examination of the catalogue and the Dean's report. The catalogue of this current year gives a list of no less than 1001 courses offered by the Faculty.*

Of these, only 120, or less than one in eight, are designated as "Primarily for Undergraduates." Three hundred and fourteen more, or about one-third, are designated as "For Undergraduates and Graduates." Two hundred and ninety more, or slightly under one-third, are "Primarily for Graduates", and the remaining 277, or again slightly under one-third, are research, special study and seminary courses, which in the nature of things must be almost exclusively for graduates.

Stated tabularly the division of instruction is as follows:

12 per cent. of the instruction given by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is for the benefit	Primarily of Undergraduates
31 per cent. of the instruction given by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is for the benefit	Of Undergraduates and Graduates
29 per cent. of the instruction given by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is for the benefit	Primarily of Graduates
28 per cent. of the instruction given by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is for the benefit	Of Research and Seminary Students

*Not all of these courses are given every year. No allowance has been made for courses omitted this year. Had such allowance been made it would have militated against the writer's argument, but not seriously enough, to affect the main argument.

The first and most conspicuous thing to be noticed is that only 12 per cent. of all the instruction offered by the faculty is primarily for undergraduates; next that 28 per cent., or more than twice as much is exclusively, or almost exclusively for graduates; that 29 per cent. is primarily for graduates; and lastly 31 per cent. is for undergraduates and graduates combined. Just how a fair division should be made between the College and Graduate School of the courses given for undergraduates and graduates, and those given primarily for graduates, no one can say definitely, but to get at a reasonably fair basis, and one to which the advocates of higher fees can make no possible objection, I am willing to consider that all of the body of instruction listed as "Primarily for Undergraduates" and all of the instruction listed as "For Undergraduates and Graduates" should be considered as given for the exclusive benefit of undergraduates and charged against them and the College.

That would leave the instruction listed as "Primarily for Graduates" and "Research", "Special Study" and "Seminary" courses as for the exclusive benefit of graduates. This, I believe, every one will agree is more than fair. What is the result? The result is that 43 per cent. of the total body of instruction given by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is for the benefit of the undergraduates and 57 per cent. for the benefit of the graduates; of the \$500,000 paid each year for instructions, 43 per cent., or \$215,000, is for the benefit of the undergraduates and the College, 57 per cent., or \$285,000, for the benefit of the graduates and the Graduate School.

Is this a fair division and in accordance with the amount of tuition paid by the students in, and the interest of the funds belonging to, the College and the Graduate School respectively?

The Treasurer's report shows that the College students, including special and unclassified, paid in fees \$368,693.06

and the Graduate School students \$52,-568.85.* The undergraduates paid, therefore, 87 per cent. of the salaries for instruction, the graduates 13 per cent. We have already seen that the undergraduate received 43 per cent. of the benefit of the body of instruction, and the graduate 57 per cent.

But this is not the whole story. Tuition fees are not the only resource for the payment of instructors, though they are the largest. The income of funds for instruction and gifts for salaries amounted to no less a sum last year than \$237,701.87. Practically all of these funds are College funds, not Graduate School funds. If we add the income of these funds to the income from tuition fees as paid by the students of the College and Graduate Schools respectively, we find that the College students and the income of the College funds amounted last year to \$606,394.93, as compared with \$52,586.85 from Graduate School students and Graduate School funds, a proportion of over 10 to 1.

The final result, therefore, is that the income from fees of College students and from College funds available for instruction pay over 90 per cent. of the cost of the salaries of the teaching body, whereas the income from fees of graduate students and from Graduate School funds available for instruction pay less than 10 per cent., but the College students get only 43 per cent. of the benefit, the graduates 57 per cent. Both graduate and undergraduate students pay the same tuition, \$150, and it is now proposed to raise the tuition fee of the College students because the cost of in-

struction is so great. Is it fair to the College student?

In the comparison just given, it is taken for granted that all courses of study cost the same; of course this is not true. An introductory course in German or French, for example, is far less costly than say a laboratory or special research course. Again, a course taken by a hundred students is, other things equal, less expensive than one taken by one or two students; and still again a course given by an instructor is less expensive than one given by a full professor. An examination of the Dean's report shows that course after course listed as "Primarily for Graduates" or "Seminary" or "Research" is attended by one, two, three or four students, whereas the courses listed as "Primarily for Undergraduates" are attended by large numbers, sometimes running into the hundreds, in one case running over six hundred.

In the same way an examination of the elective pamphlet shows that on an average the younger instructors, those below the grade of professor or assistant professor, conduct the undergraduate courses to a greater extent than they do the graduate courses. Take for example the English department. Here seven professors, one associate professor, one assistant professor and twenty teachers of lower grade give the courses intended for undergraduates, as contrasted with eight full professors, one assistant professor and two teachers of lower grade for the courses intended for graduates. And in passing I may mention that while the seven full professors, one associate professor, one assistant professor and twenty teachers of lower grade who instruct the undergraduates give 14 courses to 1,200 students, an average of 85 students to a course, the eight professors, one assistant professor and two teachers of lower grade, who instruct the graduates, give 21 courses to 300 students, an average of 14 students to a course.

*By no means all of the income from tuition fees is paid in salaries to instructors; much of it is spent in general expenses. That is equally true, however, of the income from the tuition fees of undergraduates and graduates, and though my figures may therefore not be exactly correct as regards amounts spent on salaries of teachers, they are correct proportionally, and that is the only matter of importance.

The undergraduate, therefore, in the slang of the day, gets it both going and coming; he has on an average younger and less famous teachers and gets less of their attention. To cap the climax it is proposed to increase his tuition so that there may be no curtailment of the body of instruction!

Next to cost of instruction the largest single item of expense in the "University, College, and Library Combined Account" is the expense of the Library. With the exception of the teachers, the Library is the most famous and highly prized of all the jewels in the Harvard crown. But, however famous and highly prized it may be, no one, I think, would consider it fair to charge its expenses to the undergraduates except in so far as it is of actual use to them in their every-day work. How far then do the College students use the Library, and how far is it right to charge them with its expense?

The Treasurer's report gives no answer to the question, nor do the recent reports of the Director or Librarian. But I find in the report of Mr. Lane for the year 1908-09 the statement that out of the 2238 undergraduates of that year, 1615 made no use whatsoever of the Library beyond the taking out of books over night. In other words, as it is well known, the special libraries, which are paid for by special subscriptions, not by the Library, and which are not a heavy charge on the Library finances for maintenance, answer the needs of the majority of the College students. The treasures of the Library are naturally beyond their more or less simple needs. The Library exists largely for the advanced students, for the professors in their special advanced work or in the preparation of books they are writing, and lastly for American scholars generally. Its expense ought not wholly to be charged against the undergraduate students.

But if, as Mr. Adams computed, "each Harvard degree represented an

expenditure of \$950", or, as Mr. Thayer now computes, each degree represents an expenditure of \$1,000, what difference does it make? That is just exactly what the College exists for. The student is not for the College; the College is for the student, otherwise its *raison d'être* disappears, or, rather I should say, largely disappears.

Research and the dissemination of useful knowledge, through the books its professors publish, is undoubtedly one of the objects of Harvard and of every other college in the world. But its chief object, the one great fundamental principle for which it was founded and for which it exists was and is the training in character and the increase in knowledge of the students;—"dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the Churches", in the language of "New England's First Fruits." And with that high and noble motive as the star to which the College wagon should be hitched, how unimportant and trivial is the question whether or not the College is giving more than it receives. We were told 2,000 years ago that it was more blessed to give than to receive, and there is no graduate of Harvard that does not want his College to live up to that splendid ideal.

President Lowell has told us that in the negotiations for the amalgamation of the engineering department of Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute "no discussion took place on the question which gains the most." If Harvard gave more than she received, so much the better. If the College gives to the student instruction worth more than he pays, surely that is not a reason for an increase of tuition; still less that Yale and Princeton and other colleges charge more. That Harvard charges less and gives more, is not that the very reason why we are so proud of her? And just in proportion as the giving is more and the receiving less, so much the prouder we should be.

But what of the teachers? Should

not they be thought of and are not their salaries too small? Unquestionably yes. But I for one fail to see why the Harvard College student should be asked to support a professor in the Graduate School any more than in the Law School. It is because the elective pamphlet has expanded until it now contains literally a thousand and one courses, the majority of them for the benefit of the comparatively small number in the Graduate School, that the salaries of the College teachers cannot be raised. I do not advocate any diminution in the number of courses in the Graduate Schools, but I do strongly maintain that the most important part of Harvard University is the College, and of the College the student body, and that it is not fair to tax that body for the benefit of any other.

In 1880 the invested funds of the University were approximately \$4,000,000, and its plant was valued at about the same figure. Now the invested funds of the University are \$28,000,000, and its plant is valued at nearly the same amount. How much of that wonderful increase of forty to fifty millions comes to the ordinary college student—apart from the Freshman Dormitories?

Nothing in the matter of tuition; on the contrary, though nominally the same, it has risen. We could and did, thirty years ago, take extra courses without cost; now the student must pay \$20 for every course he takes over the minimum necessary for a degree. He pays too, now-a-days, in advance; we did not. Nothing in board; on the contrary, the catalogue of my freshman year says the cost of board at Memorial "is expected not to exceed \$4.00 a week." The catalogue of this year says \$5.25, besides a membership fee of \$5.00. Nothing in room rent; again on the contrary. The room in Grays that I occupied in my freshman year costs its present occupant more than it cost me. My son now lives in the same entry of Thayer in which I lived junior and senior year, but the price of the room has gone up from \$175

to \$225, and he finds, just as I did, that the room is drafty and hard to heat, and the closets and sanitary arrangements, though improved, are still far from satisfactory.

In one particular there has been a change. The number of courses open to students of all kinds then occupied 14 pages of the catalogue, now they occupy 117 pages. But the number of courses that the College student must take for a degree has actually decreased, and, as a matter of fact, the average student takes much the same courses as his father did before him. The big, popular courses of my day are substantially the same today. Where then does the student gain as a result of the wonderful increase in endowment from \$4,000,000 to \$28,000,000, and in value of plant from \$4,000,000 to \$28,000,000? The College student has not reaped the harvest. The medical student has, the law student has, the graduate student and the student occupied in research has, but not the undergraduate. Under these circumstances is it not but right that, whatever change may be made in the tuition fee of other students, that of the Harvard College undergraduate should not be increased?

One thing more—I remember years ago hearing Mr. Beecher speak of the qualification of a deacon: "He must have a good report of them that are without." It was not enough that he should be a good man; he must in addition have a good reputation in the world at large. The belief is now only too prevalent through the United States that Harvard is a rich man's college. It is untrue, as is quickly shown by the fact that a greater proportion of men are working their way in whole or in part through Harvard than through any of the other large Eastern colleges. The belief that Harvard is a rich man's college is dying, but nothing would so tend to strengthen and lend a plausibility to it as an increase in the tuition fee of the students.

Faculty Vote on the Tuition Fee

THE following report on the increase in the tuition fee in Harvard College was made by a special committee which the Faculty of Arts and Sciences appointed to take up that matter. The report, which recommends that the fee be increased, was adopted by that Faculty at its meeting of December 1, 1914.

At a meeting, October 27, 1914, the Faculty voted to appoint a committee to consider the question of recommending an increase in the tuition-fee, and referred to that committee a vote of the same date recommending a substantial increase in the fee.

The committee has limited its considerations to the College and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, but it makes its recommendations on the understanding that in case an increase in the tuition-fee is made, it will apply to all departments of the University, except the Divinity School and the Medical School.

If the tuition-fee should be raised to \$175, the annual increase in income from the students now in the College (2473) and in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (524), provided each student paid the full fee, would be \$74,925; but since many do not pay the full fee, \$70,000 is a safer estimate.* If the fee should be raised to \$200, the annual increase would approximate \$140,000.

There is apparently general agreement that an increase in the tuition-fee should be sufficient to cover not only the present annual deficit, but also to furnish in part means by which the increasing annual expenses may be met. The deficit in 1913-14 was \$52,810.54, distributed as follows:

University,	\$9,529.87
College,	4,826.55
Library,	38,454.12
	<hr/> \$52,810.54

The Library is used almost exclusively by the students in the College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and the Graduate School of Business Administration; in practice, the departments under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences have to bear the entire Library expense. In addition, they must carry

that part of the University deficit which corresponds to the proportion which the number of students in the College and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences bears to the total number in the University, i. e., in 1913-14, 65.41% of \$9,529.87, which is \$6,233.49. The deficit, therefore, chargeable to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in 1913-14 amounted to approximately the following:

College,	\$4,826.55
Library,	38,454.12
University,	6,233.49
	<hr/> \$49,514.16

It appears desirable to the committee that the tuition-fee, if increased, should cover so far as possible the incidental and accessory charges now made in addition to the fee of \$150. Such charges are laboratory fees, which in 1913-14 amounted to \$7.29 for each student under the charge of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; the graduation fee of \$20 in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, but not that in Harvard College, now charged to candidates paying fewer than four years' full annual tuition-fees; and the infirmary fee. But the committee is strongly of the opinion that the present extra charges for extra courses and for examinations to make up conditions should be continued. Furthermore, the committee believes it essential to increase the stipends of all scholarships in the College and of all resident scholarships and fellowships in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, so that the net yield to the holders shall be the same as now. It will also be desirable to re-adjust the pay of assistants, but the committee has not included this item in its estimates.

In any case it is necessary to provide means for meeting the normal increase in the salaries of the present teaching staff, which amounts to about \$10,000 a year at present, and which will diminish in the immediate future.

It is impossible at present to make any estimate of the increased expenses of the Library when it shall be established in its new building, but it is clear that the increase will be a heavy charge on the resources of the University, unless special gifts can be obtained for that purpose.

The following shows the total of the charges which must be met. The several sums are only approximate for any one year, but may be regarded as furnishing a fair basis for estimates if the tuition is increased to \$175.

	A	\$49,514.16
Deficit (1913-14),		
Laboratory fees (2097 students		
at \$7.29),		21,848.13

*In 1912-13, 2,786 students paid regular tuition-fees amounting to \$390,020.18, or \$27,879.82 less than would have been received if every student had paid \$150.

Graduation fees, 1913 (Ph.D.'s and A.M.'s),	3,520.00
Infirmity fees (2997 students),	11,988.00
Additions to scholarships:	
College,	7,475.00
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences,	2,875.00
	<hr/>
	\$97,220.29

It is obvious that an increase of \$25 cannot meet all these charges. But if the present practice of making extra charges for laboratory fees and the Infirmity should be continued, the charges to be met would be reduced by \$33,830.13 to \$63,384.16. The free balance then would amount to approximately \$7,000, which is clearly insufficient to meet the increasing necessities of the departments under this Faculty.

If the tuition-fee should be increased to \$200, the charges would be as follows:

	B	
Deficit,		\$49,514.16
Laboratory fees,		21,848.13
Graduation fees,		3,520.00
Infirmity fees,		11,988.00
Additions to scholarships:		
College,		14,950.00
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences,		5,750.00
		<hr/>
		\$107,570.29

Since the increase in income, if the fee should be raised to \$200, would amount to approximately \$140,000, there would be a free balance of about \$32,500, from which the growing expenses, including the normal increase in the salaries of the present staff and the increased cost of maintenance of the Widener Library, might be in part met.

It has been suggested that an increase in the tuition-fee will reduce somewhat the number of students, and thereby the anticipated increase of income. On this point it seems quite impossible to form any judgment in advance, but the committee believes that strong efforts should be made to counteract any such possible tendency by means of full and clear explanations of the occasion and nature of the change in the fee to the alumni and friends of the University and by an energetic policy of publicity in schools and colleges throughout the United States.

Any increase that may be made cannot be properly advertised until somewhat late in the current year, so that it would probably be unwise to exact the increased fee of new students in 1915-16; and if the increased fee were to be charged to new students while those already in the University were charged \$150 plus the present laboratory fees, etc.,

confusion would result. For these reasons and because the committee believes that students already registered have no rights beyond due notice of a change in tuition-fee, it advises that the increased fee be put into effect for all students in 1916-17.

The committee makes the following recommendations:

- (1) That the tuition-fee be raised to \$200.
- (2) That this fee include the Infirmity fee, the graduation fee in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and all laboratory fees, except charges for breakage,—it being understood that the Corporation will make adequate appropriations for the several laboratories.
- (3) That all resident scholarships and fellowships in the departments under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences be increased by an amount equivalent to the proposed increase in tuition.
- (4) That the present charges for examinations to make up conditions and the present charges for additional courses be continued, but that for students taking less than full work payments by the course be pro rata, i. e., \$50 per course, \$25 per half-course.
- (5) That the increased tuition-fee be put into effect for all students in 1916-17.
- (6) That the tuition fee, if raised, be payable in advance in four instalments.

JOSIAH ROYCE,
CHARLES H. HASKINS,
CLIFFORD H. MOORE, *Chairman*,
HECTOR J. HUGHES,
WILLIAM E. HOCKING,
ARTHUR B. LAMB,
HENRY W. HOLMES.

PHI BETA KAPPA

The Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society has elected the following officers: First marshal, W. McL. Washburn, '15, of New York City; secretary, C. H. Smith, '15, of Cambridge; orator, Robert Cutler, '16, of Brookline; poet, K. B. Murdock, '16, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.

James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., Litt.D., and Alfred Noyes, Litt.D., have been chosen respectively, orator and poet for Phi Beta Kappa Day at Harvard, June 21, next.

Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, has been added to the board of Syndics of the Harvard University Press.

John Chipman Gray, '59

BY EZRA RIPLEY THAYER, '88, DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

THE death of John Chipman Gray on February 25 means many losses in one. Born in Brighton on July 14, 1839, the son of Horace and Sarah Russell (Gardner) Gray, graduated from Harvard College near the head of his class in 1859 and from the Law School in 1861, he began appropriately a career which was to make him a prop and an ornament of the community.

He entered the army at once and served until the end of the Civil War, as second lieutenant in the Forty-first Massachusetts Infantry and the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, as aid to General Gordon, and as Major and Judge Advocate General of United States Volunteers on the staffs of General Foster and General Gillmore. The war over, he came back to Boston and took up practice. Within a few years he began to teach in the Harvard Law School; and the work so undertaken in 1869, before Dean Langdell came to the School,

continued almost without interruption for forty-three years until his resignation in 1913. His first appointment as lecturer was renewed in 1871 and again in 1872 and 1873; and before the last appointment expired he was made Story Professor of Law, on March 18, 1875. On November 12, 1883, he became Royall Professor, and at the time of his death he was Royall Professor emeritus. He taught many subjects—Bankruptcy and the law of the Federal Courts, Conflict of Laws, Evidence, Constitutional Law, all branches of the Law of Prop-

erty, and Jurisprudence; and every member of the present Faculty came under his instruction. His term of service thus covered the whole development of the modern school, and its success is due in no small part to him.

In his early practice he edited the *American Law Review* for a time. Afterward he published several admirable treatises—books which have taken their

place among the best legal writing in the language as models of substance and method. The first edition of his "Restraints on the Alienation of Property" was published in 1883, the second in 1895. "The Rule against Perpetuities" has had three editions, in 1886, 1906, and 1915. Each was rewritten with the utmost care, the third during the last two years of Mr. Gray's life, and he thus kept up with the latest development of a subject which he himself did much to influence.

"The Nature and Sources of the Law", published in 1909, and embodying the substance of lectures delivered at Harvard and Columbia, was the result of lifelong reflection on analytical jurisprudence. He also published six excellent volumes of collected cases on Property, beside articles in magazines and other writings.

These accomplishments as a teacher and writer, however, did not fulfil the tale of his life work; for he never ceased to be a man of affairs and a leader in his profession. At the beginning he went into partnership with his classmate and



JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY.

close friend John C. Ropes; later by the addition of William Caleb Loring, '72, (now Mr. Justice Loring of the Supreme Judicial Court), the firm became Ropes, Gray, and Loring; and at the time of Mr. Gray's death it included, under the name of Ropes, Gray, Boyden, and Perkins, eight of his former pupils, among them his son Roland, who graduated from College in 1895 and the Law School in 1898 at the head of his class. During all this time those who needed help in the largest matters of every sort came to him, as counsellor, advocate, and referee. A rock of trust, he could not be touched but wisdom and help flowed from him.

The facts of his life, without comment, tell much. No common man could have done so many things so well. The world's esteem, shown by the trusts and honors which he held or declined (he was Doctor of Laws from Harvard and Yale, President of the Harvard Alumni Association, trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts and of many great public and private trusts, and he might more than once have held the highest judicial office) tell more. But none of these things show him as he is held in memory by those who knew him; and attempts at description cannot add much, for his vivid personality was due to the happy balance in which brilliant and powerful qualities of mind and character were mixed. He had the bright sanity and sense of proportion of the Greeks; with him it was ever *μῆδεν ἀγνῶν* in thought and speech. And he wonderfully lacked the defects of his qualities. He had a swift mind, flexible to meet the thought of another, working quickly and smoothly to its result, without the friction and stumbling in false trails which delay other men. Yet his conclusions were never slight or one-sided; easily as they were reached, they were shrewd and solid. His boundless learning, again, carried with it none of the common penalties. He seemed to have read everything in the world; the newest speculation was as familiar to him as the oldest

classic. Yet his thought and its expression were of the plainest; vagueness was as far from him as pedantry; and never a sentence in his deepest writings cost a second reading to find its meaning. He knew well that obscurity meant either confusion in the writer's thought or slovenliness in his language; and he indulged himself in neither. This is especially to be seen in his writings on jurisprudence. His own sense of the worthlessness of any thought which does not touch the facts of life led him to test every conception by a simple illustration from the farm, the camp, the office; and turning to his work from that of other writers on such subjects is like coming from fog into the sunlight and fresh air. So in his human relations he had the same immunity from nature's ordinary compensations. City bred, with every social advantage, deeply intellectual by nature and lifelong habit, he lost no human contact, but came without effort to a natural and easy understanding with all sorts of men.

Much of all this was probably due to his genuineness. He seemed free beyond the lot of man from any touch of affectation or self-consciousness—as incapable of pose or pretence to himself as he was to others. The only thing that much disturbed his natural serenity was his scorn of pedantry or sham. And so the scales were taken from his eyes and he saw true. It followed naturally enough with so clear a vision, so fine a mind, and so broad a cultivation, that his style, written or spoken, was a delight. Terse, direct, rapid, perfectly unaffected, it was still lighted up by allusions and turns of phrase as happy as they were unconscious. His ordinary business letters were literature.

It is fortunate that so much of his life was given to teaching. The intimacy of the class-room shows a teacher for what he is; as it reveals without sparing whatever there be of foible or affectation, so it presented as a daily inspiration the spectacle of a fine legal

mind joined with a character to which pretence was as impossible as meanness or disloyalty. Mr. Gray's influence on the graduates of the Harvard Law School can be guessed, but not measured. It is certain at least that he gave to many men the keenest intellectual stimulus of their lives, and that he had for his labors the gratitude and affection of thousands.

He married in 1873 Nina Lowell Mason, and he leaves two children, Roland and Eleanor, the wife of Henry D. Tudor, A.B. '95, a member of the Boston bar.

HUGH MINTURN. '04

Hugh Minturn, '04, LL.B. '10, died after an operation for mastoiditis, in London, England, on February 9. In College he rowed at New London on the 1904 freshman crew, and the two following years on the second varsity; he was president of the Weld Boat Club, and of the A. D. Club. After graduation he travelled in Japan, spent two years in Wall Street in the New York office of F. S. Moseley & Co., and then entered the Harvard Law School, passing both his vacations in volunteer work, the first in Manila, as assistant to Governor W. Cameron Forbes, '92, the second in Porto Rico as secretary to Governor Regis H. Post, '91. On graduating from the Law School he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, married Ruth Winsor, daughter of Alfred Winsor, of Brookline, and went immediately afterwards to the Philippines once more, where for two years he served with great credit on the efficient staff of public servants surrounding Governor Forbes. Returning on vacation to Europe in 1912, he was offered, and accepted, the position of assistant counsel to the Brazil Railways Co. in Paris, where he remained until 1914, when he accepted a similar position,—for which his knowledge of Spanish and French law especially fitted him,—as legal adviser in London to a

number of Canadian and South American corporations. He is survived by his widow, and by three children under four years of age, the youngest but three weeks old.

The statement of a classmate that he "stood as an ideal to his generation" suggests in words that might be multiplied indefinitely the impression his character made upon his contemporaries.

HARVARD MEN AT A TECH DINNER

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Associated Clubs met in Pittsburgh on February 19 and 20. The dinner of the organization was held on the latter evening at the Hotel Schenley. President Maclaurin, who was one of the speakers, discussing the existing arrangement between Tech. and Harvard, said it was working well. Professor Wallace C. Sabine represented Harvard University.

All the members of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania were invited to the dinner, and H. F. Baker, '01, president of the club, spoke. During the evening Harvard was repeated cheered.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The University Christian Association has elected the following officers for the year 1915-16: President, H. A. Larabee, '16, of Melrose; vice-president, L. A. Morgan, '17, of Potwin, Kan.; secretary, Douglas Campbell, '17, of Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; treasurer, P. H. Means, '17, of Madison, Me.

BROOKS HOUSE

The Phillips Brooks House Association has elected the following officers for the year 1915-16: President, W. J. Bingham, '16, of Methuen, Mass.; vice-president, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston; secretary, R. W. Babcock, '17, of Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, F. H. Cabot, Jr., '17, of New York, N. Y.; librarian, J. D. Parson, '17, of Haven, Me.

The Department of Sociology

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

As a Harvard man writing for Harvard graduates, I may be presumed to write without a desire for advertisement of the University's resources. A correspondent in your issue of February 24 is "amazed to see what a backward station" Harvard occupies in the teaching of social questions. The conclusion of his letter is that "Harvard needs a department for study, scholarship, and practical work." If your correspondent's letter represents the state of mind of many graduates, a word of correction may be worth while.

In the first place, there is in the University a special department for the study of social questions. Its announcement of courses is not "concealed", but is, I think, printed in at least as many places as any other departmental announcement. Your correspondent appears to be utterly unaware of its existence. The Department of Social Ethics is an outgrowth of Professor Peabody's course in Social Ethics which, first offered in the early '80's, was certainly one of the pioneer courses in the country. Even this course was not securely "hidden" because, as your correspondent says, "a great many of us found it—because it was a good course." About twelve years ago, Dr. Brackett began to offer a course on Charity and Public Aid which has been regularly given since. Ten years ago the Department of Social Ethics was established with Professor Peabody's course as its introductory offering. Since that period the department's offering has constantly increased, being larger in 1913-1914 than in any previous year, and still larger in 1914-1915. The present offering is as follows:

1. Social policy and social problems; an introductory survey.
2. Poor relief and neighborhood work.
3. Criminology and penology (not offered during the present year, but given in the past).

4. Immigration and race problems.
5. The housing problem.
6. Unemployment and the problems of social insurance.
7. Rural social development.
8. Child-helping agencies.
9. Researches in special subjects.
10. Seminary on the alcohol problem.
11. The school for social workers.

Some of the above are technically half-courses, which means that they hold at least forty-five meetings; the others extend through the year.

The present staff of the Department of Social Ethics consists of four lecturers. The department has a social museum which is probably unequalled in its equipment. It has a departmental library of 4,500 volumes to which additions are constantly made. In its various libraries the University probably offers book facilities for the study of social questions unsurpassed in any university in the country and probably not equalled.

The School for Social Workers of Boston, with which the department is affiliated, trains for professional work. Its instruction is mainly in the hands of the leading officials and administrators of public and private agencies of Massachusetts.

A large part, however, of the work in the courses in Cambridge is also of a very practical nature. All of the instructors in the department have frequent connection with non-academic sociological undertakings.

A student interested in sociological study is likely to find much of what he seeks in other departments of the University. In the Department of Zoölogy, for instance, are courses on Heredity and Eugenics. In the Department of Education are courses on the training of defective children and a course on School Hygiene. The entire offerings of the Departments of Education and Anthropology are important. In the Medical School are courses on Preventive Medicine. In the Law School are courses on Criminal

Law and Penal Legislation and Administration. In the Business School various courses involve labor questions. In the Department of Economics is the course called "Sociology" to which your correspondent refers, and there are various courses on labor problems and socialism. And so the list goes. The printed announcement of the courses offered by the Department of Social Ethics is followed by a statement calling attention to courses likely to be of interest in other departments.

A great deal is hoped and planned by way of the extension, improvement and further coördination of courses in social theory and practice. Much of this depends on increased resources. But, up to the present, while not disparaging the offerings of other universities, I believe there is ground to maintain that Harvard stands in no backward position.

ROBERT F. FOERSTER, '06.

AMBULANCE WORK IN FRANCE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have had brought to my attention a letter published in your columns from Mr. Phillips B. Robinson in regard to the work of the American Volunteer Motor-Ambulance Corps in France. I have now served as a volunteer driver to the corps for approximately as long a time as Mr. Robinson; my opportunities for observation have been the same as his; yet my conclusions as to the function and usefulness of the corps are very different.

It is true, that, owing to the present deadlock in the fighting, the regular French military ambulances are for the time being able to cope with the transportation of all wounded between the various dressing stations at the front and the base hospitals; but this is only made possible, as the *médecin-en-chef* of this district has told me, by the very efficient work of our corps in handling all patients transported within the town itself, whether between the various hospitals, or between the hospitals and the

railroad station. In this helpful supplementary capacity, we have carried between 100 and 200 cases a week since my arrival.

I have had many talks, not only with the *médecin-en-chef*, but with all his medical assistants, with the Commandant or Military Governor of the neighborhood, and with many other French officers. They have unanimously praised the equipment and usefulness of the corps, and deplored the inadequacy of the regular French ambulances. In the light of such unanimous confidence and approval, it is not presumptuous to foresee that we shall be called upon to serve a still more urgent and important purpose when the inevitable and costly offensive by frontal attack is begun in the spring. Surely, now is the time to organize and prepare for that great responsibility. I regard it as lamentable to suggest that when the call comes we should not be ready. So, let money and help come to us from home with the same confidence and conviction that animate all my fellow volunteers here.

CHARLES D. MORGAN, '06.
France, February 8, 1915.

THE HARVARD SURGICAL UNIT

The Harvard Unit for service at the American Ambulance Hospital, Paris, from April 1 to July 1, 1915, has been constituted as follows:

Harvey Cushing (Moseley Professor of Surgery), surgeon; Robert B. Greenough (Assistant Professor of Surgery), surgeon and executive officer; Richard P. Strong (Professor of Tropical Medicine), Bacteriologist; Robert R. Osgood (Instructor in Orthopedics), orthopedic surgeon; Beth Vincent (Assistant in Surgery), assistant surgeon; Walter M. Boothby (Lecturer in Anæsthesia), anaesthetist; Fred A. Coller, M.D. '12, Elliot C. Cutler, M.D. '13, Philip D. Wilson, M.D. '12, and Marius N. Smith-Peterson, M.D. '14, resident surgeons; Lyman G. Barton, Jr., M.D. '12, surgical assistant; Orville F. Rogers, Jr., M.D. '12, medical assistant; George Benet, M.D. '13, laboratory assistant; Edith I. Cox, Geraldine K. Martin, Helen Parks, and Marion Wilson, operating nurses.

Harvard Club of Washington, D. C.

THE 32d annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Washington, D. C., was held at the University Club in that city on the evening of February 9. About 100 graduates, many of them men of prominence, were present, and the occasion was a great success in every way. John W. Holcombe, '77, president of the Harvard Club, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Professor Edward Channing, '78, of the Department of History at Harvard; Daniel W. Shea, '86, Professor at the Catholic University of America, who spoke for the scholarship committee of the club; A. T. Perkins, '87, of St. Louis, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Walter L. McCoy, '82, Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Carl S. Vrooman, '95, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Augustus P. Gardner, '86, and John J. Rogers, '04, members of Congress from Massachusetts; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, '73, and Thomas W. Slocum, '90, of New York, a member of the Board of Overseers.

Other guests were: Professor T. N. Carver, of the Department of Philosophy at Cambridge, who is engaged in special work for the Federal Department of Agriculture; Thomas C. Thacher, '82, member of Congress from Massachusetts, and Edmund Platt, '88, and Lathrop Brown, '04, members of Congress from New York; J. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, Delegate from Hawaii; James Brown Scott, '90, of the Carnegie Foundation for Peace; Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; F. G. Caffey, '04, Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture; Charles S. Hamlin, '83, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Frederic A. Delano, '85, Vice-Governor of the same board; and Robert Lansing, Counsellor of the State Department.

Besides those already mentioned, the following were at the dinner:

Truman Abbe, '95. H. L. Adams, L.S.S. '00-01. Charles F. Aiken, '84. L. Russell Alden, A.M. '07. Sidney M. Ballou, '93. Virgil B. Barker, '13. J. L. Barr, '10. H. Bluestone, '06. Clinton T. Brainard, '90. Clement Brumbaugh, '94. S. P. Capen, A.M. '00. T. M. Chatard, '71. C. H. Chapman, '80. William L. Chitty, L. '86-87. F. W. Clarke, '67. Victor Cobb, '08. F. C. Cochran, '07. P. T. Coolidge, '05. John Cummings, '91. J. W. Davidge, '02. J. F. Day, '10. J. R. Desha, '12. Pickering Dodge, '79. Joseph Dunn, G. '01-02. J. H. Eaton, '06. E. M. Evarts, '09. R. Q. Evans, '08. W. W. Farnum, '04. A. B. Fay, '94. Martin T. Fisher, '13. A. H. Flournoy, G. '09-11. W. W. Foster, M.D. '82. Everett Fraser, L.L.B. '10. G. F. Freeman, M.D. '06. G. A. Geiger, '08. T. S. P. Griffin, '13. Chauncey Hackett, '03. Percival Hall, '92. W. P. Harman, '04. Daniel L. Hazard, '85. George N. Henning, '94. Joseph A. Hill, '85. Thomas Holcomb, L. '63-64. L. L. Hooper, '80. E. W. James, '01. Hennen Jennings, '77. A. J. Gordon Kane, L.L.B. '71. Archibald King, '03. Story B. Ladd, '73. William M. Lewin, L.L.B. '88. D. W. Lord, '80. B. Pickman Mann, '70. L. A. G. Miller, '08. R. W. Montague, '72. F. P. Morgan, '90. Luther W. Mott, '06. C. N. Osgood, '79. A. V. Parsons, '07. H. C. Perkins, M. '95-99. Andrew J. Peters, '93. Roy C. Smith, W. L. Stoddard, '07. M. X. Sullivan, '99. Charles T. Tittman, L.L.B. '08. Walter R. Tuckerman, '03. Arthur S. Walcott, '91. A. Gordon Webster, '85. Myron W. Whitney, '95. H. J. Wilder, '07. James A. Wilder, '93.

The officers of the club are: President, John W. Holcombe; first vice-president, Hon. Samuel E. Winslow; second vice-president, Daniel W. Shea; third vice-president, George N. Henning; fourth vice-president, Walter R. Tuckerman; secretary, John W. Davidge; treasurer, Pickering Dodge.

HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

The thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Minnesota was held at the Minneapolis Athletic Club on February 13, at which there were 108 men present. Karl DeLaittre, '97, president of the club, presided, and the following men spoke: Professor L. J. Henderson, '98, who represented the

University, Major John Bigelow, '61, Morton Barrows, '80, F. L. Washburn, '82, and Robert F. Herrick, '90. Mr. Herrick gave an interesting account of rowing at Cambridge and of the Henley race in England last summer. There were moving pictures of the Yale football game at New Haven last year, and Herbert Maynard, '08, and others gave a one-act play.

The other officers of the Harvard Club are: Vice-president, E. P. Davis, '99; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Whiton, '01, 15 South 5th Street, Minneapolis.

HARVARD CLUB OF ROCHESTER

The seventh annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Rochester, N. Y., was held at the University Club of that city on the evening of January 29. Forty members of the club and their guests enjoyed one of the most spirited gatherings of Harvard men ever held in the vicinity.

Professor T. N. Carver represented the University and spoke entertainingly on developments and conditions at Harvard. He was followed by Dr. Henry

S. Durand, Yale, '81, M.D. (Harvard) '88, who had just returned after living a number of years in Mexico. Dr. Durand is well known to both Yale and Harvard as the author of "Bright College Years." J. W. Johnston, '05, composer of "The Harvard Yard," another popular college song, was present.

Previous to the dinner the following officers were elected: President, Shirley R. Snow, '86; vice-president, Kingman N. Robins, '04; secretary-treasurer, Wesley M. Angle, '03; directors, Kendall B. Castle, L. '92, Isaac Adler, '90, Charles D. Young, M.D. '90, and F. E. Cunningham, '05; chorister, John W. Johnston, '05.

The Harvard Club of Rochester is becoming more active each year. It maintains a scholarship, to be awarded each year to boys from the local high schools, and an attempt will be made this year to have the high school boys addressed in the interest of Harvard not only by members of the club, but possibly by some well-known undergraduate or recent graduate.

During the past year two dinners have



THE NEW COURT, EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

been held in conjunction with the local Yale alumni; one of these followed a picnic, at which there were numerous athletic contests between teams representing the two universities.

YALE BEATEN AT HOCKEY

Harvard defeated Yale at hockey, 3 goals to 1, in the New Haven Arena on the evening of Tuesday, February 23. Harvard made two goals and Yale one goal in the first period.

Captain Claflin of the Harvard team was unable to play, but Doty filled the vacancy so well that the captain was hardly missed. Harvard played a hard aggressive game, but neither side had as much team-work as had been shown in earlier games. The puck was in Yale's territory during most of the first half. Conditions were reversed early in the second half, but before long Phillips scored the last, as he had scored the first, goal of the game. One of Harvard's goals in the first period was made by a Yale player, who, in a scrimmage in front of his own goal, accidentally pushed the puck inside the Yale net. The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Townsend, l.w.	r.w., MacDonald
Baker, Baldwin, l.c.	r.c., Burgess
Phillips, r.c.	l.c., Sweeney
Wanamaker, r.w.	l.w., Murray
Doty, c.p.	c.p., Bierwirth
Morgan, p.	p., Heron
Wylde, g.	g., York

Goals—Phillips (2), Sweeney, Yale for Harvard from scrimmage. Stops—Wylde, 35; York, 14.

1901 CELEBRATION

About 100 members of the class of 1901, many of whom came from New York, had a reunion and dinner at the University Club, Boston, on the evening of Saturday, February 6. The features of the occasion were the various "stunts" which had been prepared by the Boston members for the entertainment of their visiting classmates.

The men first gathered in a veritable barn-yard where Watson, made up as an able-bodied scrub-woman, with pail and mop in hand, greeted each new-comer. The barn-yard was a "truly rural" scene. In the foreground real Plymouth Rock hens scratched in the straw, and a life-like cow yielded "fortified milk." Goodwin was the milk-maid, and Canterbury and Coyle were farmers.

Every member of the class, before he left the barn-yard, received a badge entitling him to a seat at the head table, but as all the tables in the dining room were marked "Head-Table", there was no difficulty in finding seats. At the real head table a long wrangle took place between Lawrence, Hallowell, Sones, Hurlburt, and a man made up as Charles E. Brickley, captain of the 1914 football eleven, each claiming the right to act as toastmaster. Finally Swan took the job.

As the dinner proceeded, Gilbert complained that the service at his table was bad, and soon the top of the table, at which he and five other men sat, was carried off by the waiters. It is reported that E. M. Parsons, '03, the business partner of Sones, was the best waiter at the dinner; he had gone into the dining room to see the decorations, but was captured and impressed into service.

The most striking act of the evening was the football impersonation. Hurlburt, made up as P. D. Haughton, '99, gave a decidedly original talk on football coaching, and another interesting address on football was made by the impersonator of Brickley. At that point a member of the class rose and said he thought the committee in charge of the dinner might have found one "real" football player to speak; thereupon, the make-up of the man impersonating Brickley was removed, and lo! it was Brickley himself.

Pulmer, in the character of a German Army officer, distributed iron crosses to the class heroes, and Shaw, as General

Joffre, awarded distinctions to other men. Morse, Sones, and Shaw gave a black-face minstrel show, Rotch and Watson a statue clog-dance, and Lawrence and Hallowell a dramalogue in five scenes, entitled "Five Days in Sing Sing."

At the close of the dinner Hallowell asked and received the consent of the class to take steps towards planting in the College Yard a class tree, about which the members of the class may gather in June, 1916, when they will celebrate their quinquennial.

STANDS IN THE STADIUM

The Building Department of the city of Boston has ruled, with the approval of Mayor Curley, that wooden stands cannot hereafter be used in the Stadium. The extra seats there must, accordingly, be made of steel, concrete, or some other fire-proof material. The baseball stands may still be used, as they were put up before the present law went into effect.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The schedule of the university baseball nine for the season of 1915 is given below. The only important change from the schedules of previous years is the arrangement for three games with Princeton—one at Princeton, one in Cambridge, and the third in New York

in case each nine wins one of the earlier games. The third game arranged with Yale will not be played unless each of the teams has won one of the earlier games. The schedule follows:

Monday, April 12.—Boston National League.
Tuesday, April 13.—Bowdoin.
Thursday, April 15.—Maine.
Saturday, April 17.—West Point at West Point.
Wednesday, April 21.—Annapolis at Annapolis.
Thursday, April 22.—Catholic University at Washington.
Friday, April 23.—Georgetown at Georgetown.
Saturday, April 24.—Columbia at New York.
Tuesday, April 27.—Bates.
Thursday, April 29.—University of Virginia.
Saturday, May 1.—Amherst.
Tuesday, May 4.—Colby.
Thursday, May 6.—Vermont.
Saturday, May 8.—Holy Cross at Worcester.
Wednesday, May 12.—University of Pennsylvania.
Saturday, May 15.—Open.
Wednesday, May 19.—Holy Cross.
Saturday, May 22.—Princeton at Princeton.
Wednesday, May 26.—Dartmouth.
Saturday, May 29.—Brown.
Monday, May 31.—Brown at Providence.
Wednesday, June 2.—Williams.
Saturday, June 5.—Princeton.
Wednesday, June 9.—Calumet Club.
Saturday, June 12.—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
Tuesday, June 15.—Pilgrims.
Friday, June 18.—Princeton at New York.
Tuesday, June 22.—Yale at New Haven.
Wednesday, June 23.—Yale.
Saturday, June 26.—Yale at New York or Boston.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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Bernard W. Trafford, '91, Boston.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
Francis L. Higginson, Jr., '00, Boston.
Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Boston.

Alumni Notes

'72—Charles Newton Fessenden died in Chicago on December 23, 1914.

'81—Thomas P. Ivy has published in "The Open Forum" of the Washington (D.C.) *Herald* an "Argument for Government Ownership of Merchant Vessels."

'92—Nathaniel S. H. Sanders has moved from Danvers to his late father's place, "Birchbrow", Haverhill, Mass. He is a dealer in motor cars and marine motors, in Haverhill.

'94—Albert H. Chamberlain, LL.B. '99, treasurer of the Arlington Mills, has moved from Cambridge to 315 Broadway, Methuen, Mass.

'94—M. LeN. King is teaching French and Spanish in the Newton, Mass., Technical High School. His address is 121 Austin St., Newtonville.

'95—A second son, Charles H. Mills, Jr., was born to Charles H. Mills and Mrs. Mills on January 27 in New York.

'96—Edward B. Day and Paul Day are respectively president and treasurer of both the Federal Lumber Co. and the Federal Cedar Mill Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C. Their address remains, the Rogers Building, Vancouver.

'96—Professor Ralph S. Hosmer, B.A.S. '94, of the department of forestry at Cornell University has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Society of American Foresters and also of the New York State Forestry Association.

'98—E. Dwight Fullerton, now a major in the Massachusetts Militia, has been elected colonel of the Coast Artillery Corps. In civil life he is an attorney at 19 Congress St., Boston.

'98—Lawrence L. Gillespie has organized, in partnership with Robert L. Livingston and A. D. B. Pratt, the firm of Gillespie, Livingston & Co., to deal in investment securities, at 44 Wall St., New York City.

'03—Samuel Thurman, formerly of Temple Har Sinai, Trenton, N. J., is now rabbi of the United Hebrew Temple, Saint Louis, Mo. His address in Saint Louis is 5075 Cabanne Ave.

M.D. '03—William D. Kelly died on February 8 at the Carney Hospital, Boston, of blood poisoning. He became infected in his charitable medical work among the children of the North and West Ends in Boston. He was medical director for the Sunnyside Day Nursery and the Elizabeth Peabody House.

'05—Reginald D. Kernan, formerly with the Savannah Electric Co., has become a member of the Savannah Cotton Exchange.

'09—The engagement of Lemuel Bannister, LL.B. '11, of New York City, to Miss Mary Faxon of Quincy, Mass., has been announced.

'10—Daniel B. Priest is in the law office of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, 32 Liberty St., New York City. His home address is 44 West 44th St.

'11—Theodore T. Allen, formerly with the advertising department of the International Harvester Co., is now western manager of the Class Journal Company's Advertisers' Service Department. *Motor Age*, *The Automobile*, *Motor Print* and *Motor World* are four of the publications for which he is doing trade-promotion work. His business address is care of *Motor Age*, 910 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'11—Joseph H. Sasserno, who is studying in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, has been appointed Willard Fellow for 1914-15. Norwich University, Vermont, in which he had been teaching, has granted him a year's leave of absence.

'11—A son, George Sampson Squibb, Jr., was born to George S. Squibb and Mrs. Squibb on January 4 at Brookline, Mass.

'11—F. Ambler Welch, formerly with the *Brockton Times*, is now managing editor of the *Quincy Daily Ledger*, Quincy, Mass.

'12—Frederick S. Boyd has formed a partnership with Charles H. McClare, for the practice of architecture, under the name of McClare & Boyd, with offices at 649 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

'12—Walter H. Fernald was married on February 15 at North Cambridge, Mass., to Miss Margaret A. McLean.

'12—Willard S. Worcester is with Macpherson, Bonthron & Co., public accountants, 1004 Union Trust Building, Detroit, Mich.

'13—Henry T. Allen, Jr., is an engineer with the Consolidation Coal Co., Jenkins, Ky. His address is Box 46, McRoberts, Ky.

'13—Aleph E. C. Oliver, formerly in Honolulu, is teaching at the Abbott School for Boys, Farmington, Me. His permanent address is 5 Hamilton St., Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

'13—Laurance B. Siegfried is in the direct-by-mail advertising department of The Heintzemann Press, 185 Franklin St., Boston.

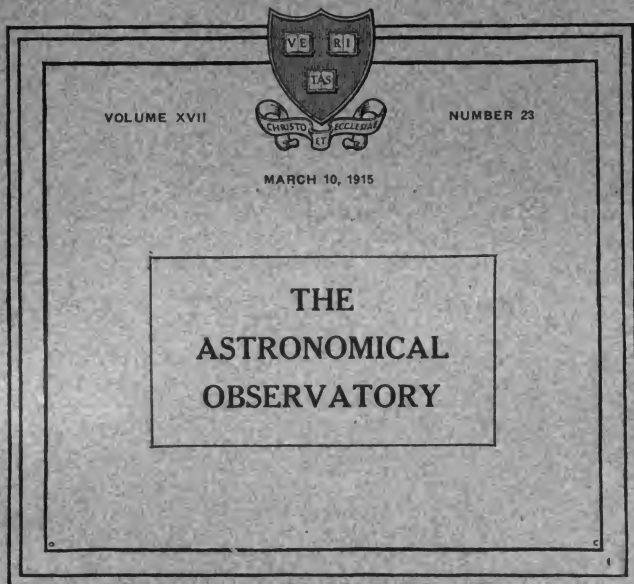
'14—The engagement of Griscorn Bettle of Haverford, Pa., to Miss Dorothy Ball of Boston has been announced.

'14—Leavitt O. Wright is studying in the Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass. His engagement to Miss Marion R. Howland, Mt. Holyoke College, '15, of Chihuahua, Mexico, has been announced.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915.

NUMBER 23.

News and Views

The Two matters of more than
Alliances. common importance were passed upon by the Board of Overseers at its meeting of March 1. The first was the ratification of an agreement with Boston University, under which, for a period of two years beginning next September, graduate students and seniors in the Boston University School of Theology, who for two years have taken a high stand in the School, may register in the Harvard Divinity School and take, without charge, a maximum of two Harvard courses as a part of their year's work at Boston University. This, it will readily be seen, is a temporary and somewhat experimental arrangement. But it has no small significance in that, albeit with some difference of terms, it extends to the local Methodist school of theology a measure of the coöperation into which the Harvard Divinity School, of Unitarian tradition, has already entered with the Congregational school, transplanted from Andover, and the Episcopal school, long established in Cambridge. This coöperation does not mark, for any of the four schools involved, any disappearance of the apparatus for training men for the ministry of a certain denomination. It does mark a willingness of the representatives of four Protestant bodies to unite in the teaching of certain essential subjects. The discovery that this can be done has the simplicity of many other great dis-

coveries, which cannot be made until the time is precisely ripe for them.

In another department of coöperation the Overseers also took action. Several changes in wording were introduced into the Agreement between Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These changes had already been accepted by the Institute. Their apparent object is to render explicit what was previously implicit in the terms of the Agreement, through involving the authorities of Harvard more directly in its operations. In President Lowell's recent annual report it was pointed out that, since certain friends of the University have raised the question whether the Agreement is in accord with the terms of Gordon McKay's will, "the Corporation is determined to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth in order to set all the doubts at rest." The ampler definition of the terms under which the two institutions are planning to coöperate must serve to simplify the questions on which the Court will be asked to pass. It is now to be hoped that the matter will be settled with all possible despatch.

* * *

Learning In a recent issue of *The*
to *Crimson* there was an ex-
Study. cellent editorial, "On Studying." With entire frankness it faced and discussed the fact that the average undergraduate does not know how to study: "Given a book, he dully reads the sentences, exercising no selection, but

expecting that in some mysterious way he will absorb knowledge by the mere conning of the words. At a lecture he does not know how to condense points made into intelligible, concise statements suitable for notes. If the lecturer is not one who carefully labels all his topics and introduces them with 'firstly, secondly, thirdly, etc.,' the student is often at a complete loss. . . . Probably most men actually apply more alert thought to choosing their clothing and food than to their properly intellectual tasks."

As a possible remedy for this state of affairs, it is suggested that the help which some men have got from courses in the Education Department be extended to freshmen in a body: "Lectures on study could be given at intervals in the mid-week meetings of English A, thus requiring no re-adjustment of schedules. And the intellectual life of many men would be put at the outset on a more efficient basis."

Those who are most familiar with the mental habits of American school-boys and collegians will probably be most ready to admit that *The Crimson* has not over-stated the case. As for the remedy, should the College be expected to apply it? Are the preparatory schools doing their full work when they prepare boys merely to pass certain entrance examinations, but not to make full use of the opportunities which the College offers? If they cannot be taught to study before they are sixteen or eighteen, the American college will have to do what it can, by whatever means, to repair this failure. But in so doing will it not clearly be taking on itself one of the functions of the preparatory school?

In the importance of this function lies a part of the high value of the schoolmaster's work. Indeed there is hardly an aspect of the educational

problem on which the work of the secondary teacher does not bear. With the question of a State University, now brought before the Massachusetts legislature, it is intimately connected. In a letter to the Boston *Transcript* last week President Lowell gave the following as one of three reasons why the establishment of a State University will not meet the whole need of poor boys and girls for a college education: "In the third place, the greatest obstacle in the way of the boy in Massachusetts who wants to go to college is not the difficulty of supporting himself when he gets to college, but in obtaining the necessary preparation to go there. The hindrance to higher education is not the lack of colleges, but the lack of good high schools. Instead of creating a State University, therefore, it would seem wiser for Massachusetts to give to poor boys scholarships bearing free tuition at whatever college they may choose, and spend such other funds as it can afford in improving the conditions of the high schools in the state."

Certain it is that there is no greater need in all the long category of possible improvements in our system of education than the need of some more effective machinery for teaching the fundamental point of all instruction—the power to learn.

* * *

Ubi Sunt,
O Pocula, The question of beer at class gatherings came up again last week in a debate of the Harvard Forum held in the Union. For two hours the "drys" and the "wets" argued for freedom respectively from the evil influence of alcohol upon the student and the College, and from the effects of interference with individual choice between beer and ginger ale. It was not to be expected that arguments unheard before should be brought for-

ward; nor is it strange that the undergraduate world is divided in its views much as the community from which it is drawn. A vote at the end of the discussion resulted in a tie, 75-75. This is taken by *The Crimson* to indicate an endorsement of tolerance, and to render a submission of the question to the Student Council or any other authority superfluous. We shall be surprised if the college prohibitionists put this interpretation upon so close a vote. The reforming spirit is not generally satisfied with a conclusion so inconclusive. Meanwhile the very fact of the tie vote betokens a significant change in College sentiment.

* * *

Athletic Expenses. The increase of about \$12,000 in the expenses of the Athletic Association for the last fiscal year can fortunately be ascribed by the Graduate Treasurer to the "best possible cause—the policy "to extend to large numbers of men the benefits from athletics usually enjoyed only by the actual members of the so-called more important teams, with the idea that such benefits should be within the reach of as many as possible of the undergraduate body with a minimum of expense to the individual."

The growth of expenses has been accompanied by a shrinkage of receipts, due to an unappealing schedule of football games and bad weather during the 1913 season. With the receipts from football still surpassing expenses of the game by something like \$60,000, the wolf could hardly be said to stand at the door. University baseball and the lawn tennis courts also show a substantial profit. It is from football, however, that nearly three-fourths of the total receipts of more than \$143,000 is derived. Thus the game which gives most in pleasure to the public also contributes most to the

support of athletic opportunities for all the undergraduates, and adds one to many reasons for its existence.

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The Observatory. The astronomical work conducted at Harvard through a period of more than seventy productive years is the subject of special consideration in this week's issue of the BULLETIN. The work in which undergraduate or graduates students have themselves taken part is constantly bringing itself to mind. The average bachelor of arts or science, however, needs an occasional reminder that a great university has functions with which his own acquisition of the knowledge to which his degree bears testimony has had little or nothing to do. The world of science is a richer world for what such non-teaching departments of the University as the Observatory have done and are doing. The uninitiated must realize it chiefly through his imagination. The facts from which the imagination may take its flight are less familiar than they should be. To correct this condition—with reference to the Observatory—is the purpose of the following pages.

* * *

Harvard Architecture. That quotidian humorist, George Fitch, of Peoria, Illinois, whose comprehensive view is constantly surveying mankind from China to Peru, has recently made Harvard University the subject of one of his "Vest Pocket Essays." The humors of Harvard are most clearly seen from within; but the observer from without cannot miss them all. Witness Mr. Fitch: "Harvard's campus resembles a free-for-all debate between architectural schools and brick masons—and the latter, who designed its little old College buildings which still stand, have the best of the argument."

The Astronomical Observatory

By EDWARD C. PICKERING, DIRECTOR.

THE Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College differs in two respects from the greater portion of the observatories of the country. First, its object is research and no instruction is given. Secondly, its work from the beginning has been largely the studying of the physical properties of the stars, as

vention of the telescope, and the application of photography to stellar spectra are the three great advances that have been made in Astronomy.

The Observatory took an active part in the early development of the new science of Astrophysics. In 1877, the measurement of the light of the stars



THE OBSERVATORY BUILDINGS IN CAMBRIDGE.

well as their positions. It does not receive any support from the unrestricted funds of the University, but is maintained wholly by gifts and bequests specifically stated to be for its maintenance. Half a century ago, Astronomy was regarded as consisting in the determination of the positions and motions of the heavenly bodies. The entire credit for the application of photography to the stars is due to the second Director, Professor George P. Bond. This, the in-

vention of the telescope, and the application of photography to stellar spectra are the three great advances that have been made in Astronomy. The Observatory took an active part in the early development of the new science of Astrophysics. In 1877, the measurement of the light of the stars was undertaken on a large scale. At the present time, a large part of the work is photographic. Since 1885, a broad study has been made of stellar spectra. Three large funds soon after became available, the Paine Fund, the Boyden Fund, and the Henry Draper Memorial. The policy was adopted of undertaking large pieces of routine work on such a scale that it would not be necessary to repeat them elsewhere. Instead of diverting its resources to expensive buildings and in-

struments, as is done at many other observatories, a great portion of the income has been used for enlarging the corps of observers and assistants. A striking endorsement of this plan is the result of letters sent to twelve eminent astronomers asking for their greatest needs. In eleven cases, the need was for additional assistants.

The Boyden Fund permitted a station to be established south of the equator, so that stars not visible in Cambridge can be observed there. As a consequence, every important investigation can be extended so as to cover the entire sky from the North to the South Pole. The astronomy of position has not been neglected. Thirteen observatories divided the northern sky into zones under the direction of the International Astronomical Society. Two of these

zones were undertaken here, each occupying the time of an observer and corps of assistants for more than twenty years. The salaries alone in each case amounted to a hundred thousand dollars.

Recently, a still wider policy has been adopted. Two of the funds of the Observatory may be expended in whatever way will lead to the greatest possible return in astronomical results, either in Cambridge or elsewhere. Coöperation has been effected with several of the principal observatories of the world, thus undertaking work which would be impossible at a single station. Several other funds may be used for the same purpose, and an attempt is now being made to secure coöperation, so that all eminent astronomers will be enabled to carry on the work for which they are best fitted.

The Work of the Observatory

THE functions of a university are to give instruction and to promote research. In most cases these two sorts of work go on side by side, but there are a few departments of Harvard University which devote themselves almost wholly to original investigation. Prominent among these is the Astronomical Observatory, which is further set apart by the fact that it is maintained from its own resources, made up of the endowment provided by its friends during the last 75 years, or thereabouts, and of the gifts received from time to time for immediate use. Many of the undergraduates and alumni have little information about the Observatory. And yet, no other department has added more to the fame of the University.

The Harvard Observatory proper is on an elevation formerly known as Summer House Hill and now bounded by Garden and Bond Streets and Concord Avenue in Cambridge, but an important branch has been for years maintained at

Arequipa, in Peru, and recently a station has been established at Mandeville, Jamaica, W. I., where the atmospheric conditions permit valuable observations to be made visually. It is easy to see that the Arequipa station is a complement to the Observatory in Cambridge; in Peru the heavens of the Southern hemisphere are studied, and the telescopes in Cambridge seek the stars of the Northern skies.

The beginnings of an Observatory at Harvard came in 1840, although as far back as 1805, John Lowell, the uncle of the founder of the Lowell Institute and an ancestor of President Lowell, began negotiations for such an institution. No definite action was taken, however, until 1815, and it was 25 years later still when William C. Bond, the first Director of the College Observatory, seriously took the matter in hand. Mr. Bond then had a small observatory in Dorchester. At the suggestion of President Quincy and with the consent of the Corporation, Mr. Bond transferred his apparatus to Cam-

bridge, and subscriptions of \$100 each were obtained from thirty men to aid in carrying out the project. This sum was used for changes in and alterations to the Dana House, the building at the Southwest corner of the College Yard, now occupied by Professor George H. Palmer. Until a few years ago the cupola within which the first telescope was set was still visible on the house.

It was soon evident that these accommodations were inadequate, and in 1841 steps were taken for the erection of a permanent Observatory; before long, the house which is still used as a residence for the Director and the building immediately adjoining were put up. The appearance of the "great comet of 1843" roused interest in astronomy, and the friends of the Observatory seized this opportune moment to ask for funds. Through the efforts of a special committee \$25,000 was raised, and the College bought from Merz & Mahler of Munich a 15-inch equatorial telescope, which in 1847 was set up on a stone supporting pier on Summer House Hill. That telescope was at the time one of the largest in the world.

The station at Arequipa was established in 1890, after Professor Solon I. Bailey and Professor William H. Pickering—the latter a brother of the present Director of the Harvard Observatory—had made experiments in Colorado, California, Chile and at other places in Peru, in order to determine where observations might be carried on to the best advantage. The Arequipa station is placed at an elevation of 8,060 feet. In 1910 Professor Bailey made investigations at Cape Colony, South Africa, hoping that conditions there might be better than those in Peru, but the Arequipa location has been the most nearly satisfactory. The recent observations in Jamaica have been for special purposes.

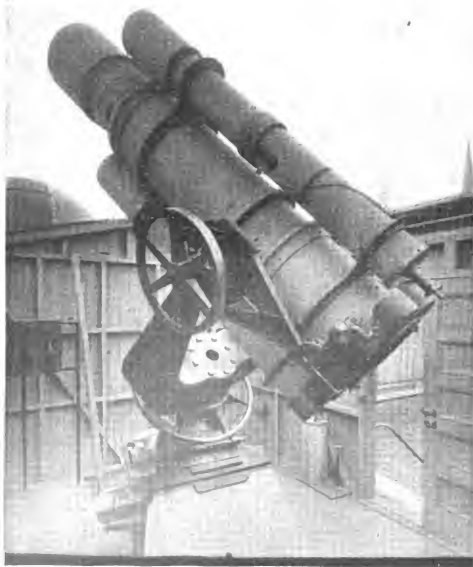
As has been said, William C. Bond was the first Director of the Harvard Observatory. He was appointed Astron-

omer in 1840, and Director in 1845, and held the latter office until his death, in 1859. He was succeeded by his son, George F. Bond, who had been for many years his father's principal assistant; the younger Bond was a notable astronomer, and under his directorship the reputation of the Observatory and the value of its work greatly increased. He was Director until he died, in 1865. Joseph Winlock was the third Director of the Observatory; during his term of service, which lasted from 1866 to 1875, the usefulness of the Observatory was extended still further and many additions were made to the apparatus. In 1876 Edward C. Pickering, the present Director, was appointed. He had graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School in 1865, in the class with Professor John Trowbridge, another eminent scientist. Before Professor Pickering became Director of the Observatory he taught mathematics at Harvard and physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

When Professor Pickering took charge of the Observatory it had a working force of only five or six persons. Now the staff numbers about 40, half of whom are women. Professor Pickering found at his disposal permanent funds amounting to about \$170,000, the larger part of which had come from a bequest made in 1848 by Edward Bromfield Phillips of the class of 1845 in Harvard College. The new Director at once took in hand the raising of additional resources. A subscription of \$5,000 payable annually for five years was obtained in 1879, and when that period had expired an endowment of \$50,000 was secured. In 1885, Robert Treat Paine, '22, left his estate, amounting to more than \$200,000 to the Observatory. In 1886, Mrs. Anna P. Draper of New York made the first of a series of substantial gifts, which have been regularly maintained, in memory of her husband, Professor Henry Draper. The bequest of Uriah A. Boyden, amounting to \$238,-

000 became available in 1887. These large bequests have brought the endowment of the Observatory up to approximately \$1,000,000, and the annual income is now something more than \$50,000. There has never been a time in the

the Observatory has made during the directorship of Professor Pickering. The Harvard Observatory is not known chiefly for the size of its telescopes or for the beauty of its buildings, but the additions it has made to the sum of hu-



THE METCALF 16-INCH DOUBLET.

history of the Observatory, however, when funds for the prosecution of its valuable scientific work were needed more than they are today. The only limit to its usefulness is the limit fixed by the money at its disposal.

No layman could completely or even adequately set forth the advances which

man knowledge in its particular department of science have been equalled by no other institution of its kind in the United States and by very few in the world. The equipment of the Observatory is among the best. At the Arequipa station there is a photographic doublet whose lenses have an aperture of 24 inches.

This telescope was the gift of Miss C. W. Bruce of New York, and is the largest instrument of its kind yet constructed; the next largest is the 16-inch doublet in Cambridge, the lenses of which were made by Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, chairman of the Committee to Visit the Observatory. The other instruments in Cambridge include 60-inch and 24-inch reflectors, 15-inch and 6-inch refractors, an 8-inch meridian circle, a 12-inch meridian photometer, and the 8-inch Draper photographic telescope, besides numerous smaller apparatus. The 11-inch Draper telescope has been in use in Jamaica.

Possessing this adequate equipment, the Director has given no small part of his attention to the development of the Observatory in the efficiency demanded for any important work. He has a staff of scientists competent to make and record observations, but a considerable part of the income of the institution has been used for less skillful employees who are, nevertheless, fitted to do the mass of routine work which must be carried out if the discoveries of the astronomers are to be made known to the world. No factory in the country pays more attention than the Harvard Observatory to efficiency. For this reason even the smallest increase in income is at once reflected in the output.

The Harvard Observatory, from its first days, has been devoted chiefly to the study of the physical properties of the stars. Professor Pickering, being a physicist, had a peculiar aptitude for that kind of investigation, the possibilities of which have been enormously increased by the application of photography to astronomical observation and record. Until a comparatively recent period the stars were studied only with the telescope, and the observers were subject to all the drawbacks incident to weather, time, and the manipulation of an instrument which became more cumbersome as it increased in size. Now, in an hour's time, a photograph can be taken of a

region of the heavens, the exploration of which by the eye might require midnight labor extending through months and exposure which has been likened to that of a soldier bivouacking on the field.

In the application of photography to astronomical observation and record, the Bonds were the pioneers. The elder Bond made in 1848 his first experiments with the daguerreotype process for obtaining an impression of the sun's image, and the younger Bond presented to the French Academy at Paris a daguerreotype of the moon and of the stars taken with the great equatorial in 1851, and also placed specimens of the same work on exhibition at the World's Fair in London in the same year, for which a prize medal was awarded. The great step, however, was made by the younger Bond in 1857 and 1858, when images of the stars, showing their brightness and position, were obtained and accurately measured on glass collodion plates. Since the invention of the telescope no more important changes have been made in astronomical methods than the introduction of the stellar photograph and the chronograph.

Solar photography was developed to a large extent during the administration of Professor Winlock, who became Director of the Observatory, as has been said, in 1866. His series of photographs of the sun, many hundreds in number, demonstrated the practical value of photography to the astronomer. Although Professor Winlock's principal interest was in the astronomy of position, he maintained the tradition of the Observatory as it had been established by his predecessors—the study of the physical properties of the stars. It was to this field that Professor Pickering has devoted most of his energies since he became Director of the Observatory, and to this end the increasing resources of the Observatory have been chiefly turned. In 1877 he instituted a new line of investigation which had for its object a study of the physical peculiarities of the

light of the stars. This work has been carried on with unremitting zeal and great success for more than thirty years. Four fundamental systems have been developed which are well known and generally accepted throughout the astronomical world. They are:

1. A scale of photometric magnitudes, obtained with the meridian photometer invented by Professor Pickering.

2. A scale of photographic magnitudes, in which the effect of the light of the stars on the salts of silver, and not the effect on the human retina, is the standard.

3. A system of classification of variable stars, including methods by which great numbers have been discovered.

4. A system of classification of spectra has been adopted and applied. This investigation has led to the discovery of thousands of stars having peculiar spectra of a character previously unsuspected.

All of these systems are highly scientific, but the last of the four possibly has more popular interest than any of the others.

In May, 1885, Professor Pickering began the use of the objective prism to photograph the spectra of the stars. As the terms imply, the instrument consists of a large prism, placed in front of a photographic telescope, by which a photograph of the spectra of the stars, and not of the stars themselves, is obtained. The results of the use of the objective prism spectroscope are found in the spectrum plates, numbering tens of thousands, which are in the photographic library. It may be said, in passing, that the total number of astronomical photographs possessed by the Observatory is more than 200,000; they contain the only existing history of the stellar universe for the last twenty-five years. From the spectrum plates catalogues of the stars having peculiar spectra have been published, but, most valuable of all, these plates have been used as a basis for the Draper Memorial Catalogue, which

gives the spectra of the brighter stars of the sky, following a notation originated at the Observatory, and called the Draper Classification. It is hoped to include in this classification all stars of the eighth magnitude, except perhaps some of those in close clusters.

This work on the spectra of the stars has developed at the Harvard Observatory two women who have become really eminent astronomers—Mrs. Williamina P. Fleming, who died on May 21, 1911, and Miss Annie J. Cannon. Mrs. Fleming was an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and she received the gold medal of the Mexican Society of Science. The Director of the Observatory said in his report for the year 1910-11: "Mrs. Fleming's record as a discoverer of new stars, of stars of the fifth type, and of other objects having peculiar spectra, was unequalled." Mrs. Fleming's title at the Observatory was Curator of Astronomical Photographs. Miss Cannon has succeeded to that post. She, also, is one of the very small number of women who have been elected honorary members of the Royal Astronomical Society, and she is treasurer of the American Astronomical Society; Miss Cannon is, moreover, the leading authority of the world on the stellar spectra.

One of the recent reports of the Committee to Visit the Observatory contained the following statement of what Miss Cannon had then accomplished towards the classification of the stars:

"In this connection it is a pleasure for the committee to speak of the admirable work of Miss Annie J. Cannon. At the present time she is the one person in the world who can do this work quickly and accurately. Through familiarity with it she has acquired such a perfect mental picture not only of the general types, but of their minute subdivisions, that she is able to classify the stars from a spectrum plate instantly upon inspection, without any comparison with photographs of the typical stars. This gives



CLUSTER OMEGA CENTAURI; 6389 STARS HAVE BEEN COUNTED IN THIS CLUSTER.

her great speed in classification, amounting to no less than 300 stars an hour. Certainly a wonderful performance. The amount of work, therefore, which she is able to accomplish in stellar classification is only limited by the number of helpers at her disposal to do the less ex-

pert work of identification and reduction. At the same time, her great speed in no way limits the accuracy of her estimates. From an investigation of her probable error upon parts of the sky where she has made independent duplicate estimates, it is found that her aver-

age deviation amounts to only one-tenth of a unit."

The report then goes on:

"Miss Cannon by virtue of her unique skill in this branch of science is doing so much for modern astronomy and bringing such credit to the Observatory that she deserves official recognition which she has not received. It is an anomaly that though she is recognized the world

were written by Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, who has been for several years, and still it, chairman of that committee. Mr. Metcalf himself is a capable astronomer; indeed, it is said that he is more proficient than any one else in America who does not make astronomy his chief pursuit. Mr. Metcalf is the minister of a Unitarian Church in Winchester, Mass., but he finds time to maintain there an



THE STATION AT AREQUIPA, PERU.

over as the greatest living expert in this line of investigation, and her services to the Observatory are so important, yet she holds no official position in the University. At present, as her appointment is by the Observatory and not by the University, her name does not appear in the Catalogue or other official publications of the University. It is the unanimous opinion of the Visiting Committee that the University would be honoring itself and doing a simple act of justice to confer upon her an official position which would be a recognition of her scientific attainments."

Since that report was written, Miss Cannon has steadily continued her classification of the stars, and on March 1, 1915, she had catalogued 188,350—an achievement almost beyond belief.

The paragraphs quoted above from the report of the Visiting Committee

observatory which contains a 12-inch and a 6-inch telescope, and he is also a frequent observer in Cambridge. A few years ago he made the lenses for the 16-inch doublet, already referred to, which is one of the most useful instruments owned by the Harvard Observatory. His reports as chairman of the Visiting Committee are regarded as models. Mr. Metcalf graduated from Meadville Theological Seminary in 1890, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Allegheny College in 1892. During the years 1890-91 and 1904-05 he studied at the Harvard Divinity School.

The results of the work of the Harvard Observatory have been published in 70 complete quarto volumes of *Annals*; unfinished volumes numbered up to 78 are now in process of publication. The Observatory has issued about 200 Circulars, which give a brief and prompt

statement of discoveries made and of new methods of work. In addition, the staff of the Observatory contribute to its annual reports and the scientific journals. A series of bulletins and telegrams is used by the Observatory for discoveries which require immediate announcement. The library of the Observatory is one of the most extensive of its kind in the world; it consists of 50,000 volumes, of which about two-thirds are pamphlets.

There is no such thing as jealousy among astronomers; on the contrary the greatest coöperation prevails. Professor Pickering, the Director of the Harvard Observatory, has done much to extend and increase this agreeable and valuable relation. The results of the work of the Observatory are freely offered in advance of their publication, although it is known that such use fre-

quently deprives the institution of the credit for its investigations. By the mutual consent of astronomers, the Kiel Observatory and the Harvard Observatory have been selected as the agencies for the prompt announcement of astronomical discoveries. For example, when a comet is discovered in America, its position is telegraphed to the Harvard Observatory and thence to Kiel, from which place the information is distributed to the astronomers of Europe. When the discovery is made in Europe, the process of disseminating the news is reversed. If there were no other reason, the arrangement described above would make the Harvard Observatory well known among astronomers, but the scientific investigations and the record of the Observatory long ago placed it among the most important institutions of its kind in the world.

The Fogg Art Museum

THE Fogg Art Museum has opened a special exhibition of early Italian paintings, brought together from various private collections in Boston and New York not usually open to the public. The addition of over twenty pictures to the collection already in the Fogg Museum offers an unusual opportunity for lovers of Italian art to enjoy a series of paintings of rare quality covering the period from 1300 to 1550.

One of the finest is an exquisitely beautiful painting by Paolo Uccello (1395-1475), the great Florentine master who was a pioneer in the study of perspective. It is a profile portrait of a delicately featured Italian lady, with her hair cut back over the forehead according to the fashion of that time. There is an extraordinary subtlety in the treatment of the modelling and in the colors. This is one of a remarkable series of profile portraits that exist in the various galleries in Europe and America.

The Uccello is lent to the Fogg Mu-

seum by Mr. Philip Lehman of New York, and is one of the treasures of his splendid collection. Next to it hangs a charming Fra Angelico Madonna, lent to the Fogg Museum by Messrs. Duveen.

The 14th century is represented by several paintings from Florence and Siena. There are three pictures attributed to Bernardo Daddi, one of the most charming of the painters who assisted Giotto. Mr. Dan Fellows Platt of Englewood, N. J., has lent a small Crucifixion. Mr. Grenville L. Winthrop of New York has lent a delightful Madonna by the same master, and still another comes from Miss Belle da Costa Greene of New York. Miss Greene also has sent an interesting Crucifixion by Spinello Aretino. There are two other works by this master already in the gallery.

Mr. Henry M. Williams of Cambridge has lent two 14th century panels, one of them suggesting the work of Barna, a Siennese master. The early years of the 14th century are represented by two

charming little portraits of saints by Sassetta (1392-1450), the exquisite Sienese master, and by the Paolo Uccello the Fra Angelico already referred to.

Mr. Horace Morison of Boston has lent a picture of a bishop saint in a sumptuous red robe, by Alegretto Nuzi, one of the pioneers of the Umbrian School. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has sent, through the courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art, a picture by Lorenzo di San Severino, which shows the gracious and pleasing Umbrian art of the 15th century.

Some of the pictures in the permanent collection indicate the way in which the Florentine masters influenced the Umbrian masters. There is a Madonna and Child by Fra Angelico's pupil, Benozzo Gozzoli, who traveled in central Italy and carried the charm of Florentine art into Umbria. The triptych by Niccolo da Foligno represents the work of one of the masters who was influenced by this new movement.

There are two pictures by Pinturicchio, at one time the master of Raphael. One is lent by Messrs. Duveen; the other belongs to the Fogg Museum.

A picture attributed to Pinturicchio's greater contemporary, Perugino, presents a curious problem, for it has a gold background, which is not characteristic of Perugino, and two of the angels are unlike his type. This picture has darkened with age, so that its tonality is not the same as most of Perugino's works. This, together with the picture of a Madonna which hangs beside it, are lent by Mrs. R. H. Sayre of Princeton, N. J.

Nearby is a charming little Annunciation, belonging to Mr. W. E. C. Fustis of Boston, which is attributed to Lorenzo di Credi, one of the fellow-workers with Leonardo da Vinci in Verrocchio's workshop.

The Ehrich Galleries of New York have lent four pictures, a Cassone panel, representing the Judgment of Paris; a fine portrait of a man in the style cre-

ated by Antonello da Messina and developed by Alvise Vivarini; a picture by Paris Bordone, the famous pupil of Titian, and a picture attributed to Dosso Dossi.

Mrs. W. Scott Fitz of Boston has lent a charming little picture of St. Catherine, by Bartolommeo Veneto, one of the masters of the Venetian School. Mr. Hervey E. Wetzel has sent a Madonna and Child of the Venetian School, and Mr. Horace Morison a Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine, by Francia, the well-known North Italian painter.

These pictures, together with the fragment of a fresco by Domenico Ghirlandajo and the School of Botticelli picture lent by Mr. Hoe, and others already in the gallery, serve to illustrate the history of Italian art with a completeness that is seldom seen in this country.

CHANGES IN THE TECH. AGREEMENT

At the meeting of the Corporation on February 23, 1915, it was voted to adopt the following changes in the agreement between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, which was approved by the Corporation at its meeting of December 29, 1913:

Section I, which now reads "The University and the Institute shall be unaffected in name, organization, title to and rights over property, or in any other way not specifically mentioned in this agreement", is amended by striking out the words "or in any other way not specifically mentioned in this agreement", and substituting the following: "except that the University is hereby given whatever rights and interests are necessary to secure to the students of the University the educational opportunities and advantages meant to be acquired for their benefit under the operation of this agreement. For the purpose of keeping in touch with the actual operations of the School the President of the University may from time to time visit the School, examine

the plant, and familiarize himself with its methods and workings."

Section VIII, which now reads "All students registered at the Institute in the various numbered professional courses covered by Section II that lead to degrees of the University shall be deemed to be prospective candidates for such degrees, unless they signify a contrary intention, and shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as students in the professional schools of the University", is amended so as to read: "All students registered at the Institute in the various numbered professional courses covered by Section II that lead to degrees of the University shall be eligible for those degrees, provided they satisfy the conditions prescribed by the University, and they shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as students in the professional schools of the University."

Section IX, which now reads "The President or Acting President of the Institute shall be the executive head for all the work carried on under this agreement. As an evidence of his responsibility in directing it he shall make an annual report to both Corporations", is amended so as to read: "The President or Acting President of the Institute shall be the executive head for all the work carried on under this agreement and for that purpose shall be the agent of the University as well as of the Institute and shall annually report to both Corporations."

This vote was consented to by the Board of Overseers on March 1, 1915.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY AGREEMENT

At the meeting of the Corporation on February 8, 1915, it was voted, on recommendation of the Faculty of Divinity with the approval of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and on March 1 the Overseers consented, that "for two years, beginning September, 1915, graduate students in the Boston University School of Theology and students in the senior class

who are candidates for the degree, who have attained an average of not less than 85 per cent. during their two previous years in the School, may, with the approval of both Faculties, register in the Harvard Divinity School and take, without charge, a maximum of two Harvard courses as part of their year's work in the Boston University School of Theology"; it being understood "that this agreement does not oblige an instructor to give any course which would not be given were it not for students in the Boston University School of Theology."

PIERIAN SODALITY

The Pierian Sodality had a dinner at the Hotel Thorndike, Boston, on Saturday evening, March 6, to celebrate the 107th anniversary of its organization. Among the graduates present were: Arthur Foote, '74, Professor F. W. Taussig, '79, Professor W. C. Heilman, '00, A. T. Davison, Jr., '06, P. G. Clapp, '08, and C. D. Clifton, '12.

The Sodality has elected the following officers: President, E. B. Packard, '16, of Watertown, Mass.; vice-president, Amos Belden, Jr., of Albion, N. Y.; manager, W. J. Brown, '17, of Plymouth, Mass.; treasurer, P. D. Woodbridge, '17, of West Newton.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATING

The following men have been chosen members of the Harvard debating teams which will meet Yale and Princeton in the intercollegiate debates: E. R. Roberts, '16, of Cape Girardeau, Mo.; R. W. Chubb, '15, of St. Louis; J. W. Cooke, '16, of Newton Centre, Mass.; Henry Epstein, '16, of Brooklyn; A. G. Paine, '17, of Spokane; and P. L. Sayre, '16, of Chicago. The alternates are: P. P. Cohen, '16, of Buffalo, and J. H. Spitz, '17, of Brookline. The Coolidge Debating Prize of \$100 was awarded to Roberts who, the judges decided, made the best showing in the trials for the team.

The Proposed Increase in the Tuition Fee

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It would be impossible to improve upon Mr. Hooper's clear and effective statement of the arguments against the proposed increase in the tuition fee at Harvard. What is presented here, therefore, is offered merely as an additional consideration for the members of the Board of Overseers before they adopt what seems to be a drastic and dangerous remedy for the present financial condition of the University.

In the scheme which has been recommended, the Faculty has wisely planned for an increase in scholarships equal in amount to the proposed increase in the tuition fee. But what about that great group of boys who are working in the dining halls, or shovelling snow, or earning money in any of the several hundred occupations noted in the pamphlet entitled "Students' Expenses and College Aids?"

A boy without either money or brains would find it difficult to get a college education. But, possessed of either, he can be sure of a college education, if he wants it. Not every deserving boy, however, who enters Harvard College has what may be called "scholarship" brains. We all know what high marks a student must have in order to obtain a scholarship at Harvard, and the keen competition which exists for these scholarships. Many a pathetic story is told of the great sacrifices which present holders of scholarships have made to get them. Four boys who are working their way but have not attained scholarship rank at once come to my mind. Every one of them has had the distinction of being elected president of his class. They are deserving men, every one of them. One has held more prominent offices than any other man within my memory. These men are of the kind to whom Harvard's doors will be closed if the tuition fee is raised.

We may talk about increasing the scholarships, but when a boy—and there are many such boys—must in his first year slave at twenty-five cents an hour, doing the hardest kind of work, taking care of furnaces, shovelling snow, or doing clerical work in an office, he has about all he can attend to, especially as he must, in addition, find time to do what he went to College for—study. Yet, it is proposed to saddle on him in a single year two hundred additional hours of work at twenty-five cents an hour in order to pay for his tuition. Even if it were a physical possibility for a man to do all these things, he would leave College more business-trained than college-bred. It is needless to say that a boy who has to work like this in order to earn money has little chance of getting a scholarship.

Candidates for scholarships constantly fail because they cannot attain the high grades demanded. The sole test of a boy's deserts in this matter is the grades he gets. Much could be written about specific cases of deserving boys, good all-around men and leaders at school and in college, who have not been able to reach these scholarship grades. Such men must depend upon what they earn. They cannot come to Harvard if the tuition fee is increased. To them a college education even now means a great struggle, because of the small capital upon which they can depend. It may not be Harvard's duty to increase their capital, but it is for Harvard's advantage to see that she does not send away a class of boys, almost all of whom are a great credit to themselves and to the College.

It may be asked why such boys do not study harder and thus get marks which will give them scholarships. It is not a question of brains; it is a question of time. Even if it were a matter of brains, many a boy who has not had the proper environment and lacks the

ability to get A's and B's at Harvard may become one of our leading graduates. On the question of time, such boys have not enough capital to run the risk which would be necessary if they were trying for a scholarship; they need the price per hour, as they go along; and if they could borrow what they now borrow, plus what they earn, plus the increase of \$50 in the tuition fee,—even then, other factors would make the sacrifice a risk and the scholarship an uncertainty.

Some of the leaders in College who are giving their time and attention to things which are worth while would have to drop out of those activities and enter the competition for scholarships. There can hardly be any question that the proposed plan would materially decrease the number of students. It would be a serious hardship on the many good men now working their way through College who do not attain scholarship grades. Even if there were a large number of additional scholarships, the poor boy would have to give up his outside work in order to get them—an impossibility when he has no capital on which to start. It would give added stimulus to the cry that Harvard is a rich man's college. And it would keep away many a boy, because of the increased cost of a Harvard College education—a cost which even now creates a group of struggling boys who are barely able to get through.

About 1904, the Treasurer of Harvard College reported a deficit of \$50,000 in the accounts assigned to the University, College and Library. The University has survived ten years without resorting to the remedy now proposed, although it was recommended then also. Let Harvard financiers work out the problem again. It is only the Government which reaches out for new methods of taxation when its expenses exceed its income—a practice condemned by business men. Let the University itself try economy, if only along the lines sug-

gested by Mr. Hooper. No one doubts that education to a few would then suffer; no one can fail to see the seriousness of such retrenchment, since Harvard's ambition is to lead and to expand. But is not that solution much better than the one which would sacrifice the boys who want a Harvard education and ought not to be kept away because the University has "jacked-up" the cost?

"1905."

"SIEGFRIED" IN THE STADIUM

All preliminary arrangements have been completed for the great production of Wagner's "Siegfried" next June at the Harvard Stadium by artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company with Mr. Hertz as conductor, under the management of Samuel Kronberg. The cast is the greatest which could be assembled at this time in any opera house, the artists including Mme. Gadske, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Alma Gluck, Messrs. Sembach, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz, and Ruysdael, all of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The Metropolitan Orchestra, numbering about 85 will be augmented to 120 for this performance. Special scenery will be constructed and the stage partially decorated with actual foliage in the forest scenes. Mr. Hertz will spend a week at the Stadium superintending the final preparations.

There is every promise of the most enthusiastic support of this project on the part of the public. Boxes for the production have already been engaged from many parts of the United States. Tests of the acoustics of the Stadium have resulted very satisfactorily. In order to ensure the enjoyment of those who are seated farthest from the stage, two sounding boards will be erected, one over the orchestra, and another on the stage. The prices of the seats are \$2.50, \$2.00, and \$1.50 for those who subscribe before April 1. After April 1 the prices will be raised. Boxes

erected in front of the immense stage will be \$40.00, \$35.00 and \$30.00.

The date of the performance has been changed to Friday evening, June 4, and if the weather prohibits, the performance will be postponed until a clear evening. Those who wish to subscribe now should make checks payable to M. Steinert & Sons Co., Steinert Hall, Boston, Mass.

Instead of reserving a number of seats for Harvard students, it is planned to make a general reduction of 50 cents on each personal ticket to all Harvard undergraduates, so that students may select their own seats. The Recorder of the University will furnish each student a coupon, to be accepted as cash at the ticket office of M. Steinert & Sons Co.

HARVARD CLUB OF DALLAS

The Harvard Club of Dallas, Tex., had its annual meeting on Saturday, November 21, 1914, at the Dallas Club in that city.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Dr. Frederick W. Russell, '69; president, William W. Fisher, '04; vice-president, George V. Peak, Jr., A.M. '08; secretary-treasurer, L. F. Carlton, '04, care of Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Dallas.

After the business meeting, the members of the club were guests at dinner of the Yale Club of Dallas. An agreement had previously been made by which the club whose football eleven was beaten in the game played on that day in New Haven should be the host of the evening. W. T. Henry, L. '92 (Yale), presided, and Yale and Harvard men alternately spoke on different phases of athletics.

The Harvard men present were:

Dr. F. W. Russell, '69, D. G. Hall, M.D. '79, L. C. Moore, '02, E. N. Willis, '03, A. T. Lloyd, L. '03, L. F. Carlton, '04, H. W. Fisher, '04, W. W. Fisher, '04, Elias Finberg, '06, H. L. Warren,

'06, A. F. Weisberg, L.L.B. '07, G. V. Peak, Jr., A.M. '08, T. L. Small, '10, C. F. Crowley, '11, E. S. Fortner, M.D. '12, C. T. McCormick, L.L.B. '12, J. C. Cleave, '14, A. R. Lawther, L. '12-'14.

'87 MIDWINTER DINNER

More than forty members of the class of 1887 dined at the Harvard Club of Boston on Saturday evening, February 27. The Aesculapian Room provided an appropriate setting for this "Doctors' Night", at which the physicians of the class had an opportunity to give an account of themselves. S. A. Houghton presided, Dean Bradford of the Medical School and C. A. Porter, '88, Associate Professor of Surgery, were guests of the class, and spoke. Other speakers, all members of '87, were C. F. Hoover, Professor of Medicine in the Western Reserve University, J. L. Morse, J. B. Blake, W. A. Brooks, representing the medical profession, and Walter Austin, who gave an account of a recent visit to England, Germany, France and Belgium.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The Harvard Club of New Jersey will hold its annual dinner at 7 P. M. on Saturday, March 27, at the Essex Club, Newark. The price of the dinner will be \$1.50.

The committee in charge of the dinner consists of: Arthur R. Wendell, '96, chairman, Perry D. Trafford, '89, Gerish Newell, '98, Ralph S. Foss, '03, and John Reynolds, '07.

1906 DINNER IN NEW YORK

The New York members of the class of 1906 will hold their annual dinner at the New York Harvard Club on Saturday evening, March 27, at 7.30 o'clock. All 1906 men are requested to attend and to send their acceptance with check for \$2.50 to John R. Montgomery, 33 Pine Street, New York.

Squash Racquet at the Boston Harvard Club

THAT the average young Harvard graduate is healthy-bodied and athletically inclined has been proved once more by the extensive use of the squash racquet courts of the Harvard Club of Boston. The club has not completed its second season, but in the month of January just passed, counting two men as playing in each half-hour period during which a court was engaged, 1743 men played this game at the club. This active use of the three courts, shows a demand for regular exercise.

As the half-hour period, which the rules of the club allow for play, draws to a close at the busy hours of the day, six men are almost invariably waiting, ready for play. The professional in charge of the courts and his assistant are busy much of the day answering telephone calls for courts and arranging matches, in addition to their regular duties.

The playing at the Boston Club is of a high order. Eighty-four men entered the recent handicap tournament, and the players in the "bumping tournament", in which each player had the right to challenge the man ahead of him, furnished excellent sport. In addition to this the club team has just won the championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association League. The members of the team were: C. Frothingham, '02, captain, F. I. Emery, '02, A. L. Devens, '02, H. V. Greenough, '05.

Prospects for another successful season are excellent, as many of the younger players are ready to challenge the men on the team for their places next year.

Play on the club courts continues well into the spring; last year, indeed, there was not a month in which considerable playing did not take place. It is hoped that the club will be able soon to construct three additional courts.



C. Frothingham, '02, H. V. Greenough, '05, Coach Cowles, F. I. Emery, '02, A. L. Devens, '02.
SQUASH RACQUET TEAM OF THE BOSTON HARVARD CLUB.

Report of the Graduate Treasurer

FRED W. MOORE, '93, Graduate Treasurer of Harvard Athletics, has submitted his financial report

for the year which ended July 31, 1914. That statement is here printed beside the report for the previous year:

	1912-1913.		1913-1914.	
	Receipts.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Expenses.
Care of buildings and grounds,	.....	\$12,176.67	.....	\$11,970.54
General account,	\$3,011.68	14,772.38	\$8,241.04	18,647.58
Permanent improvements,	.....	2,438.39	.....	2,985.21
University baseball,	20,107.37	13,711.57	22,197.15	14,239.77
University Boat Club,	4,584.61	16,131.67	3,712.40	16,365.49
University football,	114,864.82	39,151.53	94,494.97	34,511.00
University hockey,	2,731.88	2,419.43	3,593.93	3,838.75
University track team,	2,715.68	9,797.70	3,523.70	11,558.58
Association football,	.....	1,461.67	.....	1,779.67
Baseball, second team,	80.80	231.14	.....	249.78
Fencing,	250.00	975.70	255.00	1,046.80
General athletic class,	.....	263.25	.....	342.50
Golf team,	.....	120.00	.....	100.85
Gymnastic team,	47.40	243.79	47.75	366.56
Lacrosse team,	185.00	2,552.42	18.90	2,525.76
Lawn Tennis Association,	284.92	586.62	127.55	559.35
Lawn tennis courts,	3,885.15	3,178.69	4,287.95	1,911.93
Newell Boat Club,	1,018.10	2,308.59	924.50	1,683.13
Second eleven,	.....	98.20	.....	283.72
Swimming team,	64.00	272.40	72.25	319.00
Weld Boat Club,	1,092.00	3,591.16	1,097.00	3,744.65
Wrestling team,	182.00	547.52	83.00	452.13
Freshman association football,	19.60	40.83	23.00	21.61
Freshman baseball,	.....	768.34	118.60	1,389.38
Freshman crew,	.....	2,715.07	.....	2,312.28
Freshman football,	428.37	2,092.21	58.75	2,042.39
Freshman hockey,	.....	260.90	88.28	340.88
Freshman lacrosse,	.....	115.29	.....	136.68
Freshman track,	.....	849.30	100.00	1,154.14
Freshman tennis,	.....	.....	.....	22.82
	\$155,553.56	\$124,930.43	\$143,065.81	\$136,902.93
Balance,	.....	30,623.13	.....	6,162.88
	\$155,553.56	\$155,553.56	\$143,065.81	\$143,065.81

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor. John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor. Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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Alumni Notes

'79—John Franklin Ladd died in Danvers, Mass., on February 25.

'92—A daughter, Fannie May, was born on September 13, 1914, to Ferdinand B. Lemann and Mrs. Lemann of Donaldsonville, La.

'97—Charles D. Drew has returned from Buenos Aires and is now resident engineer on the construction of the new East River tunnels. His office is at 138 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. He has been admitted to full membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers.

'98—E. Dwight Fullerton, who has been a major in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Massachusetts Militia, has recently been elected colonel and chief of artillery. In civil life he is an attorney at 19 Congress St., Boston.

'98—A son, Leigh Hale Gibbs, was born on February 2 to David Gibbs and Mrs. Gibbs of Meriden, Conn.

'02—Robert F. Janes, LL.B. '04, who has been for ten years associated with the general counsel of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., is now one of the attorneys of the New York Telephone Co. His offices are with the law department of that company at 15 Dey St., New York City.

'03—Frederick G. Hall is having an exhibition of his paintings and drawings at The Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury St., Boston, from March 6 to 20.

Ph.D. '03—Horace C. Porter is carrying on special investigations relating to fuels at the Experiment Station of the U. S. Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, Pa.

'04—Lieutenant Hornsby Evans is aide-de-camp to his father, General R. R. Evans, U. S. A. His present address is Camp U. S. Troops, Laredo, Tex.

'04—A daughter, Evelyn, was born to Nicholas Feld and Mrs. Feld on November 15, 1914, at their home in Vicksburg, Miss.

'05—William C. Matthews, who has been a special assistant United States Attorney, is now practising law at 551 Old South Building, Boston.

'06—Henry S. Lord has been elected European managing director of the Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill. His permanent headquarters will be in Amsterdam.

'06—A second son was born to Howard L. Warren and Mrs. Warren on November 10, 1914. Warren is in the cotton exporting business at Greenville, Tex.

'07—Edwin Lewis Burnham was married on February 6 to Miss Elizabeth W. Spaulding. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham will live at 30 Francis St., Malden, Mass.

'08—Everett W. English has moved his office from Summer St. to 44 Bromfield St., Boston.

'08—Edward L. Lincoln is doing research work in the paper mills of S. D. Warren Co. at Cumberland Mills, Me. His home address has been changed to 349 Stevens Ave., Woodfords, Me.

'08—A daughter, Dorothy Perry Tyng, was born to Julian Tyng and Mrs. Tyng on February 1 at Richmond, Ky.

'09—Henry P. Chandler, son of Alfred D. Chandler, '68, was married on February 9 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Agnes L. Ward.

'09—Ira M. Conant, son of Dr. William M. Conant, '79, was married in Boston on November 12, 1914, to Miss Grace M. Loud.

'09—Paul Tappan is a student in the "short course" at the Maryland Agricultural College. His address is New Richmond Hotel, 17th and H Streets, Washington, D. C.

'10—Edward H. Merritt, LL.B. '13, is with Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

'10—Laurence W. Morgan was married on January 30 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Esther P. Turner.

'10—Arthur R. Nield is in the cotton department of Crawford, Jenkins & Booth, Ltd., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, Shreveport, La.

'10—Rowen C. Parker is with the Caddo Abstract Co., Shreveport, La.

'11—A son, Gardner Ward Chase, Jr., was born to Gardner W. Chase and Mrs. Chase on January 24 in Cambridge, Mass.

'11—Charles E. Dunlap is in the foreign department of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., 1 Broadway, New York City.

'11—Ira A. Flinner has moved to 47 Ainsworth St., Roslindale, Mass. During his term as headmaster of the Huntington School, Boston, the number of students has increased from 75 to 350.

'11—Herbert A. Mundo is in the engineering and inspection department of John C. Paige & Co., insurance, Boston.

'11—Russell K. Nash was married on February 10 at Dorchester, Mass., to Miss Abigail E. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Nash will live at The Princeton, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.

'11—Warren David Owen has charge of the Chicago office of the Stecher Lithographic Co. of New York. His business address is 222 North State St., and he is living at 1207 Astor St., Chicago, Ill.

'13—James H. N. Waring, Jr., is teaching at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

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HARVARD ALUMN BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 24

MARCH 17, 1915

"Schoolmastering"
by S. S. Drury, Rector,
St. Paul's School, Concord

Letters on the Tuition Fee

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1915.

NUMBER 26.

News and Views

Harvard and European Relief.

Shortly before the "Surgical Unit" from the Harvard Medical School sailed for its term of service at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, it was announced that Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine, a member of this group, would soon be detached from it to undertake an important piece of work in connection with the relief service of the American Red Cross Association. This work will take him to Serbia, scourged with typhus fever, and desperately lacking those palliatives of suffering which, no less than the infliction of it, are the property of modern warfare. It is a work both of mercy and of peril, and Harvard may well feel gratified that one of her medical faculty—himself a graduate of Yale—has been chosen to perform it.

The Rockefeller Foundation has forwarded this work by money, men and advice. To its long list of Harvard appointments may be added that of Eliot Wadsworth, '98, as a member of the War Relief Commission of the Foundation, to carry on the work from which Henry James, Jr., '99, is on the point of returning,—a work of administering relief where it is most sorely needed. Like Dr. Strong's, it is a task of an importance so great that great sacrifices are cheerfully made for its accomplishment. A professor turns his back on his teaching and research. A trusted man of af-

fairs lays aside his business—of which the treasurership of the Harvard Alumni Association and of the BULLETIN has formed a small part—for an affair of supreme moment. These rare opportunities for human service demand rare qualifications in those to whom they are offered. Fortunately there is the best of ground for believing that the right men have been found.

* * *

The Undergraduate and War.

The war in Europe has forced the rest of the world to consider the possibility of war and its avoidance everywhere else. In the United States the question has presented itself to every element in the community, including the colleges. As the readers of the BULLETIN have been informed, Harvard, Yale and many other colleges, through their responsible heads, have given the weight of their influence to the support and extension of the Students' Summer Military Instruction Camps, through which the United States government aims to impart to a picked body of young men the military knowledge which might qualify them to become officers in time of need.

There is no occasion for presenting again in this place the arguments in favor of such an undertaking. It is mentioned again because our record of the current life of the University would be incomplete if nothing were said about the opposition to these camps which has expressed itself through the columns of

some of the most valuable lessons which parents and masters are incapable of imparting. The new Bureau, wisely administered, may well provide a fresh illustration of this principle. Like many other agencies for good—including the quality of mercy—it is clearly capable of working in two ways, for the blessing both of him that gives and him that takes. It is certainly an excellent thing for the scholars of high standing that they have come to see the value of placing some of their acquirements at the disposal of their fellow-students.

* * *

The Menorah Movement. A magazine bearing on its cover the words "Volume I, No. 1", stands an embodied challenge to the future, a concrete array of untried possibilities. Too often it suggests only something that has been tried before. This cannot be said of *The Menorah Journal*, a bi-monthly periodical of which the first issue proceeded in January from the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, 600 Madison Avenue, New York. It is described officially as a journal "for the study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals." Its three editors and its business manager are all Harvard men, of the classes of 1907 and 1908. The enterprise has another close relation with Harvard in that the first Menorah Society of sixteen members, was formed by Jewish students at Harvard in 1906. Similar societies, with a total membership of 3,000, are now established in thirty-five American colleges and universities.

The new magazine clearly states its purpose, and that of the Menorah Societies in general. "The work of the Menorah Societies is not designed to make Jewish scholars of the members. It is meant to gratify their desire to understand their heritage, to stimulate

them still further to study that heritage, to help them to realize the honor and the responsibility they share as the heirs and trustees of Jewish tradition." Still another expression of the ideals summed up in the word Menorah—symbolizing the illumination from the seven-branched candle-stick of Jewish history and tradition—is the following: "Consciously or unconsciously, from the very beginning of his association with a Menorah Society, the Jewish student responds to a call within himself of *noblesse oblige*. It is pride of race—not vanity or brag, but a pride conscious of its human obligation—that animates Menorah men and women throughout the country. Knowledge and service, which may be regarded as the very cornerstones of Jewish idealism, constitute the twin motives of the Menorah movement."

The Jewish students form so distinctive and gifted an element in the life of all our colleges that their self-expression should serve a valuable purpose. Through becoming articulate in such a publication as *The Menorah Journal*, the first issue of which is full of promise, they may well bring to pass not only a fuller realization of the part they are to play in American society, but also a better understanding of that part by the entire community to which they belong. Without such better understandings there is small hope for the community as a whole.

* * *

Alumni Employment. This is the issue of the BULLETIN in which the monthly page of "Situations Wanted" is published. To supplement the statements there made, it may be said that in addition to the specific applicants listed there are registered at the Alumni Appointment Office a number of men who have finished their College work at

mid-years, and are now eager for employment as beginners in various activities. The present business conditions have checked the demand for men when good men, thrown out of employment by the same conditions, may readily be secured through the Appointment Office. Fortunately there are employers not so helpless as the farmer who lamented the fact that his hens always stopped laying when eggs were high. Some employers are not obliged to wait for the season to change. To these a "hire now" movement, of reciprocal advantage to Harvard men, should appeal on many grounds.

* * *

"Shaky Old Sever." Middle-aged readers of the *Harvard Illustrated Magazine*—if such there be—must have come with a certain sense of shock upon an allusion, in the February number of that periodical, to Sever Hall as "shaky old Sever." Such a phrase seems to render the building, which was the glory of the eighties, coeval with Holden Chapel or at least with Dr. Holmes's old gentleman at whom it was a sin to sit and grin:

"But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so queer!"

Time will have its revenges, however, and before thirty more years are gone, there will be undergraduates writing about the new Library and the Freshman Halls as relics of the past.

The allusion to Sever as "shaky" appears in an article on "The Harvard Fire Hazard," dealing especially with the risks from fire in the old buildings of the Yard. The writer urges more fire-alarms and extinguishers, and the instruction of a few students in the first steps to be taken in emergencies. There is no doubt that the undergraduates occupying buildings erected before the

days of fire-proof construction could do much to save them from the flames. The authorities have already done much—in equipping basements of old buildings with automatic sprinklers, in placing accessible apparatus in various buildings in the Yard, in posting information concerning the alarm-boxes in the Yard and its immediate vicinity.

But time, which cannot reconstruct old buildings, can do surprising things for their safety. When the newest of the Yard dormitories was built, the telephone was of course unknown. Now there are public instruments in many entries, and a still greater number of private telephones in students' rooms. The chief fire-station in Cambridge is within two or three minutes of the Yard. Altogether the chances of escape from serious disaster from fire in the older buildings seem stronger now than at any previous time.

* * *

A Portrait of Dickens.

After the last meeting of the Corporation it was announced that F. L. Higginson, '63, had presented the University with a portrait of Dickens, which will be hung in the Union. The picture was painted by Henri Scheffer, whose older brother Ary made their surname better known. It is interesting to note that in 1855 Charles Eliot Norton met Dickens in Ary Scheffer's studio in Paris, and soon afterwards wrote to Clough: "The two Scheffers are, by the way, just painting portraits of Dickens; the one by Ary promises to be extremely good,—that by Henri was not advanced far enough for one to form a judgment when I saw it." The coming of this picture sixty years later to the College in which Norton's judgments on so many pictures were made known may be placed among the curiosities of circumstance.

Schoolmastering: A Growing Profession

By S. S. DRURY, '01, RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, CONCORD, N. H.

TO advertise for schoolmasters might prove embarrassing. A notice, necessarily broad-gauged, should run as follows:

WANTED.—Men 20 to 30 years old, to teach school; wages good; vacations ample; duties, being all things to all boys; hours, all hours.

In any account of the art of schoolmastering, the advertisement to be honest must be broad, but within this breadth will be a host of narrow exclusions! Any man from 20 to 50 is wanted, and yet 20 suggests immaturity for a sober technical job, and as for 50, well, this is an era of young men! The applicant is a bachelor, whereas one wants a spruce mixer with a charming young family; or the proposed teacher is a perfect Quiverfull, whereat the Headmaster holds up his hands: "The bulk of our work must be done by bachelors." In the lingo of war, there are plenty of "get-aways",—kindly reasons, obvious to the employer and generally clear to the applicant, why a given man cannot secure work at a certain school. Although one is perfectly willing to let the advertisement stand, assured that any discerning reader will detect and see the sense of its many included exceptions, which automatically debar the second-rate applicant, be he dilettante or routinier, the advertisement needs precautionary revision. Let it read thus:

WANTED.—Men from 20 to 50, preferably about 25; married or single, preferably single; to teach boys. Wages: from \$800 to \$3,000 and living. Hours: all hours (repeat that) for 36 weeks a year.

The subject of schoolmastering is timely specially in the spring when the young collegian's fancy turns to thoughts of vocation. Besides, ambitious youth properly thinks of bettering itself and enlarging its scope. As a vocation, teaching gives opportunity for the one

thing that all men unite in desiring, namely, personal influence over people.

These remarks will be restricted to a small but vital fraction of the general subject, namely, boarding schools for boys. Somebody else, to cover the whole ground, should write about day schools. It would be tedious to enumerate all the masterships in all the boarding schools, even in New England. Let us guess that there are teaching boys in New England and the middle states, 1,000 men. We have got to have boarding schools. Call them "necessary evils", or if you please, "regrettable goods." You cannot deny their necessity. These schools have got to be manned. That good verb cannot be over-emphasized, for the fortune of schools rests with the masters. They make or mar the atmosphere, and the atmosphere, or tone, is the school. The most perfect dream of Gothic equipment can become a hell on earth. The sparse gaunt academy has often proved a mount of vision, because some seer sat there among his boys.

The usual objections to schoolmastering had best be noted. Though these are not always formulated, their vagueness makes them strong. A general conviction that teaching school is not a first-rate career for first-class men has accounted for the difficulty, now happily and noticeably on the wane* of persuading the best men even temporarily to become teachers. It is thought that only the preëminent scholar should undertake to teach. The narrow-chested specialist, an Ichabod Crane with a Ph.D., destined to "give us the doctrine of the enclitic *de*",—he's the man to essay the mystery of imparting knowledge. Men speak as though the transfusion of Latin syntax from a grammar

*At St. Paul's School, for example, the teaching vacancies for next September were satisfactorily filled early in March.

into a boy required necromantic power.

School teaching is no mystery, even though we call it Pedagogy. Let us give up speaking of teaching as though, like aeronautics and Jiu Jitsu, only a few, after hazardous discipline, could master the art. Teachers are both born and made, generally self-made. The fact is that often the finest scholars are the poorest teachers, just by reason of their brilliant facility and their natural habitation in heights that no boy may approach unto. He who has worked in drudging routine for the little that he knows is apt to impart more, because of his knowledge of plodding and sympathy with plodders. There are men whose watch-chain never held the coveted distinction of scholarship, who dominate their class-rooms, stimulating their scholars not only with the necessitous ambition to know, but with the delights of knowing.

Though my words are addressed specially to college seniors or to young teachers, to limit this vocation to men just leaving college is to fight against nature. Man's second or third attempt in many a vocation, e. g., commercial enterprise or love, often proves for him the most suitable. You will find in every school men who at the age of 30 never dreamed of teaching as their life work. They have been driven back to the Eden of quiet influence and there their natures expand. They have become leaders,—to their vast surprise, and satisfaction.

Take a significant case, which shows the claim which schoolmastering makes. A young man appeared, fresh from vigorous success in business. He had earned several thousand dollars a year, dodging about Pine Street and Wall Street as a bond salesman with a first-class firm. He began to wonder whether a more profitable career was not that of teaching in a country school. Should he give up bonds and take to boys? This man, who had never attended a boys' boarding school, regarded it as a field for serious, happy vocation, and proper-

ly applied for a post. Headmasters are always keen to confer with such men. They want men of general experience as well as trained teachers. For there are diversities of gifts, and in every big personal establishment like a boys' school many men of many minds, bound together by a common purpose and loyal to a single leadership, make the best team.

And then the critics say that school-teaching is a slimly-paid profession where a man, like Nicholas Nickleby, is kept under by a Squeers. This is a capital error. Salaries in boarding-schools compare favorably with salaries in colleges,—though perhaps that is not a clinching commendation. Frequently a mastership is far more lucrative than a college instructorship. No one should go into schoolmastering planning financial gain, nor should a man stay out fearing financial loss. An applicant recently wired from Wyoming that he had been offered \$1,300 and would not consider less. One was tempted to reply, in wingéd telegraphic words: "The kind of man we want, and propose to find, cannot be had for \$1,300."

The real objection to schoolmastering, observable at close range, is commonly forgotten. It is the temptation to deteriorate, or a failure to expand. Dealing with mental inferiors is risky business. It makes one complacent with one's own modicum. Teaching has been described as a game of hare and hounds, the teacher of course being the wary hare with a good head-start. Each autumn classes crowd in, a ten-years' space between the teacher and the taught. It is a safe distance, with no chance of the teacher being caught! The chief "out" about school-teaching is this temptation to stay small. My friend, Mr. John Jay Chapman, whose inspiring words everyone delights in, struck out at me the other day for commenting on a boy's low marks. He cried:

O Thou Schoolmaster! I never got a mark higher than 75 per cent. in my life; and I

have a strong prejudice against any boy who can get such marks. It means low ambition. Endeavor to please the elders is at the bottom of high marks and of mediocre careers. I know that distorted natures are needed by the world. Society requires them. The schoolmaster, the editor, the picture-dealer, the perambulant Jew who buys calves and broken horse-shoes,—all are useful in the operations of cosmic force. And great mother nature puts forth also anti-toxines against them—poets, parents, artists, and men of heart.

We call the profession "growing", first because education is an increasing requirement. Go to a New England town. Fifty years ago there used to be six doctors and one high-school teacher. Now there are three doctors and four high-school teachers. The prophylactic attitude towards health cannot be applied to book-learning. In every community there are more teachers than men of any other learned profession. A certain "gentleman farmer" owns 58 horses and keeps six grooms. That is coming to be the proportion of masters to boys. Parents are beginning to require as much supervision for their children as for their horses. Almost all the schools have one master to ten boys. Divide the boys in the country by ten and you have the scope of the profession, so far as boarding-schools go.

The chief reason for naming our little survey of a great vocation "growing", is that in spite of temptations to stay small, there are over-balancing aspirations to grow large. For consider, we are dealing not with hardware, but livestock, and that, too, live-stock with souls. In a boarding-school, the universal ambition to be somebody and to influence the character of somebody else, finds its widest scope and most fertile soil. The schoolmaster knows that he is dealing with his superiors. That teacher of the district school who each morning formally greeted his scholars by baring his head and bowing low, rightly assessed the moral seniority of his juniors. The teacher knows that, though hardened by accumulated experience and

advanced by the dead weight of years, he is as much a learner from his pupils as they from him. Humility is the first tender lesson which the little desks unconsciously teach the big desk. Year by year the good teacher mellows and increases. The man who might be a mere zed, or unnecessary letter, in the great strife of cities, becomes actually a power in the commonwealth of a school, and this not by a mere retreat from ocean to puddle, but because he has found an environment for influence. His heart enlarges, his nature expands. He may not become a productive scholar, more's the pity, but he does daily increase in wisdom and in favor with man.

In *Blackwood's* for last July there is an amusing article, by Ian Hay, on "The Lighter Side of School Life." Notice what the house master is expected to be and do:

In addition to all this he must be an Admirable Crichton. Whatever his own particular teaching subject may be, he will be expected to be able to unravel a knotty passage in Aeschylus, "unseen", solve a quadratic equation on sight, compose a chemical formula, or complete an elegiac couplet. He must also be prepared, at any hour of the day or night, to explain how leg-breaks are manufactured, recommend a list of novels for the House library, set a broken collar-bone, solve a jig-saw puzzle in the sick-room, assist an Old Boy in the choice of a career, or prepare a candidate for Confirmation. And the marvel is that he always does it—in addition to his ordinary day's work in school.

Let men under thirty, of good education, consider the call to be all things to all boys. Let the men in the cage downtown, who see life through a wire mesh, put the problem of bonds versus boys. There are many misfits and many sad dislocations. Let the man who has mistaken a chance vacancy for a vocation think twice before he spends his life persuading himself that the one is the other. There are men selling dry-goods who ought to be breaking bronchos; there are men in the mills who ought to be in the forests; there are men adding columns who ought to be leading columns; there

are men filling office ink-wells who ought to be rounding the Horn.

Everywhere we note this dislocation between ability and opportunity. The modern hero must begin by jumping out of a rut and smashing a pre-supposition. No vocation faces so much opposition from advisors as a purely personal work, for it embodies all the hazards of failure. Teaching is this pastoral personal opportunity. Do you know a man who is eating his heart out in an uncongenial trade into which custom has forced him? Might he not be teaching? The sooner the better, let the possible misfit and his friends investigate the work of boarding schools. One hundred men may read our advertisement printed above and all but one turn away. One hundred men may apply and all but one be turned away. Yet an adventurous notion might be set free in that hundredth man and lead him far.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Murray Bartlett, '92, A.M. '93, S.T.D. (Univ. of Rochester) '08, has recently resigned the presidency of the University of the Philippines. The students of that university have adopted the following resolutions of appreciation:

WHEREAS our beloved and esteemed President, Dr. Murray Bartlett, has resigned the high position as head of the University of the Philippines, be it

RESOLVED that we are deeply conscious of the great work he has accomplished during his four years of service as pioneer in the noble labor of establishing for the whole Filipino People an institution of advanced educational ideals; that we believe that, while the task intrusted to his thoughtful guidance was one of singular delicacy and importance, he succeeded in administering the affairs with such judgment and skill as to lay foundations lasting and permanent, which must prove beneficial and inspiring to the generations of the future and whose sustaining influence will be felt with increasing power as the destiny of these islands is accomplished; and

WHEREAS in the departure of Dr. Bartlett the students of the University of the Philippines appreciate that the institution is losing an executive officer tried by experience whose

career has been rich in achievement, they also feel that this event will deprive them of a man who has been, in every true sense, their friend and one in whom the students have always found an earnest champion and promoter of their interests and welfare, be it

RESOLVED that we regret Dr. Bartlett's resignation of the office of President of the University of the Philippines and his departure with his wife from these islands, and we herewith extend to him our most hearty thanks for his kindness, generosity and unstinting service and convey to him our sincerest wishes for a happy and successful future; and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to the retiring president and a copy of them be published in *The Philippinensian* to reveal to a larger constituency the existence of a modern University in these islands and to show the importance of the work here accomplished during the administration of Dr. Murray Bartlett, the First President.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL

The Harvard Summer School will open this year on Thursday, July 1, and close on Thursday, August 12. For the first time, courses in the Graduate School of Architecture and in biological science in the Medical School in Boston will be given as a part of the Summer School. Standish Hall, one of the new freshman dormitories will be open for the accommodation of Summer School students.

The Summer School will have as its guests two conferences under the auspices of the Massachusetts Board of Education. The American Institute of Instruction, the oldest and best known association of New England teachers, will hold its annual meeting in Cambridge from July 1 to July 3. Many prominent educators will attend and valuable papers will be read. All students of the Summer School are invited to attend the meetings of this body.

A one-week conference of superintendents of schools in small towns will be held in Cambridge from June 28 to July 3. This conference will aim to promote more effective school supervision in Massachusetts.

The Tuition Fee

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN :

The question of increasing the tuition fees in the College undoubtedly received careful consideration by the Faculty before the measure was adopted. The members of the Faculty are, perhaps, the people most deeply interested in College conditions and certainly should be the best informed people in regard to them. It, therefore, behooves the mere graduate, however nervous and excited he may be over the proposed increase, to approach the question with some hesitation and much modesty.

Obviously in the face of a deficit, one of two courses must be adopted; the income must be increased or the outgo diminished. The Faculty decided on increasing the income. Their action, even if final, is not to go into immediate effect and might be rescinded if such a course could be proved advisable.

No one wants Harvard to give less, to offer less opportunity to students—but there is a possibility which is worthy of consideration.

While in College—about thirty years ago—I took a number of courses in one department—I was consequently fairly familiar with that department at that time. I have the President's report of a few years ago from which I gather that the teaching force in that department has about quadrupled. The number of courses has about quadrupled; the number of students has, perhaps, trebled since my time.

I have been obliged to use what I learned in the department in question in my work, and, looking over the greatly extended menu of the present day, I am free to confess that I prefer what I got to what the present generation is getting.

I confess that the subject in question has advanced tremendously in the last thirty years, but, even allowing for that fact, I believe that the personnel of the department might be diminished without harm to the curriculum and at a con-

siderable saving to the University. That is, it may be possible to give as much real value as the College is now giving at less cost, and that without cheese-par-
ing.

It is evident that the men in charge of this department do not agree with me. Are they right, or am I? If I am right in regard to this department, are there other departments in the same condition? Who can decide such questions?

The superfluous matter, if superfluous matter exists, is, of course, in the higher branches of the subject.

The Fellows and Overseers, so far as I can judge, have not, any of them, followed up either the course I have in mind, or any course of a similar nature, far enough to fit them to offer an expert opinion on the subject. Indeed, readers of *Science* know that "doctors disagree" to an alarming extent not only on the method but even on the proper aim of instruction in some subjects.

The opinions of the members of the Faculty in regard to one another's departments cannot be of great value. The knowledge of a professor in, say, a philological branch about a scientific branch must be merely that of any other cultivated gentleman.

It might be possible for a committee to form a valuable opinion by submitting suitable questions to graduates who have specialized, to professors of other institutions, and to men who have applied the higher branches of scientific subjects to their own work. Such an inquiry would be a laborious undertaking, but would be of value even if the increase were maintained, for the University is entitled to a dollar's worth of work for a dollar's pay, exactly as is the employer of a day laborer.

I have avoided naming the department which I have in mind, because if it is the only department which is overmanned, the saving to be effected by

what I should regard as economical management would not be sufficient to stave off the proposed raise, and because I do not want to attack a department, but merely to raise a general question. For the same reason I withhold my signature.

The extent to which the income will be increased is entirely problematical. About one-third of the students find it necessary to earn money to get through College. If three-quarters of these men were discouraged by the raise, the increase of income would entirely disappear.

If a man is precluded from attending Harvard by the proposed raise and seeks his education elsewhere, the evil does not cease with the loss of the man. He becomes a worker for some other college and probably the ancestor of a line of students in his alma mater.

The proposed State University is a factor which must not be overlooked in this connection.

W.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Referring to "1905's" letter in the BULLETIN on the tuition fee, is there not a solution to the question he raises whether the proposed increase in the fee will not debar from the College poor students who find it very hard to pay the present rate? Why not, in every such case, remit enough of the proposed increased fee to reduce it to the present standard and make announcement to that effect?

Most students can stand the increase. For such it is none too high under present conditions. But for those who cannot, the burden should not be made so much larger as to crush them out.

The only objection to this reduction that I can think of, is that it makes a distinction between full-paying and partial-paying students. But what of that, if the plan saves a Harvard College

course to many a deservings boy? Besides, there is already that distinction, only it is a greater one, between students whose tuition is more than paid for by a scholarship, and students who, though very deserving, yet fail—perhaps by only a hair's breadth—of getting a scholarship.

JOHN D. LONG, '57.

Hingham, Mass.,

March 11, 1915.

THE COST OF TUITION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Referring to what Mr. F. H. Hooper, '83, says about raising the tuition at Harvard, it seems that perhaps he does not realize how much the salaries have risen in the past thirty years at the large universities. A full professor now draws twice as much salary as then, and everybody down to stenographers and janitors has had an increase. Without raising the tuition, this higher cost of teaching and administering, had to be met by reducing the number of courses required for an A. B. degree. We should not criticise the symptoms, but rather aim to remove the cause—lack of money. What he says seems to show that tuition should also be raised in the Graduate Schools of Business and of Arts and Sciences.

Among universities outside of New England, recent A. B. degrees from Harvard have not the standing that older ones have, because "the number of courses that the (Harvard) College student must take for a degree has actually decreased." The Graduate departments of Harvard have the good reputation now. In general, a "half course" at Harvard equals three "semester hours of credit" at the principal state universities, but in laboratory sciences, a "half course" at Harvard is one lecture and four hours laboratory a week, while the state universities require one lecture, one recitation from a text book, and six hours laboratory per week for as many

weeks. This difference is due to Harvard's being "hard up." With adequate revenue, Harvard College will raise its standard to fit the Graduate Departments, and the name of "loafer's paradise" will depart from her.

RICHARD D. LYMAN, '09.

BOARD OF OVERSEERS

At the meeting of the Board of Overseers on March 1, the following appointments were confirmed:

Professor Edward C. Moore, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals; this chair has been vacant since the resignation of Professor Francis G. Peabody in March, 1913.

Assistant Professor Merritt L. Fernald, Fisher Professor of Natural History.

Professor William M. Wheeler, Dean of the Faculty of the Bussey Institution.

Professor Unokichi Hattori of the University of Tokio, Professor of Japanese Literature and Life, for one year from September 1, 1915.

Richard T. Fisher, Assistant Professor of Forestry and Director of the Harvard Forest for five years from September 1, 1915—a reappointment.

Edward E. Carter, Assistant Professor of Forestry for five years from September 1, 1915—a reappointment.

William C. Heilman, Assistant Professor of Music for five years from September 1, 1915—a reappointment.

Dr. Roger I. Lee, member of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports in place of Assistant Dean Yeomans, resigned.

THE WIDENER LIBRARY

Work on the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library has progressed rapidly during the last month, and about all that remains to be done is the removal of the scaffoldings and the completion of the interior decorations. It is hoped that by June 1 the building will be ready for the books.

The racks which will hold the sixty miles of shelves are in place; both racks and shelves are of pressed steel covered with a dark grey enamel. There are sixteen floors of these cases, and they will hold 2,500,000 volumes. The shelves will be in place by April 1. These main book cases extend only seven and a half feet from the floor, so that every volume on them may easily be reached. The ceiling decorations in the main reading room have been almost finished. The ceiling, the polished stone pillars and the side columns are a deep yellow.

The entrance doors, leading to the first floor, treasure room, cataloguing room, and offices, are now being placed.

HARVARD CLUB OF FALL RIVER

The Harvard Club of Fall River, Mass., had its 28th annual dinner on the evening of Tuesday, February 16. Randall N. Durfee, '89, president of the club presided. The speakers were Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, who talked about the new Widener Library; James Duncan Phillips, '97, who told why boys did or did not go to Harvard; and R. W. P. Brown, '98, and H. R. Hardwick, '15, who spoke about the Yale football game of last November. A quartet from the Harvard Glee Club sang. The meeting in general was one of the best the club has had in a long time.

The members present were:

Thomas B. Bassett, '05, Hector L. Belisle, '96, Edward Borden, '10, Robert R. Borden, '06, Spencer Borden, Jr., '94, Sydney H. Borden, '07, Joseph W. Bowen, '12, Rev. Francis J. Bradley, A.M. '01, Edward Brayton, '10, Israel Brayton, '06, William L. S. Brayton, '06, Harry P. Brown, '03, Harold S. R. Bufinton, '09, Dr. Fenner A. Chace, '97, William H. Creamer, M.D. '11, Charles R. Cummings, '92, M. A. Cummings, M.D. '88, E. F. Curry, M.D. '06, Robert A. Dean, '03, William H. Dooley, '05, Dr. Ralph W. French, '07, Ellis Gifford, '06, John H. Gifford, M.D. '04, Newton R. Gifford, '12, Paul Gifford, '12, William C. Gray, '96, George Grime, LL.B. '90, Fernald L. Hanson, '98, Danforth H. Hathaway, '05, O. K. Hawes, '92, Charles J. Hurley, '02,

William F. Hooper, '68, Rev. Charles E. Jackson, '02, Edward B. Jennings, '86, Russell H. Leonard, '11, Charles A. MacDonald, '01, W. W. Marvel, D.M.D. '00, Hon. James M. Morton, LL.B. '61, Edward T. Murphy, LL.B. '13, J. H. Pemberton, D.M.D. '99, Maurice G. Perkins, '06, Harold L. Reed, '07, George L. Richards, M.D. '86, William P. Rogers, '11, Junius P. Sokoll, '06, P. E. Truesdale, M.D. '98, Dr. H. G. Wilbur, '86, George L. Wilcox, '15, Nathan Yamins, '11.

HARVARD CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

The Harvard Club of St. Louis held its annual dinner and meeting on Friday, March 5, at the University Club.

The guest of honor and principal speaker was Professor C. H. Grandgent, '83. Albert T. Perkins, '87, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, also spoke. The retiring president of the club, Eugene H. Angert, LL.B. '99, introduced the speakers.

The amusing features of the dinner were a speech by Mr. Angert, in the course of which he bestowed various degrees and decorations; and a ballot for officers for the ensuing year between the "Regular Ticket" nominated by the Committee, and an opposition "Neutral Ticket."

The following officers for the year 1915 were elected: T. R. Akin, '90, president; George F. Steedman, '92, E. M. Grossman, '96, and John H. Holliday, '00, vice-presidents; Horace M. Swope, '05, treasurer; William C. Stribling, Jr., '13, secretary; H. A. Gifford, '12, chorister.

LOWELL HARVARD CLUB

The Lowell, Mass., Harvard Club will hold its 15th annual dinner at the Richardson Hotel, 445 Middlesex Street, on Tuesday evening, March 23, at 6.30. The guests of the evening will be Professor Wallace W. Atwood of the Geology Department, Robert C. Benchley, '12, and Leverett Saltonstall, '14, captain of the Harvard Second Crew, which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley last summer. The price of tickets is \$2;

the annual dues of \$2 also will be payable at the dinner.

The Harvard Chapter of the Delta Upsilon will give "The Beaux' Strata-gen" in the Rogers Hall Gymnasium, Lowell, on Saturday evening, March 20. Tickets, 75 cents each, may be obtained at Steinert's or at the door.

HARVARD CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The 51st annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia was held at the Hotel Adelphia in that city on Saturday evening, March 6. About 170 members of the club were present.

Owen Wister, '82, president of the club, presided. The speakers were Dr. Roger I. Lee, '02, who outlined the new system of medical supervision of freshmen; Austen G. Fox, '69; and Herbert G. Woodworth, '82. Motion and stereopticon pictures of the Yale football game were shown, and the plays and strategy of the game were explained by R. W. P. Brown, '98.

FOREST SCHOOL ALUMNI

The alumni of the Harvard Forest School held a meeting and a dinner at the Boston Harvard Club on February 13. Twenty men were present. As there are only sixty graduates of the School and these are scattered all over the country, the attendance was gratifying.

Those present were: Professors Fisher and Carter; and Messrs. Ames, Bryant, Bradley, Butler, Cook, Colton, Coolidge, Gould, Hall, Hale, Kneeland, Lucas, Munroe, Perry, Robbins, Shepherd, and Southard.

John M. Gries, lecturer on lumbering, gave an interesting talk on the new course in that subject in the Business School. He was elected an honorary member of the association.

A resolution on the death of John Murdoch, Jr., '06, was adopted.

Greetings were exchanged with the New England Alumni of the Biltmore

Forest School who were meeting in Boston at the same hour.

An invitation from the Alumni Association of the Bussey Institute to affiliate with it was not accepted.

It was voted to hold a meeting at Petersham on Memorial Day.

HARVARD CLUB OF BUFFALO

On Saturday, February 20, the Harvard Club of Buffalo had as its guest at luncheon Roland G. Usher, '01, the author of "Pan-Germanism." Professor Usher talked informally on the European war and the relations between the United States and the nations which are fighting.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

At a regular meeting of the club on Saturday, March 20, at 9 P. M., two members of the Nominating Committee will be elected by ballot. After the transaction of this business Professor C. T. Copeland will read verse and prose of Kipling.

HARVARD CLUB OF KANSAS CITY

The Harvard Club of Kansas City will hold its annual dinner on March 23. Professor L. J. Henderson, '98, who is the Harvard Exchange Professor at the Western Colleges, will be the special guest of the evening.

PI ETA PLAY

"Robin the Robber", the musical comedy which the Pi Eta Society will produce this year, will be given at the Pi Eta Theatre in Cambridge on March 19 and 26; Jordan Hall, Boston, on March 22; Cummings Theatre, Fitchburg, March 23; Music Hall, Quincy, March 25; Opera House, Exeter, N. H., March 27.

Paul Blackmur, '15, of Quincy, wrote the play; the lyrics are by P. B. Davidson, '15, of Boston, and the music by M. F. Hall, '15, of Boston.

DRAMATIC CLUB

The Dramatic Club will produce the following one-act plays this spring: "Garafelia's Husband", by Miss Estha W. Bates; "The Florist Shop", by Miss Winifred Hawkridge; and "Toy Soldiers", by Miss Agnes Van Slyck. All the authors are members of Professor Baker's class on the technique of the drama at Radcliffe. The performances will be given in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on April 6 and 8, and in Copley Hall, Boston, on April 7.

CERCLE FRANCAIS

The Cercle Francais has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Professor Charles Hall Grandgent, '83, of Cambridge, honorary president; Rudolph Altrocchi, '08, of Cambridge, president; Hardinge Scholle, '18, of New York, N. Y., vice-president; C. G. Paulding, '18, of Brookline, secretary; W. C. Guay, '18, of Lynn, treasurer. Professor E. L. Raiche, of Cambridge, John Roderigo Dos Passos, Jr., '16, of Washington, D. C., and Allen Shortt, '17, of New York, N. Y., councillors.

1906 DINNER

The members of the class of 1906, living in and near New York, and all others who can come, will dine together at the Harvard Club in that city on Saturday, March 27, at 7.30 o'clock. The price of the dinner will be \$2.50 a plate. Those who will be present are requested to send word to John R. Montgomery, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

HOCKEY CAPTAIN

J. E. P. Morgan, '17, of New York City, has been elected captain of the Harvard hockey team for the season of 1915-16. Morgan has played on the team during the past season, and was a member of his class team two years ago. He prepared for College at the Middlesex School.

Site of Early College Buildings

THE Harvard Memorial Society has placed in the post of the Yard fence adjoining Wadsworth House a tablet to indicate the site of the two earliest College buildings, the foundations of which were discovered in December, 1909, and February, 1910, in the course of the excavations in Massachusetts Avenue for the Cambridge subway. The exact positions of the stones were measured and recorded, and, when the street pavement was restored, the Boston Elevated Railway Company caused yellow bricks to be inserted to mark the sites.

Both of these houses antedate the foundation of the College. The one to the East is described in the Cambridge records as belonging to William Peyntree, September 5, 1635, and to Nathaniel Eaton, March 12, 1638. Nathaniel Eaton was appointed "Professor" of the College in December, 1637, being its first teacher and officer, and there seems to be little doubt that while he occupied this house and while the first College Hall was building, probably further back on the same lot, he held his classes here, and also cared for all or part of the scholars as boarders. In September,

1639, Eaton was dismissed "being accused for cruel and barbarous beating of Mr. Natha. Briscoe (his usher), and for other neglecting and misusing of his scholars", but his house must have continued to be used for College purposes at least until the new Hall was finished in 1642. When it was taken down is not known.

The other house, on the adjoining lot to the West, was owned by James Olmstead in 1635, but he, like Peyntree and many of the early settlers, removed to Hartford, and in 1638 Edward Goffe was the owner. Before 1654 it had been acquired by the College and was then used as a dormitory, being called Goffe's College. In the early College records it is described as containing five chambers, eighteen studies (i. e. small rooms off the chambers) a kitchen, cellar, and three garrets.

The exact position of the first Hall or "Harvard College" is not known, but it may with a reasonable degree of certainty be located further back from the street on the Eaton lot.

The tablet was designed by R. Clipston Sturgis, '81. It is of dark green slate and is embedded in a block of limestone.



Cups for Freshman Interdormitory Athletics



FOUR silver cups have been given for interdormitory sports among the occupants of the Freshman Dormitories. These cups will be competed for every year; the name of the winning hall will be inscribed on the trophy, and it will be kept by the successful Dormitory until one of the other halls is victorious.

The crew cup, in the middle background of the picture, was given by Thomas W. Slocum, '90. Mr. Slocum, in presenting the cup, wrote as follows to President Lowell:

"Well remembering the pleasure and benefit I derived from rowing on the freshman crew twenty-eight years ago, I give this cup to Harvard College with best wishes for clean sport. Owing to the situation of the Freshman Halls, the call of the river should be a strong one. I hope this cup may keep up the enthusiasm for many classes to come.

"I do not wish any restrictions to be placed upon it, but would suggest that

freshman eight-oared crews compete for it each year, and that the name of Freshman Hall winning it be inscribed thereon.

"I hope that the trophy will be kept in the living room of the Freshman Hall last winning it."

The baseball trophy, which is in the foreground of the photograph, was given by Odin Roberts, '86. The presentation inscription is engraved on the bottom of the bowl, and on both the outside and inside rim there is space for inscribing the names of the halls which win the cup from year to year.

At the right is the football cup which was given by S. V. R. Crosby, '91, who played on the university eleven while he was in College.

The trophy for the track teams, the one at the left, is called the Graduates Cup. Norman W. Bingham, '95, obtained the funds for this bowl. It was given last fall, and has already been won by Smith Hall.

A NEW CRIMSON BUILDING

The *Crimson* has practically completed arrangements for a building of its own. It will be on the east side of Plympton Street, only a few steps from Massachusetts Avenue, on a lot having a frontage of 66 feet and a depth of 130 feet. The land has been acquired and the plans for the building have been drawn; a few minor changes may be made, but it is hoped that the building will be ready for use during the coming year.

The structure will be in the Georgian style of architecture, two-stories high. The exterior will be of Harvard brick and limestone. The plans were made by Jardine, Hill & Murdock, of New York.

The street floor will contain offices for the president, the business manager, the managing editor, and the editorial chairman of the *Crimson*, a large room for the editors and candidates of the paper, an office for the use of the ALUMNI BULLETIN, and another room for Harvard reporters of the Boston and New York newspapers. The rear of the first floor will be the office and composing room of McCarter and Kneeland, the printers of the *Crimson* and the BULLETIN. The press room will be in the basement.

The whole of the top floor of the building will be the "Sanctum" for the editors of the *Crimson*.

The land and building will cost between \$55,000 and \$60,000. The scheme has been financed.

The graduate committee of the *Crimson* in charge of the project is composed of the following:

Karl S. Cate, '09, of Boston; Payson Dana, '04, of Boston; Thomas W. Lamont, '92, of New York; Charles E. Morgan, 3d, '88, of Philadelphia; and Henry M. Williams, '85, of Cambridge.

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD

Jerome D. Greene, '06, Roger S. Greene, '01, and Dr. Francis P. Peabody, '03, have been appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation of New York as the China Medical Board. The purpose of the board is to improve medical and hospital conditions in China. R. S. Greene will have direct charge of the work; his headquarters will be in Peking.

"RELIGION AT HARVARD"

The demand for extra copies of the recent "Religion at Harvard" number of the BULLETIN has so nearly exhausted the supply that a reprint of the special articles in that issue has been made. It may be had in reasonable numbers, for cost of transportation, by applying to the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, 50 State Street, Boston.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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Alumni Notes

'60—C. Alexander Nelson of New York is making a card index and digest of the minutes of the board of directors, the executive committee, and the members' meetings of the Merchants' Association of the City of New York, of which his organization in 1897 to the present time.

'77—Grafton St. Loe Abbott, a well-known lawyer, railway man and officer and director in many industrial corporations, died at his home in Concord, Mass., on February 27.

'82—Alfred M. Allen and his son, Marston Allen, '08, who are practising law under the firm name of Allen & Allen, have moved their offices to 703 Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, O.

'91—Edwin Emerson, who has been a war correspondent in Europe, gave in the Union Friday, March 12, an illustrated talk on his experiences.

'92—Alvin A. Morris, LL.B., '95, of Morris, Walker & Allen, Pittsburgh, Pa., has had reprinted in pamphlet form his article on "Life Insurance Policies in Bankruptcy—The effect of Clause Permitting Change of Beneficiary," which originally appeared in the *Insurance Law Journal*, Vol. 44.

'95—Albert H. Newman, who had been secretary of the class ever since its graduation, and was a member of the bond house of Blodget & Co., Boston, died on March 12 at his home in Concord, Mass., after an illness of several months. He is survived by his wife and three young children.

'98—Albert H. Blevins was married on December 16, 1914, to Miss Beatrice Magee of Cambridge.

'98—Dudley H. Bradlee, Jr., formerly in Thompson, Nev., is now with Edwin L. Sanborn, Central Armonia, Bolondron, Cuba.

'98—Frank R. Cooper is in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, at Washington, D. C. His address is 207 Ninth St. S. W.

'98—Bartlett H. Hayes has been re-elected a member of the Andover, Mass., school committee for three years.

'98—James L. Knox was married on February 9 in New York City to Miss Florence C. Moll.

'99—Edward P. Davis of St. Paul has been elected second vice-president of the Minnesota Boat Club.

'05—A son, Robert Warren, was born to Nahum Leonard and Mrs. Leonard at Keene, N. H., on February 13.

'05—Arthur W. Locke, who is now studying music in the Graduate School, gave a piano recital in the Union on Sunday afternoon, March 14.

'05—Arthur Everett Small is president of the Merrill Publishing Co., 50 Congress St., Boston.

'06—A daughter, Elizabeth, was born to Charles D. Davol and Mrs. Davol on February 14 at Fall River, Mass. Davol is the secretary of the Harvard Club of Fall River.

'07—Harvard H. Crabtree, M.D., '11, who is practising medicine in Bangor, Me., was married on December 2, 1914, in Boston to Miss Constance M. Newell.

'08—Henry Hurwitz is editor-in-chief, and Benjamin S. Pouzner, '09, is business manager of *The Menorah Journal*, 600 Madison Ave., New York City. Isaiah L. Sharfman, '07, and Hyman Askowith, '07, are respectively associate editor and managing editor.

'08—Clarence C. Pell won the national racquets championship by defeating Lawrence Waterbury in New York City on February 27.

'10—Eliot G. Mears and Leavitt C. Parsons have been elected directors of the Beverly Trust Co., Beverly, Mass.

'10—Alfred T. Shohl, M.D. '14, is a house officer in the General Hospital, Montreal, Canada. It is believed that he is the first Harvard man to serve in that capacity.

'11—Arthur Pieper Smith was married on February 24 at St. Paul, Minn., to Miss Maryan Wheeler. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will live at 4327 Lyndale Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

'12—John A. Spaulding is instructor in German at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. His address is 90 Elm St., Worcester, Mass.

'13—George McE. Graham is a chemist with the George H. Morrill Co., manufacturers of printing inks, Norwood, Mass. His address in Norwood is 702 Washington St.

'14—Douglas P. Allison is with the Atlas Powder Co. at the Forcite Works, Landing, N. J. His present address is 46 Elliott St., Dover, N. J. His permanent address remains Pardee Square, Hazleton, Pa.

'14—John H. Macleod, Jr., who has been with the Dennison Manufacturing Co., in Framingham, Mass., has been transferred to the Cleveland office. His address is 7119 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

'14—Stanley F. Withe is in the advertising division of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. He is living in Wilmington at 814 West 8th St.

'14—Isaac Witkin is with J. Aron & Co., coffee importers and brokers, 95 Wall St., New York City. His engagement to Miss Miriam Newman of Helena, Ark., has been announced.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 25

MARCH 24, 1915

Charles Francis Adams, '56,
by Henry L. Higginson, '55

More Letters
on the Tuition Fee

Spring Athletics

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915.

NUMBER 27.

News and Views

The Value of the Union.

The Harvard Union has just elected its officers, and given out some of its financial and other statistics. They are so far from encouraging as to provoke the *Crimson* to an editorial entitled, "Why is the Union a Failure?" This assumption on the part of the undergraduates that it is not accomplishing its purposes obviously does not make for success. What are the facts of the matter? The number of active members has fallen from 1698 in 1913-14 to 1610 in 1914-15. This is the smallest number in the thirteen years of the Union's existence. The largest active membership, 2248, was recorded in 1907-08. The receipts have also fallen off. There is a deficit this year of nearly \$4,000. The fact that it is smaller than the deficit of last year by about \$2,500 is explained in part by the fact that needed repairs have been deferred. To the shrinkage from a diminished active membership must be added a greater proportional shrinkage from the steady diminution in the numbers of associate and non-resident members from the beginning until the present time. Instead of 898 and 842, respectively, in these two classes of membership, the figures now stand at 179 and 163. The alumni, many of whom joined the Union in its early days from motives of "loyalty", must realize that they have been remarkably immune from solicitation to continue their support.

These are rather depressing figures. But what about the part played by the Union in the daily life of the University? Just how much poorer would the College be if the Union were to close its doors tomorrow? In the first place, seven or eight hundred men who use it constantly as a club would suffer a grievous loss. The average daily attendance at the Union for a week in January was 744; the average number of meals, not including banquets or special dinners, served daily during the first half-year was 242. Then there are the clubs and other organizations which have their rooms and meetings in the Union. Their benefits from it are hard to calculate. Finally there are the class gatherings, the general college meetings, like those of the football season, the public lectures—the whole array of privileges afforded by the Union to members of the College community, too many of whom have come to assume that they have the same claim to these privileges as members of the Union.

It is the success, and not the failure, of the Union to which these facts point. The success might be much larger if both undergraduates and alumni would feel something more of personal responsibility for its attainment. Of the present undergraduate classes, 49 per cent. of the seniors, 60 of the juniors, 59 of the sophomores, and 53 of the freshmen are members of the Union. Of the 668 members of private clubs now in College, only 321, or 48 per cent., are on the

Union's roll. Of the 536 men in College receiving financial aid, only 185, or 35 per cent., are devoting a fraction of their income to what they may give and get at the Union.

Thus to the more and the less prosperous alike the Union might fairly look for a fuller measure of interest and support. The effect of the Freshman Halls upon Union membership is still to be determined. This year the number of freshman members is smaller than it was last—a natural enough consequence of providing the newcomers with much of the apparatus of social life under the same roof with their rooms. It may reasonably be hoped, however, that when they find themselves adrift as sophomores they will drop anchor in larger numbers in the pleasant port of the Union. As in many other departments of College life, the full effect of the Freshman Halls is not to be measured before the passing of four years. As for graduate membership—associate and non-resident—it can only be believed that the alumni at large, once fully alive to the great service the Union is now performing, will do what they can to make it still greater.

* * *

**The
Summer
School.**

The nature and scope of the opportunities afforded by the Harvard Summer School are set forth on later pages of this issue of the BULLETIN. For even a fuller appreciation of the value of the work of this branch of the University a few facts may be drawn from the report of the Dean in charge of University Extension, contained in the President's Report for 1913-14. It is there shown that the enrollment of the Summer School last summer was 906, as against 798 in the previous year. Of these 906 it is especially significant to note that 148 were Harvard and Radcliffe students of the pre-

vious academic year, 230 were students in the Physical Education courses, and that the generous number of 506 is placed against the entry, "Students from outside in general courses." Out of the 506, there were 346 teachers and school officers, representing colleges, normal schools, high schools, grade schools, endowed and private schools, and including superintendents, supervisors and principals. More than half of this number came from New England, but the Middle States were represented by 106, the North Central States by 46, the South Atlantic, Southern Central, Western States and Foreign Countries by smaller, yet far from negligible, numbers.

It is this resort of the teaching fraternity to the Summer School that gives to Harvard its signal opportunity of affecting the ideals and methods of teaching throughout the country at large. It therefore behooves the University to give of its best, and to associate with its own officers of instruction the best that may be imported from other institutions. The specific announcements for the coming session of the School show clearly that this is what it is trying to do. The greater its success, the greater the benefit to Harvard through stimulating contacts with men and women of many academic backgrounds.

In the opening days of the session the University will offer its hospitality to the American Institute of Instruction, an association of New England teachers established as long ago as 1830, and to a Conference of School Superintendents, meeting under the direction of the Board of Education, and designed to promote more effective school supervision in Massachusetts. The possible benefits to many communities through the effect of these meetings on teachers attending the Summer School are manifest.

Looking Ahead.

The class officers and committees of the class of 1915 are reported to have voted against the plan of securing the class gift of \$100,000 to the College in 1940 through the taking out of twenty-year insurance policies by members of the class, payable to the 1915 treasurer at maturity or on the death of the insured person. This method, inaugurated by the class of 1910, has been regarded as an effective and easy plan for attaining a desirable end. The present senior class is said to take the position that it will be simpler to make large payments when they are older than to begin paying premiums at once. This is certainly based on an encouraging confidence in the ability to open the shell of the world's oyster. Another evidence of foresight appears in a second consideration reported by the *Crimson*: "that the insurance idea contemplates an equal division of the burden, while on the twenty-fifth anniversary or at any time, some members of the class will be much abler and readier than others to make large subscriptions to the fund." The officials of the class are accordingly working out a plan intended as an improvement on what has gone before. The results of their ingenuity and devotion will have a general interest.

* * *

The Red Flag.

The Massachusetts Legislature has adopted the commonsense method of dealing with the question of crimson banners in public processions. It has not repealed the recently enacted law which operated as stringently against the students of Harvard College as against persons considered enemies of society. It is merely in process of revising one of its clauses so that henceforth it will be illegal to carry in parade a flag with an inscription opposed to organized government, or sacrilegious,

or derogatory to public morals. Whatever may be said of the red flag and the white "H" of Harvard, they are not open to precisely these accusations.

* * *

Local Right and Wrong.

The *Harvard Law Review* for April prints three tributes to the late Professor John C. Gray by members of the Law faculty. One of them, Professor Williston, applied to Mr. Gray a saying of his own about his colleague, James B. Thayer, father of the present dean of the Law School. It contains a bit of comparative observation well worth remembering: "It has been said that the difference between a good Bostonian and a good Philadelphian is that a Bostonian thinks everything wrong that is not right, and the Philadelphian thinks everything right that is not wrong. In this matter, Mr. Thayer was of the Philadelphian school."

* * *

"The Work of the Observatory."

We are informed by Professor Pickering that the unsigned article in the BULLETIN of March 10 under the title above these words was believed by certain readers to have been written by him. We should not have supposed it possible that such a belief could be held about an article containing so many recognitions of the value of Professor Pickering's work. At his request we are glad to make it plain that the article was not by him, and that he did not see it until it was in print.

* * *

The Auguries of Sport.

The baseball season begins, like the last football season, with the illness of the captain of the team. Captain Brickley recovered in time for a happy game with Yale. We can wish Captain Ayres, and Harvard, nothing better than a repetition of this recent history.

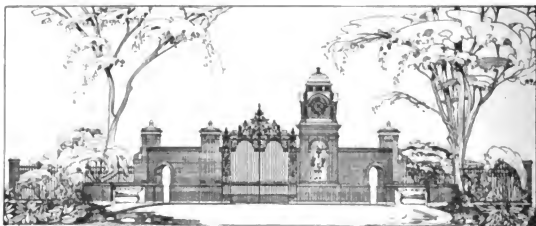
The Dudley Memorial Gate

WORK has begun on the Dudley Memorial Gate which will be on the Quincy Street side of the College Yard near Massachusetts Avenue. The gate is the gift of the late Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, who bequeathed to her nephew, I. N. P. Stokes, '91, the architect, a sum of money to be expended in erecting at Harvard a memorial to her ancestor, Governor Thomas Dudley of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

As first planned, the memorial was to be a clock tower, but at the suggestion

about four feet high, and in the quadrant of each curve there will be a stone bench.

The new gate will be of brick and limestone and will conform both in material and general style to those established by Mr. McKim for the whole College fence from the pioneer Johnston Gate. The style of the tower is Georgian or Colonial. On the Yard face of the clock will be a large relief of Governor Dudley against a background of Colonial street and houses. The relief will be cut in American travertine stone of the



GATE AND CLOCK TOWER—THE YARD SIDE.

of President Lowell the design by the firm of Howells ['91] and Stokes of New York, was modified so as to make the tower a part of a large gateway. This with its ample wings will fill one of the gaps in the Yard fence.

The gate will stand on the line of Quincy street between the President's house and the old Peabody house, now occupied by Professor G. H. Palmer. The iron and brick fence will extend from the south end of the structure to the corner of the Yard. The other end will go to the edge of the President's driveway. The gate will be recessed back from Quincy street, and will have on each side of the main entrance an arched passageway for pedestrians. On the inner or yard side, the gate will be flanked by semi-circular brick walls

same color as the limestone used for the trimmings and ornaments of the gate. The tower will be thirty-six feet high and eight feet square at the base. The inscription will be on a tablet set in the Quincy street face of the tower.

Inside the gate there will be a circular courtyard from which the main driveway will lead up to the President's house.

On the side of the gate facing the street is a tablet bearing the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
THOMAS DUDLEY
GOVERNOR OF THE
COLONY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
BAY

BAPTIZED OCT. 12, 1576
AT YARDLEY HASTINGS ENGLAND

MARRIED AT HARDINGSTONE
ENGLAND

DOROTHY YORKE—APRIL 25, 1603.

AND AT ROXBURY MASSACHUSETTS

CATHERINE HAGBURNE—WIDOW

APRIL 14—1644

DIED AT ROXBURY—JULY 31, 1653.

In 1597 he received a Captain's Commission From Queen Elizabeth, and was at the Siege of Amiens Under Henry IV of France.

One of the Twelve Signers of the Cambridge Agreement, Aug. 29th, 1629.



BAS RELIEF OF GOVERNOR DUDLEY.

Sailed from Southampton England, In The ARBELLA, March 22nd, 1630.

Chosen Deputy Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, At a Court of Assistants on Board the ARBELLA, March 23rd, 1630. Arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, June 12th 1630. A Founder and the first Householder of Cambridge, 1631.

Deputy Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1630-34. 1637-40. 1646-50. 1651-53.

Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1634-35. 1640-41. 1645-46. 1650-51.

Assistant of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

Chosen One of the Standing Counsell For the Tearme of His Life, May 25th 1636.

Appointed in 1637 By the General Court Held at Newtown One of the Twelve Men "to take Order for A College at Newetowne"

Commissioner of the United Colonies 1647-48. 1649-50.

Appointed Sergeant Major General of the Military Forces of the Colony, May 29, 1644.

SIGNED THE CHARTER, MAY 30, 1650, OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

BURIED IN THE OLD CEMETERY AT THE CORNER OF EUSTIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS, ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

MEMORIAL TO DR. AMEN.

In the new Academy building in process of construction at Exeter there will be placed a tablet in memory of Harlan P. Amen, '79, late principal of the Phillips Exeter Academy and Overseer of Harvard College. The chairman of the committee which secured the tablet and prepared the inscription was Dr. Amen's classmate, President W. DeW. Hyde of Bowdoin. It reads as follows:

In Memory of
HARLAN PAGE AMEN, A.M., Litt.D.,
Seventh Principal of the Phillips Exeter
Academy
1895-1913

Upbuilder of Ideals and Resources
Teacher and Leader of Teachers
Helper of Boys to be Men
Modest Zealous Thorough Righteous

He wrought with tireless hand through crowded days

Like one who hastened lest the eternal sleep
Should steal upon him ere his work was done

ARCHITECTURAL PRIZE

L. H. Niles, 1G., of Amsterdam, N. Y., won the prize offered by the Boston Society of Architects for competition at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Boston Architectural Club and the Harvard School of Architecture. The legend on Niles's design was "A Memorial Monument to a Great Playwright."

The Summer School

By K. G. T. WEBSTER, '93.

THE announcement of the Harvard Summer School is a reminder of the increase of summer study in general. Young people are waking up to the fact that a solid three months vacation in the summer, during which those who are not tired may rest and those who want education may go without it, is not the most sensible thing in the world. They can no longer quite make themselves believe that the months of July and August, although pleasant enough for play, are quite unfit for work. Then our institutions of learning have perceived that an educational plant which is closed down for a quarter of the year is not put to the best and most economical use. A college like Harvard finds itself able by a summer session to offer its instruction to men and women who for one reason or another cannot attend the regular session—often because they are teachers. Here in the college performs a public service. But it does not do it for nothing; the college is thus advertised and its influence spread by intelligent adults from all over the country. Moreover, summer teaching affords the thrifty professor an opportunity of adding a few hundred dollars to his none too large salary. Fellowship among universities—where it is especially needed—is promoted by summer schools; for almost no university can fill its summer staff entirely from its own faculty, so that it is customary to invite instructors from other institutions.

The rewards to a person who attends a summer school are out of all proportion to the sacrifice involved. The positive acquisition that comes from six weeks of assiduous devotion to one subject—to a period of history or of literature, to a science or a language or blacksmithing—is something very tangible and pleasing. The benefits of travel may likewise be derived from attendance

at a summer school; and a good number of the students make it their practice to select a school situated at a distance, in order that they may become acquainted with new scenes and people. The region of Boston and Cambridge is rich in historical and literary associations, which are keenly appreciated by those from less storied parts of the country. It is for this reason that skilfully led excursions to the spots of richest memory hereabouts have for many years formed one of the most attractive features of the Harvard Summer School.

The most popular diversion of the summer students is of course tennis—most valuable of games. The exercise of rowing on the Charles is pursued to a considerable extent, and one of the University boathouses is open all summer to provide the thrills of wherries, "compromises", and shells. It is a little surprising how many of these visiting students take seriously to swimming, learning at Dr. Sargent's gymnasium, or the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., and finishing at Revere and Nantasket. It makes one realize that the sea and bright ponds are not everybody's birthright.

The evenings of a summer student are for the most part reserved for sober enjoyment, or for self-improvement in a pleasant form. The winter student is likely to have days broken by a myriad of distractions arising from close contact with many youngsters of varying interests; he does much of his serious work in the evening, often very late at night. But the summer student, with fewer distractions, finds it easy to devote two-thirds of the day to his stint of work and to have his evenings relatively free for the readings, lectures, musicals, theatricals, smokers and dances that are provided for him—and her. The value of these will be realized by anyone who finds himself in town for a considerable period in the summer.

Of the seventy-odd courses offered at the Harvard Summer School, many are for a special public, for professed students and for teachers; such are the courses in chemistry, geology, education, and mathematics, and the like. But there are others that appeal to a wider circle; for example, instruction by expert teachers, who are at the same time recognized scholars, is given in four modern languages—Italian, Spanish, French and German. Again it is, or should be, one of the just reasons of local pride that so many of our most cultivated women and men devote themselves to social work. For such as these there are courses in vocational education, municipal sanitation, eugenics, and the psychology of mentally deficient and exceptional children. This last, given by Professor Dearborn of Harvard and Dr. Fernald of Waverley, with lectures at Harvard and clinics at Dr. Fernald's famous institution, should prove an important course—one attractive even to the professed specialists. The natural revival of interest in European history and in warfare is reflected by a course of mediaeval and modern European history by Professors Emerton and Gay, in modern international questions by Professors Wilson and Hart, and two in military history by Captain Conger, U. S. A., and Professor R. M. Johnston. It would not do some of our newspaper writers a bit of harm to attend these. Persons interested in the arts can take their pick of courses in English, French, and German literature, pure design, musical appreciation and analysis, and modelling. In this group of subjects, rather than in the narrow professional group, we should be inclined to put the course in Latin poetry, where three of the classical professors, Messrs. Moore, Gulick and Rand, combine to present in an attractive way the subject that has had more influence than all others on the culture of the world.

One notices a tendency to broaden in the Summer School program; there are courses this year by Professor Whipple,

the well-known sanitary engineer of Technology and Harvard; there are more courses than ever in education, in public speaking, and philosophy. Among novelties are classes in the architecture of the home, the modelling from life and military history already mentioned, and the psychology of music. The summer courses given by the Medical School, meant as much for teachers as for medical men, and by the School of Architecture, are listed for the first time. The personnel also is extended by the spread of the fashion set last year by the department of government, whereby several instructors combine to give a course, thus lightening the labor of each and giving the class the stimulus of several strong personalities. This year Professors Ferguson and Haskins will combine on a course in Mediaeval history, Professors Emerton and Gay in one on European history, three classical men on Latin poetry, and three of the government professors will again offer two courses in Government and International Law. It is pleasant to see that Dr. Sargent's School of Physical Education, one of the few institutions of the sort in the country actually giving a thorough and well-rounded preparation to teachers of that subject, continues to grow, and is in fact one of the most successful departments of the Summer School.

SUMMER SCHOOL COURSES FOR 1915

The Harvard Summer School for 1915 will extend from Thursday, July 1, to Thursday, August 12, inclusive. The list of courses, almost all of which will count toward the A.B., A.A., or S.B. degree, follows:

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Elementary: Professor Tozzer of Harvard.

ARCHITECTURE.

Home Architecture: Mr. Carl F. Gould of the University of Washington.

Design.—Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced: Professor Humphreys of Harvard.

BOTANY.

Elementary: Mr. Brooks of Harvard.

CHEMISTRY.

Elementary: Professor Baxter of Harvard.

Organic: Dr. Adams of Harvard.

Qualitative Analysis: Professor Lamb of Harvard.

Quantitative Analysis: Professor Baxter of Harvard.

Physical: Dr. Jones of Harvard.

Research Courses by Harvard instructors.

ECONOMICS.

Principles: Professor Sprague of Harvard.

Selected Economic and Social Problems: Professor Sprague of Harvard.

EDUCATION.

Principles and Problems of Modern Education: Professor Holmes of Harvard.

Organization and Administration of Schools and School Systems: Mr. J. H. Van Sickle, Superintendent of Schools, Springfield, Mass.

Principles of Secondary Education: Professor Inglis of Harvard.

Elementary Education: Professor Holmes of Harvard.

Psychology of the Common School Subjects: Professor E. H. Cameron of Yale University.

Educational Psychology: Professor E. H. Cameron of Yale University.

Vocational Education: Mr. C. R. Allen, Massachusetts Board of Education.

Teaching of English in Secondary Schools: Mr. C. S. Thomas, Newton High School, Mass.

Methods of Teaching in the High School: Professor Inglis of Harvard.

Psychology of Mentally Deficient, Retarded and Exceptional Children: Professor Dearborn of Harvard and Dr. W. E. Fernald, Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded Children at Waverley.

ENGINEERING.

Surveying,—Plane, Topographic and Railroad: Professor Hughes of Harvard.

ENGLISH.

Elementary Composition: Professor H. R. Shipherd of Pennsylvania College.

Advanced Composition: Mr. Savage of Harvard.

Survey of English Literature: Professor J. L. Lowes of Washington University.

Anglo-Saxon: Dr. Webster of Harvard.

Shakespeare: Professor J. L. Lowes of Washington University.

Nineteenth Century English Literature: Professor Copeland of Harvard.

English Novel in the Nineteenth Century: Dr. Maynard of Harvard.

ORAL ENGLISH AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Fundamentals of Oral Expression: Mr. Chenoweth of Harvard.

Vocal Interpretation of English Prose and Poetry: Professor B. C. Van Wye of the University of Cincinnati.

Oral Composition: Professor H. R. Shipherd of Pennsylvania College.

Public Speaking: Professor Winter and Mr. Chenoweth of Harvard.

Dramatic Interpretation: Professor Winter of Harvard and Professor B. C. Van Wye of the University of Cincinnati.

Teachers' Course: Professor Winter of Harvard and Professor B. C. Van Wye of the University of Cincinnati.

Theory of Oral Expression: Professor Winter of Harvard.

FINE ARTS.

Theory of Pure Design: Mr. H. H. Clark of the Museum School of Fine Arts, Boston.

Advanced Course in Design: Mr. H. H. Clark of the Museum School of Fine Arts, Boston.

FRENCH.

French for Teachers: Mr. Lincoln of Harvard.

French Conversation: Mr. Mercier of Harvard.

Second-Year College French: Dr. Whitten of Harvard.

Nineteenth Century French Literature: Mr. Mercier of Harvard.

GEOLOGY.

Field Geology: Professor Woodworth of Harvard.

Physiographic Field Studies: Professor Atwood of Harvard.

Petrographical Field Studies: Professor Woodworth of Harvard.

GERMAN.

Conversation: Dr. Schoenemann of Harvard.

German Literature of the Nineteenth Century: Dr. Schoenemann of Harvard.

Second-Year College German: Dr. Lieder of Harvard.

GOVERNMENT.

Principles of Government, especially American Government: Professors Holcombe and Hart of Harvard.

Elements of International Law, and Modern International Questions: Professors Wilson and Hart of Harvard.

Municipal Sanitation: Professor Whipple of Harvard.

HISTORY.

Ancient History for Teachers: Professors Ferguson and Haskins of Harvard.

European History,—Mediaeval and Modern: Professors Emerton and Gay of Harvard.

History of American Politics, 1750-1876: Professor Allen Johnson of Yale University.

Military History: Captain A. L. Conger, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Seminary in Military History: Captain A. L. Conger, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Professor Johnston of Harvard.

ITALIAN.

Elementary: Mr. Weston of Harvard.

LATIN.

Lyric, Didactic, and Epic Poetry: Professors Moore, Gulick, and Rand of Harvard.

MATHEMATICS.

Logarithms and Trigonometry: Professor Birkhoff of Harvard.

Calculus: Professor Osgood of Harvard.

Geometry for Teachers: Dr. R. A. Johnson of Western Reserve University.

MEDICAL SCIENCES.

Courses in Anatomy, Bacteriology, Biological Chemistry, Embryology, Histology, Microscopical Technique and Physiology: Professors Bloor, Bremer, Cheever, Ernst, Folin, Lewis, Martin and Warren, together with Drs. Boothby, Begg, Green, Lineback and Stiles, Mr. E. A. Boyden, and Mr. M. M. Miller, of the Harvard Medical School.

MUSIC.

Musical Appreciation, Elementary: Professor L. R. Lewis of Tufts College.

Analysis of Classics and Modern Compositions: Professor L. R. Lewis of Tufts College.

PHILOSOPHY.

Ethics: Professor Perry of Harvard.
Present Philosophical Tendencies: Professor Perry of Harvard.

Research in Philosophy: Professor Perry of Harvard.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Courses in Theory and Practice: Dr. Sargent of Harvard.

PHYSICS.

Modern Developments: Mr. Evans of Harvard.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Descriptive Psychology: Dr. D. W. LaRue of East Stroudsburg Normal School, Pa.

Eugenics: Dr. D. W. LaRue of East Stroudsburg Normal School, Pa.

Psychology of Music: Dr. C. A. Ruckmich of the University of Illinois.

SANITATION.

Principles of Sanitation: Professor Whipple and Dr. Bunker of Harvard.

Limnology.—Microscopy of Drinking Water: Dr. Bunker and Professor Whipple of Harvard.

SPANISH.

Elementary: Mr. Lincoln of Harvard.
Composition and Conversation: Dr. Whitem of Harvard.

More Letters on the Tuition Fee In Reply to Dean Haskins

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the BULLETIN of March 24 there is a letter from Dean Haskins beginning, "it is unfortunate that the discussion of the subject of the tuition fee should have begun with an article containing so much of misunderstanding as is found in that of Mr. F. H. Hooper's," and it is impossible "to point out all the errors of fact and inference which the article contains."

As to the errors of inference I have nothing to say; each reader can draw his own inferences provided the facts are correct. As regards the facts in my letter, Professor Haskins points out two only which in his judgment are errors.

This is one of the two: "Mr. Hooper's 'professor in the Graduate School' supported by undergraduates is a myth, for

there are no professors in the Graduate School apart from the College." Professor Haskins is quite right technically in the statement that there are no professors in the Graduate School apart from the College, but there are many, very many professors in the faculty who conduct more courses intended for and attended by graduates than they do courses intended for and attended by undergraduates, and as the undergraduates pay at least 87 per cent. of the tuition fees available for the payment of salaries, and the graduates about 10 per cent., I fail to see where as a matter of fact the myth comes in.

The second error, which Professor Haskins claims that I made, deals, as the Professor quite correctly states, with the central point of my argument. The mat-

ter at issue is simply the number of courses given each year for the benefit of graduates or of undergraduates respectively, and their proportion to the amounts paid in tuition. Professor Haskins points out that as I counted the total number of courses listed in the catalogue instead of the net number given that year, (a fact to which I carefully called attention myself) my figures are "heavily" "weighted."

The fact is I did count the courses from the catalogue without reference to whether they were given or not each year, and quite a job it was too. After it was over I realized that such a count was not fair, and I therefore embodied in my letter certain deductions, rather than go through the count again. Professor Haskins quite rightly points out my error, and then like myself, instead of going through the work himself of separating the courses into graduate, undergraduate etc., he too makes general statements and deductions just as I did. I can no more agree with his deductions than he can with mine.

I imagine no reader of the BULLETIN is interested in which of us is right but only in the facts, so that he can draw his own conclusions. With the object of presenting the facts, I have now gone through the list of courses given in Dean Briggs's report of the past year (pp. 28 to 62), and excluding courses in medical science, and one course mentioned on p. 53 as given in the Andover Theological School, the following is the result:

Primarily for Undergraduates,	113
For Undergraduates and Graduates,	218
Primarily for Graduates,	214
*Total,	545

*Professor Haskins states the number of courses to be 532. I presume the difference is because he excludes certain courses in the Andover Theological School. As far as I can see, I have no means of telling these except the one mentioned. The difference, however, is only 13 courses out of 545, and may, I should suppose, be ignored.

If we divide the courses listed as "for Undergraduates and Graduates" exactly in proportion to the number of undergraduates and graduates taking these courses, then we have the following:

Primarily for undergraduates,	113
Undergraduate proportion of courses for both classes of students,	183
Total for undergraduates,	296
	or 54 per cent.
Primarily for graduates, research, etc.,	214
Graduated proportion of courses for both classes of students,	35
Total for graduates,	249
	or 46 per cent.

So much for that, the expense side of the ledger. Now let us look at the other side, the income. Professor Haskins does not question the figures of income as given in my letter, and therefore I assume they are correct. At all events, they are to be found on page 113 of the Treasurer's report for 1912-1913, the last year available when I wrote. Placing side by side these figures of income and the figures just gotten as to the benefits obtained in courses by the graduates and undergraduates respectively, we have the following:

The College or undergraduate students pay 87 per cent. of the cost of instruction, if tuition fees alone be considered; if interest on funds be included, over 90 per cent. They get 54 per cent. of the benefit as shown in courses of instruction.

The graduate students pay 13 per cent. of the cost of instruction if tuition fees alone be considered; if interest on funds be included, under 10 per cent. They get 46 per cent. of the benefits as shown in courses of instruction.

I think the facts as here stated are correct. If not, doubtless some reader will show where they should be changed. If correct, each reader can draw his own conclusions as to who is doing the lion's share in meeting the big bill for tuition and whether, as far as the undergraduates are concerned, it is necessary to

raise the tuition fee by nearly \$50 a year.

May I take this opportunity to bring out one matter which seems to me of supreme importance, but which has not been pointed out in any letter to the BULLETIN. An examination of the freshman class, as given in the Catalogue this year, shows there are only 37 men in the class from the five great North Central States of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa; outside of Chicago and its suburbs there are only about a score. Harvard College apparently finds it difficult to compete in those states with the excellent state universities which are near at hand and have low tuition fees. If the College draws students from these states now so meagerly, would it not be increasingly difficult with the charge for tuition \$200. The matter does not end here, for the BULLETIN tells us that a committee of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts has reported in favor of a State University for Massachusetts. I can imagine nothing more unfortunate than that the State should take such action. But would it not be impolitic for Harvard at this particular moment to do anything which would tend to encourage the movement? The good book tells us to be as wise as serpents. Should we be living up to that advice to increase tuition fees just when the Legislature is considering the question of founding a State University?

The good book also tells us that unto whomsoever much is given, of him much shall be required. Last year Harvard received in money gifts alone \$1,889,000 besides other and large gifts, as for example the amount spent on the new library. The total was probably over two and a half millions. Of course, most of this was restricted, but \$245,000 was not. Does a deficit of \$50,000 under such circumstances seem large? And ought not the institution to whom the community has given so lavishly for years, more lavishly I should suppose than to any one other institution in the world, in return set its face resolutely against a

movement that would tend to discourage over one half of the students that now come to it from doing so? Gardiner in his excellent volume, "Harvard", makes the statement that "it has recently been estimated, on the basis of the applications for work at the employment office and the return of places filled made to that office, that one-half to two-thirds of the students in Harvard College are working for themselves." If Mr. Gardiner's statement is true, can any one doubt that an increase in the expense of a degree by approximately \$200 might and probably would make a considerable difference in the number of poor boys or boys in moderate circumstances who come to Harvard, and those the very boys we want most? And would any increase in the total sum paid in fees, if there were any, compensate for such loss? Ten years ago the College made an appeal for additional endowment so as to increase the salaries of the teaching force, and as a result received no less a sum than \$2,000,000. If it is imperative that additional income be obtained now, should not an appeal be made to the friends of Harvard before raising tuition fees? Such appeals have been successful in the past. Why should not one be equally successful now?

F. H. HOOPER, '83.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

May I add a few words to the discussion of the proposed increase in the tuition fee?

Most of the writers on this subject have assumed, apparently, that there are only two ways of meeting the financial difficulties of the University—either expenses must be reduced by cutting down the amount of instruction, or else the tuition fee must be raised. Is it not possible that the annual deficit can be wiped out by contributions from the graduates? I have been told that two New England Colleges are now preparing to square their accounts in that way, and, according to the statements

made to me, the plan will be successful. Their deficits are, to be sure, much smaller than Harvard's, but the number of their alumni also is much smaller than Harvard's. The Harvard class which has been out of College 25 years is always able to raise \$100,000. I can not think that the rest of the loyal graduates of Harvard will refuse to contribute \$50,000 or \$75,000 a year if they are asked to subscribe. The College authorities may be afraid that such a campaign, by reducing the possible sources of supply, will prevent larger gifts from certain individuals, but that apprehension seems to me to be groundless.

No one can doubt that the addition of \$50 to the tuition fee will strike hard at the men who are earning their way through College but do not take rank high enough to win scholarships. There are scores of such men—and most desirable men they are—in every undergraduate class, but they will be much fewer if the tuition fee is raised. Has any one considered the fact that the expenses of freshmen have already been materially increased by the requirement that they must eat in the Freshman Dormitories, where board costs over \$5.00 a week? If \$50 additional is to be put on their term bills, really poor men may

have to give up hope of going to Harvard. Moreover, if Harvard's tuition fee is fixed at \$200 it will be the largest in the country, and thus new support will be given to the already wide-spread belief that Harvard is a college for the rich alone.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Education has voted favorably on a bill which provides for the creation of a State University. That legislation may be killed in the present session of the General Court, but every increase in the cost of education in the endowed colleges of Massachusetts will be an argument in favor of a State University. The signs of the times unmistakably indicate that after Massachusetts has established a State University which boys may attend without paying for their instruction, the next step will be taxation of the endowed institutions. For, the Legislature may then say that it has "cherished" education enough to satisfy the demands of the State Constitution. This is a prospect which the College authorities cannot view wholly with equanimity.

For these reasons, I hope they will give a fair trial to every other expedient before they increase the tuition fee.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Chairman of the Faculty Committee

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Although the financial reasons which have forced the Governing Boards of the University to consider the question of raising the tuition fee have been adequately stated, and the matter has been discussed at some length in the recent issues of the BULLETIN, it may not be wholly superfluous to repeat and to emphasize again some facts, the significance of which may not be fully realized.

Dean Haskins has clearly pointed out that undergraduates have large opportunities opened to them which they could not enjoy if it were not for the presence of graduate students seeking the highest

grade of instruction from teachers who are best capable of giving that instruction. As illustrations he cites courses in Economics, open to undergraduates and graduates, which in 1913-14 were elected by over twelve times as many undergraduates as graduates, and the courses in Chemistry, primarily for graduates, in which the elections by undergraduates were almost twice as many as those by graduates. These are not isolated cases. Similar conditions prevail in nearly all departments, although the proportions naturally vary. Now the point of this is to be found not in the numbers, but in two facts: first, a considerable number of

ambitious and able undergraduates are able at present to get advanced instruction which they could not get if there were no students in the arts and sciences beyond the senior class; and secondly, practically all undergraduates are getting a quality of instruction which certainly they would not enjoy if the Graduate School did not exist. A large proportion of the professors and many of the present instructors would not now be teaching at Harvard if they could not find there the compelling stimulus to scholarly growth which graduate students supply; and an intelligent examination of the elective pamphlet will show that most of Harvard's best teachers and ablest scholars are giving a large part of their time and energy to undergraduates. Without the Graduate School, their places would be occupied in considerable measure by inferior men. So far from suffering from the presence of the Graduate School, as Mr. Hooper implied, the undergraduates profit enormously thereby.

It has been urged that the courses elected by few students be eliminated and that expenses be thus reduced. Many of the alumni probably do not know that a considerable number of the research courses are offered by professors as voluntary additions to their regular work, and therefore cost the University nothing. Yet a large number are included in the University budget. Those who argue that these courses may be eliminated or diminished in number are undoubtedly as eager as any alumni to see Harvard's influence through the United States maintained and extended, not primarily that she may get more students, but that she may constantly render a larger service. Now Harvard's contribution is made chiefly by her graduates who, through intellectual power and character, are leaders in their several communities; and many of these men who are most active in extending Harvard's influence are teachers. A study of the University Directory will show the large number of men trained at Harvard who are now

engaged in the profession of education. If we confine our attention to the institutions of higher learning so-called, we shall see that there are few strong colleges and universities in the United States on whose faculties Harvard men are not found occupying important positions. These are the very men who have been trained in the small courses which some would see reduced; without the opportunities which these small courses gave them, they could not have gained the intellectual power which makes them leaders in their academic societies and so efficient agents in passing on and distributing the best which Harvard has to give. Curtail the opportunities for training intellectual leaders, and the influence and service of Harvard University will be seriously diminished.

It is then impossible to differentiate between the parts of the University, for all its members are closely bound together. If one part suffers, all suffer with it; especially if the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences should be less liberally supported, the College would be most seriously injured.

There is a further reason for raising the tuition fee which has been touched on by your correspondents, but which may not be fully understood by all. In 1892-93 it was shown that the annual average expenditure for each student in the University was about \$450 annually; today it is upwards of \$630. This increase is due only in part to the increase in salaries and in the cost of material equipment. Much more is being done for the individual student today than in 1892, especially for the undergraduate. Every one of us who was an undergraduate in the '80's knows the truth of this statement,—unless he is quite out of touch with the College. Leaving out of account the large improvements in instruction, the changes made elsewhere have given the undergraduates a new world compared with that of their fathers. We need only consider the Stillman Infirmary, the nominal charge for which

will be included in the tuition fee if that is raised; the Freshman Halls which mark a new era for the youngest students; and the Widener Library, which next year, not without cost to the University, will bring to undergraduates more than to any other class of students new and unequalled opportunities. Although, as one of your correspondents says, it is Harvard's glory to give much and charge little, there is a limit to such generosity; and it is a serious question how far men should be relieved of paying for their opportunities. The value set on education is not wholly disconnected from the effort required to get it.

During the last six years the average annual expenditure has exceeded the income by more than \$43,000; in the past twenty-six years the net deficits have amounted to about \$530,000. These sums have been paid out of unrestricted funds. Obviously this is a process which cannot continue indefinitely. There are three ways out. Either very large gifts must be secured promptly, or the opportunities offered students of every grade under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences must be seriously reduced, or the tuition fee must be raised. Only the inexperienced will think that it is possible under present conditions to secure quickly the \$3,000,000 which would be needed to provide for our immediate needs. Generous gifts will undoubtedly come in during the next few years as they have in the past, but the income from these will be needed to meet the ever-growing normal demands on the University. No one can wish to see any part of the University crippled by drastic reductions; the only course open then is to increase the tuition, much as all regret the necessity. The plan proposed will make the increase bear as lightly as possible on those who can least afford to pay. But a failure to secure the funds needed would injure all students in College and Graduate School alike.

CLIFFORD H. MOORE, '89.

"SCHOOLMASTERING"

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I don't know when I have read so entertaining and so valuable an article as that in a recent number of the BULLETIN on "Schoolmastering" by the Rector of St. Paul's School.

To the casual observer, almost any one can teach school, from the "splendid fellow" athletically and handsomely just out of College, to the man who toes out and exploits a Key.

But after all is said, there are some requirements, even for this job. Many men are temperamentally wholly unfit for it, even if they have failed at all else. The fact of the matter is that the ministry and teaching have suffered all along in this country, from just this lamentable supposition, that one can fall back on either of these two professions, as a last resort. One is only too thankful to know that all this is being radically changed, and that, today, we may call on our best talent to do what we must realize is our best work.

I was amused the other day to read the following recommendation, from a university professor of a candidate for a post in school: "He is worthy of a good preparatory school place, or a *minor* post in College." I have underscored the *minor*. Really this is the very point wherein the difficulty lies. Most men who are fit only for a minor post in college can lay small claim to a major post in a good preparatory school.

Still another writes of a candidate: "A pretty good student. I think he may safely be recommended for elementary work." Is this merely a guess? I fear so, for the only proof of the pudding is in the eating.

I once knew a man highly recommended for a mastership, whose chief claim to distinction lay in the fact that he had gained his Ph.D. (save the mark!) by a learned thesis on the epic π . No doubt this should have made him worthy of almost anything, but one had only to know the individual to realize that the wit was

not far wrong who said that he ought to reverse the letters of his degree.

Universities and colleges oftentimes can get on with men who have done distinguished work in one groove, leading to scholarship distinction, Phi Beta Kappa standing, or what not, but schools while valuing and needing, no doubt, all these admirable qualities, really require of men that they possess in large measure, too, genuine horse sense.

It has been well said that one who knows his subject and can't impart his knowledge is worse than one who knows nothing at all. This is doubtless a little severe, but some will bear me out in liking to believe it.

The extraordinary growth in numbers of our boarding schools must necessarily increase, in proportion, the demand for teachers. It seems to me that the best way to get the right ones is to catch them young, letting them get their training chiefly in their school surroundings. The really successful teacher is the man who not only loves his work but is happy in all his surroundings as well. The best men with whom I have come in contact, in upwards of thirty years of school life, have been those who did not necessarily carry their knowledge in a sheepskin, labeled with a *summa cum*, nor in a conspicuous place on the waistcoat, but who were men not afraid or ashamed to study harder in school than they ever studied in their lives before.

The most learned and the wisest college professor I ever knew once told me that he never went into a class-room without immediate preparation of the subject in hand. Besides all this, unless a man is many-sided, cheerful, sympathetic and teachable, he has little place in our schools. This is no work for a hypochondriac, and it is a mighty poor work for the transient. I do not mean by all this that any and all men need not try to teach, but I do mean that merely taking a chance at it is really poor business. The crux of the matter lies right here. At the most impressionable time

of life, we assemble lads in schools to be trained, not only to get into college, that Ultima Thule of all youthful desires, but in all things which pertain to their mental, moral and physical health. To accomplish this, are we to welcome into our midst, to be trained too, men who have tried almost everything else?

The only real solution of this vital problem seems to me to lie in the attempt to get into our life and work men who, if they prove their worth, will not be anxious to move on; men who won't feel that the life of a school is "too circumscribed for their powers"; men who not only want work but who will lose themselves in their work.

Finally, I know of no better men in any occupation or vocation, anywhere, than those who in great numbers are guiding the work and the play, the growth and the happiness of boys in our schools. Unselfishly giving their all to their vocation, they are at once an inspiration and an incentive to all men of real powers who are looking for their life-work.

WILLIAM BEACH OLMSTED,

(Trinity College, '87)

Head Master Pomfret School.

CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS

At the meeting of the President and Fellows on March 29, Gordon Ware, '08, was appointed Secretary for Employment and a member of the Resident Executive Board, succeeding in both positions Morris Gray, Jr., '06.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, was appointed a member of the Harvard Commission on Western History.

THE THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE

At a special meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Norbert Wiener, Ph.D. '13, was authorized to give a course of lectures on "The Theory of Knowledge" during the first half of 1915-16 under the general provision for courses by Doctors of Philosophy.

News from the Harvard Clubs

NEW JERSEY

The 12th annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New Jersey was held on Saturday evening, March 27, at the Essex Club in Newark. Perry D. Trafford, '89, the retiring president of the club, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, Robert F. Herrick, '90, James A. Wilder, '93, and Gordon K. Bell, '93. C. G. Kidder, '72, read some original verses which touched on club matters. A. F. Pickernell, '14, gave a solo, and the club glee club under the leadership of C. G. Schäffer, '93, and Kenneth Reynolds, '14, sang between the speeches. A. K. Moe, '97, had four clever cartoons. Cameron Blaikie, '90, led the cheering.

The secretary reported that the club had given to the Eliot School of Newark, of which C. G. Schäffer is principal, a framed photograph of President Eliot.

*The secretary also read a letter from President Eliot. There were messages and telegrams also from other prominent Harvard men, but the sentiments contained in them were so astounding that they were regarded as apocryphal.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Cameron Blaikie, '90; secretary and treasurer, Arthur R. Wendell, '96; chorister, Charles G. Schäffer, '93; executive committee, Arthur P. Butler, '88, Ernest D. Mulford, '97, Gerrish Newell, '68, Henry D. Bushnell, '98, William T. Bostwick, '08, Perry D. Trafford, '89, F. S. Duncan, '90, Ralph S. Foss, '03, Charles Gilman, '04, Kenneth Reynolds, '14.

More than 120 men attended the dinner; among them were:

W. W. Richards, '55, C. H. Wight, '67, E. Q. Keasbey, LL.B. '71, R. C. Newton, '74, F. W. Smith, '77, F. L. Crawford, '79, F. J. Swayze, '79, E. H. Lamm, '80, E. E. Wentworth, '82, C. G. Parker, '85, A. P. Butler, '88, F. D. Peale, '88, F. C. Woodman, '88, C. P. Frey, '89, Carleton Greene, '89, Randall Salisbury, '89, P. McK. Garrison, '90, G. H. Merrill, '90,

F. L. Olmsted, '90, W. L. Griffin, '91, C. E. Hinchison, '93, C. E. Moody, '93, J. O. Nichols, LL.B. '93, C. A. Winter, LL.B. '93, Ralph Opdyke, '94, C. C. Wilson, '94, A. H. Cornish, '95, M. H. Ittner, A.M. '95, S. W. Boardman, '96, H. S. Colton, '96, Dr. E. J. Marsh, '96, J. H. T. Martin, '96, R. W. Sprague, Jr., '96, A. R. Wendell, '96, C. N. Wheeler, '96, F. A. Burlingame, '97, E. D. Mulford, '97, E. A. Reed, '97, W. C. Webster, '97, R. S. Boardman, '98, H. D. Bushnell, '98, R. L. Chipman, '98, Gerrish Newell, '98, G. H. Noyes, '98, R. N. Shreve, '98, F. N. Brown, '99, D. W. Granberry, '99, W. C. Roper, '99, G. A. Whittemore, '99, J. C. Lord, '00, G. W. Swift, '00, G. H. Wilder, '00, C. E. Huggins, '01, E. R. Underwood, '01, J. F. Gough, '02, L. C. Hills, '02, C. G. Montross, '02, H. H. Noyes, '02, R. S. Foss, '03, I. E. Tufts, '03, M. E. Henry, '04, L. R. Fuller, '05, H. H. Tilton, '05, G. H. Chace, '06, C. M. Dane, '06, T. B. Dorman, '06, W. B. Updegraff, '06, R. B. Bradley, '07, J. C. Prizer, '07, W. T. Bostwick, '08, Lemuel Bannister, '09, Lee Barroll, '09, H. W. Cleary, '10, R. M. Page, '10, J. F. Evans, '14, Quentin Reynolds, '14.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club was held at the Nayasset Club, Springfield, on Friday evening, March 26. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Sidney Stevens, '00, of Ludlow; first vice-president, G. Marston Leonard, '03; second vice-president, Frederic M. Jones, '96; secretary, Donald M. Baker, '10; treasurer, W. Meredith Wharfield, '05; all of Springfield.

It was voted to have a committee appointed to assist in arranging for the entertainment of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs which will meet in Springfield next fall.

James R. Miller, '01, the retiring president of the club, presided at the business meeting and also at the dinner which followed. The speakers were: R. W. P. Brown, '98, one of the football coaches, who gave an illustrated talk on the Yale game of last year; and Robert F. Herrick, '90, chairman of the rowing com-

mittee, who described in a most interesting way the visit of the Harvard second crew to Henley last summer, when it won the Grand Challenge Cup.

The following were at the dinner:

Ralph W. Ellis, '79, Henry G. Chapin, '82, John W. Mason, '82, Joseph Shattuck, '92, A. W. Gifford, '94, Frederic M. Jones, '96, Lester E. Herrick, '97, Richard H. Hunt, '97, Stephen S. Taft, Jr., '98, Richard S. Benner, '99, Charles Moline, '00, Leicester Warren, '00, James R. Miller, '01, Laurence D. Chapin, '02, Allen G. Rice, '02, Clifford R. Rogers, '02, G. Marston Leonard, '03, Henry L. Smith, '03, Edward E. Sullivan, '03, K. N. Washburn, Jr., '03, W. Meredith Wharfield, '05, E. N. Jenckes, Jr., '06, Charles A. Bliss, '08, Donald M. Baker, '10, John L. Binda, '10, Winsor B. Day, '10, Theodore W. Ellis, '10, T. H. Bliss, '11, Ray P. Dunning, '11, Morgan G. Day, '14.

ARKANSAS

The second annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Arkansas was held on Saturday, March 27, at the Hotel Marion, Little Rock. Although only nine men were present, there were representatives from Marked-Tree, Carlisle, and Van Buren, towns in different sections of the State. It had been hoped that Mr. Morse, vice-president of the Southwestern Division of the Associated Harvard Clubs, would attend, but at the last moment he was forced to decline; he sent a letter of encouragement.

The president of the club, J. R. Hamlen, '04, urged greater activity among the Harvard men in Arkansas, so that the club might have more members, and through them information about Harvard might be disseminated. He said that one of the functions of the club was to find a boy to whom the Associated Clubs' Scholarship of \$300 could be awarded. It was decided to hold more than one dinner during the year.

At a meeting after the dinner, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. R. Hamlen, '04, president; C. Ratcliffe, LL.B. '99, vice-president; H. M. Trieber, '06, secretary; H. C. Dewey, '12, and S. L. Kahn, '07, members of the executive committee.

Those present at the dinner were: Cummins Ratcliffe, LL.B. '99, Dwight L. Savage, L. '14, S. L. Kahn, '07, Alfred G. Kahn, '07, James V. Johnson, LL.B. '06, G. A. Miller, '16, H. M. Trieber, '06, H. C. Dewey, '12, and J. R. Hamlen, '04.

DALLAS

The Harvard Club of Dallas, Tex., had a meeting at the Oriental Hotel in that city on Saturday, March 13. The meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in San Francisco was discussed, and the Committee on Scholarship reported. The following members of the club were present:

Dr. F. W. Russell, '69, E. N. Willis, '03, L. F. Carlton, '04, H. W. Fisher, '04, W. W. Fisher, '04, A. T. Lloyd, L. '04, A. F. Weisberg, LL.B. '07, G. V. Peak, Jr., A.M. '08, T. L. Small, '10, C. F. Crowley, '11, L. J. Catheron, '12, E. S. Fortner, M.D. '12, C. T. McCormick, LL.B. '12.

MICHIGAN

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Michigan was held on the evening of March 19, at the University Club in Detroit. Thirty-six men were present. The speaker was Albert T. Perkins, '87, of St. Louis, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frederick M. Alger, '99; vice-president, William J. Hale, '98; secretary and treasurer, E. S. Bennett, '00.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania held an informal dinner on March 20, at the University Club of Pittsburgh. Allen Davis, '07, entertained the members by reading a new one-act play, which he has written, and also several of the new war poems.

The following members were present:

George Faunce, '79, Lyman Mevis, Dv. '90-95, Lawrence Barr, '92, A. A. Morris, '92, E. E. Jenkins, '97, D. E. Mitchell, '97, E. B. Lee, '99, H. G. Schleiter, '00, H. F. Baker, '01, Til-

eston Chickering, '03, L. L. Arensberg, '04, J. L. Bergstrasser, '05, A. P. L. Turner, '05, S. J. Watts, '05, Allen Davis, '07, C. J. Mundo, '07, R. W. Smythe, '09, Clifton Taylor, '11, W. E. Allen, '12, J. H. Perry, '12, L. J. Heath, A.M. '12, W. J. Askin, L. '13, R. L. Blaikie, '14, C. E. Childers, Cambridge Univ.

The annual dinner of the club will be held at the University Club on Saturday evening, April 24. All Harvard men, whether or not members of the club, will be welcome. The address of the secretary is: H. D. Parkin, 818 South Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE HARVARD UNION

The Harvard Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Henry L. Higginson, '55; vice-president, Kent Bromley, '16, of New York City; secretary, H. G. Reynolds, '17, of Readville; governing board, Wells Blanchard, '16, of Concord, Mass., C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, of Boston, Richard Harte, '17, of Philadelphia, M. J. Logan, '15, of Boston, Leverett Saltonstall, 11., of Chestnut

Hill, R. B. Wigglesworth, 21., of Milton; library committee, Professor G. H. Chase, '06, Professor C. T. Copeland, '82, Professor E. C. Moore, F. S. Allen, '16, of Pelham Manor, N. Y., R. C. Curtis, '16, of Boston, William Rand, 3d, '17, of Rye, N. Y., W. C. Sanger, Jr., '16, of Sangerfield, N. Y.

The annual report of the Union shows that it is being operated at a loss. The deficit for the year just ended was \$3,900; in the preceding year it was \$6,614. This apparent improvement in finances was due at least in part to the omission of repairs which must be made at some subsequent time. The figures of membership of the past two years compare as follows:

	1914-15	1913-14
Active,	1610	1698
Associate,	191	240
Non-Resident,	168	219

1908 SCHOLARSHIP

The "1908 Sexennial Scholarship" has been awarded to William B. Snow, Jr., '18, of Stoneham, Mass.

A Letter from the Trenches

IN the BULLETIN of December 2 it was announced that André Chéronnet Champollion, '02, had enlisted in the French army and was serving at Sens in a platoon of candidates. He then foresaw the possibility of being "sent to the front to fill the gaps left by other petty officers, who have been 'knocked in the block.' If I behave myself at the front, I may get promoted to adjutant or second lieutenant." He was subsequently reported, in the BULLETIN of March 24, to be at the front.

The following passages from a letter from Champollion to a New York member of the class of 1903 give a vivid idea of the life he is leading:

At the Front, March 1, 1915.

It may interest you to know that this letter is written in the trenches, thirty yards away from the enemy's lines, with the continual

crashing of artillery all around and the shells whizzing directly over our heads. I have indicated by cross every time a shell passes over us during the composition of this note. If I punctuated the explosions I should have to stop between each letter. It is astonishing how quickly one gets used to the racket. The first two or three times you lower your head involuntarily and then you take the noise as a matter of course. We are in a forest in a regular labyrinth of trenches, some entirely underground and we are plastered with mud from head to foot. It is a life of filth and misery beyond description, but so extraordinarily novel and interesting that, strange as it may seem, I am in good spirits. I have only been here twenty-four hours, and I dare say when the novelty wears off that I shall get damned sick of it. This morning it snowed and rained, but this afternoon a cold wind is blowing and the sun is out. . . .

Before leaving Sens, I passed the medical examination and was given my outfit. The uniform consists of light blue cap and coat with dark blue trousers. We have to carry

besides gun, knapsack and cartridge belt, a canvas tent with pegs (cracking of German rifles at our trench) our rug and rubber sleeping-bag, a gourd full of fire water of some kind; and two small canvas bags filled with odds and ends most of which cannot be used, soon get lost or get caked with mud. The whole weighs about 35 or 40 pounds and at first you feel as if you had another man on your back. We left Sens at night and spent twenty-four hours huddled in third-class carriages. The next night we spent in rather clean barracks where they actually supplied us with cots instead of straw bedding. The next morning another trip by rail. At about ten o'clock we were landed at an unattractive village where we were made to stack arms in the mud of a vegetable garden. . . . Here we saw some of the wounded on their way to the rear. Some were merely sick, others minus a leg or arm. We also began hearing the roar of distant artillery and saw some aeroplanes and observation balloons.

That night we spent on the straw and the next day after a march through the rain we got to the last settlement before getting to the trenches. This place was full of soldiers who had been to the front, judging from the dilapidated and filthy condition of their uniforms. They looked at us with curiosity in our new outfits and seemed to consider us like tenderfeet, especially those of us who were going under fire for the first time. At about three o'clock we (about 300 men) halted in a wood and were given our final instructions. We then marched along a muddy road (nothing unusual by the way) and soon entered the long communication-trench single file which was to lead us to the second and first line of trenches. During this time the roar of guns was quite perceptible, to say the least, and now the first shells went whizzing over our heads above the trees.

The trenches are lines, one behind the

other of course, but joined together in all directions by every kind of communication-trench, like the streets of a city. For a man never shows his head above ground. There are all kinds of subterranean cells and passages, also one has to sleep under ground, wallow in the mud, eat in the mud. Our hands and faces, our uniforms, above all our feet are caked with it all day. The sleeping quarters are fairly well protected from the rain but the greatest hardships are the mud, the wet, the inability to wash the slightest bit, as water except rain is very rare, and for me who am tall, the continual necessity of stooping down so as not to get my head knocked off by the enemy's snipers. We are given plenty to eat. The men's spirits are pretty good. It is marvelous what you can stand when you are obliged to. Gosh, think of kicking in a New York restaurant because the service is not up to the mark!!

Last night we slept in the sleeping cells of the second line trenches (not so bad) but today we are nose to nose with the enemy on the front of fronts. We live the lives of woodchucks whose holes are within 40 yards of Kimton's (a New Hampshire hunter's) front door. We are not troubled by bomb or shell explosions because we are so near the enemy. Their artillery fire might damage their own men along with ours. It is the damndest life imaginable. In some ways it is better than Sens . . . for you really feel as if you were in the game. All the petty annoyances of Sens are over. You are no longer treated like an irresponsible ass, but like a man, though you live the life of a beast or of a savage. . . .

I forgot to mention the fact that we are also protected by rapid fire guns completely under cover in cells like those in which we sleep. The cannonading goes in wave motions. For an hour, like 11 to 12 this morning, it may be very violent, then calm down and then begin again.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Boston.

Alumni Notes

'56—John C. Gage, one of the leading lawyers of Kansas City, died on February 27.

Div. '58—John Albee died at his home in Washington, D. C., on March 24.

'61—Allan Foster Boone died at his home in Winchester, Mass., on February 4.

'67—Winthrop L. Chenery died at his home in Belmont, Mass., on January 29. He had been treasurer of the Belmont Savings Bank, town treasurer for thirty-five years, town clerk, and a member of the school committee for many years.

'68—John F. Casey, headmaster of the Boston English High School, will be retired in September, under the regulations of the school committee. He has had 43 years of service.

S.B. '69—Professor-Emeritus William M. Davis was married on December 12, 1914, at Cambridge, Mass., to Miss Mary M. Wyman.

'73—Collinson P. E. Burgwyn, civil and hydraulic engineer, of Richmond, Va., died in that city on February 23.

'80—Henry C. Baldwin, M.D. '84, who had been for many years on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, died on February 25.

M.D. '80—Dudley P. Allen died at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City, on January 6. He had been president of the American Surgical Association, and was a director of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Cleveland, and of the Cleveland Museum of Art.

'87—E. Hunt Allen of Estabrook & Co., bankers, New York City, was married in New York on December 15, 1914, to Mrs. Howard Ripley Clark.

'93—Rev. Louis C. Cornish, who has been pastor of the first Unitarian Church of Hingham, Mass., since 1900, has resigned and become secretary-at-large of the American Unitarian Association.

'93—Arthur W. Dexter died in Dunsuir, Calif., on December 17, 1914.

'93—Charles Merriam died on March 28 at Weston, Mass.

'94—LeRoi G. Crandon, M.D. '98, instructor in surgery at the Harvard Medical School and visiting surgeon to the Boston City Hospital, was married in New York on December 15, 1914, to Mrs. Lucy Hamilton Gill, formerly Miss Armes of Washington.

M.D. '94—John J. Dowling is superintendent of the Boston City Hospital.

'00—Hendrick W. Barnum, LL.B. '03, has been appointed an assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts. The other assistants appointed by Attorney-General H. C. Attwill

are Nelson P. Brown, LL.B. '03, and William H. Hitchcock, LL.B. '01.

'06—A daughter, Frances, was born to Edward L. Cutter and Mrs. Cutter on February 20 at Milton. Cutter has moved to North Russell St., Milton, Mass.

'06—Edward S. Howland is assistant treasurer and sales manager of B. O. & G. C. Wilson, Inc., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, 53 State St., and 40 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

'06—Robert E. Tracy, LL.B. '11, who has been financial secretary of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, is now secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia, 714 Real Estate Trust Building.

'07—Willard C. Brinton has been elected chairman of the "Joint Committee on Standards for Graphic Presentation." This committee was appointed to consider methods for presenting charts, curves, and other statistical data according to some standard rules so that they may be instantly understood, and is composed of one representative each from about twenty technical and scientific societies of national scope.

'08—Prescott Bigelow, Jr., of the real estate firm of Poole & Bigelow, 70 Kilby St., Boston, has been elected secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange to succeed Frederic H. Viaux. '70, who has retired. Viaux is still the treasurer and a director of the Exchange.

'09—Francis P. Farquhar is with Klink, Bean & Co., certified public accountants, San Francisco, Calif. His address in San Francisco is 2003 Franklin St.

'10—Thomas G. Aspinwall, who has been for some time with the Pennsylvania Railroad, is now freight solicitor for that road at Philadelphia. His address there is care of the Pennsylvania Railroad, The Bourse.

'12—William B. Prescott was married in New York City on March 9 to Miss Margery Ficken.

'13—William C. Koch is vice-president of the Twin City Brick Co., St. Paul, Minn. His engagement to Miss Helen Lehn of St. Paul has recently been announced.

'13—Harry A. Merceness is in charge of the laboratory at the Carney's Points Works of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co. His address is Box 47, Penns Grove, N. J.

'13—S. Putnam Smith is with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh. His present address is 309 Pennwood Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa. His engagement to Miss Helen Waydell of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been announced.

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VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1915.

NUMBER 28.

News and Views

The Conflict with Typhus. Battle, murder and sudden death, plague, pestilence and famine are among the woes for protection against which the Litany of the English Church makes provision in its supplications, thereby indicating a long existing recognition of their correlation. Hence there need be no reason for surprise when in the light of very recent history one reads dispatches to the effect that Serbia is a prey to various epidemics—of typhus, of typhoid, of cholera—and that typhus fever especially has been extremely active.

A Sanitary Commission with the broad title of "An American Red Cross Commission for aiding in the Control of Typhus and other Epidemic Diseases in Europe", has been organized under the auspices of the American Red Cross and through the combined subscription of \$50,000 by the Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation to fight these epidemics—especially typhus fever and cholera. Brief reference to this was made in the BULLETIN of March 31. Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine in the Harvard Medical School, who is at the head of the Commission, sailed March 17, and goes, after a week in Paris, to Serbia through Vienna, aiming to reach Nish, the focus of the typhus fever epidemic. The rest of the Commission, with 100,000 pounds of sulphur and 10,000 anti-cholera treatments among their supplies, sailed from New

York, April 4, for Naples, hoping to reach Salonika from Brindisi, joining Dr. Strong either there or at Nish. The advent of the Commission has been warmly welcomed by the Servian government.

The Commission, though of necessity got together in haste, is complete and competent, organized through Dr. Strong under the advice and with the coöperation of General Gorgas, and is made up as follows: Dr. Richard P. Strong, Head of the Commission; Dr. Thomas W. Jackson, of Philadelphia, chief sanitary inspector; Dr. A. W. Sellards, clinical laboratory assistant, from the Harvard Medical School, Johns Hopkins graduate; Dr. George C. Shattuck, clinical assistant, Harvard Medical School; Dr. F. B. Grinnell, assistant sanitary inspector, Harvard Medical School; Dr. B. W. Caldwell and Messrs W. S. Standifer, Luis de la Pena, Hobart D. Brink, sanitary inspectors; and Mr. Charles S. Eby, disbursing officer and secretary.

The presence of one name on this list of members of the Commission brings to mind that another Dr. George C. Shattuck (A.B. Harvard 1831; M.D. Harvard 1835), grandfather of the present one, when a student in Paris in 1838-39, at the request and instigation of his revered teacher Louis, went to London to observe and study fevers at the London Fever Hospital, and especially to endeavor to differentiate typhoid and typhus fever. Typhus was a rare disease

in Paris and the two had generally been regarded as one and the same—as they continued to be by many for twenty years longer in Great Britain. The result of Dr. Shattuck's observations, in conjunction with those of other pupils of Louis (notably of Drs. Gerhard, Pen-nock and Stillé of Philadelphia) and with the authority of the Master, early established the differences in the symptoms and lesions in these two diseases on a firm foundation, especially in our own country.

A medical historian says of typhus: "The history of typhus is written in those dark pages of the world's story which tell of the grievous visitations of mankind by war, famine, and misery of every kind." Osler says of it: "There is no disease which has had so many victims in the profession." It used to be known under the significant names of jail fever, camp fever, ship fever, and sometimes Hungarian fever. Its gradual and almost complete disappearance was one of the greatest triumphs of modern medicine and hygiene, just as its reappearance in virulent epidemic form is indicative of the triumphs of barbarism from which the world is to-day suffering. The light of civilization, however, is still bright when such conditions give rise to such efforts for relief as are exhibited in the dispatch of this Sanitary Commission.

* * *

Massachusetts Boys at Harvard. The proposal recently made by the State Board of Education, following out a plan urged by Governor Foss, that the State of Massachusetts should make an appropriation for free scholarships available in any college in the state has led to an inquiry into the amount of scholarship and beneficiary aid now given at Harvard to Massachusetts boys. The figures cover the year

1913-14. The total amount of aid given to all undergraduates from College funds in that year was about \$83,000. Of this about \$5,000 was in the form of loans, in addition to about \$8,000 lent to undergraduates from the "Loan Fund" held by outside trustees for this purpose. The proportion received by Massachusetts boys was about 60 per cent., almost exactly the same proportion which the number of such boys in College bore to the total number of undergraduates. More than one out of every five Massachusetts boys in College received aid.

The figures for Massachusetts boys are as follows, the figures being given in round numbers:

Amount	No. of Recipients	Total
Over \$150	121	\$31,000
\$150	80	12,000
Less than \$150	109	6,300
	310	\$49,300
"Loan Fund"	63	4,000

Thus it appears that the 121 who received sums greater than the tuition fee had, on an average, \$255 apiece, and that the grants in smaller amounts averaged \$58 per man. The loans from the outside "Loan Fund" averaged \$64.

Of this large sum honor scholarships, given to high scholars in the three upper classes, took about \$24,300 or a little less than half. The remainder, a little over half, was given or lent to freshmen, and to persons having special claims under the terms of certain scholarships, or used in aiding worthy boys of less than "scholarship rank."

* * *

The State University. The desire for a State University of Massachusetts finds renewed expression this year. It has various motives. One is the feeling that boys and girls in Massachusetts are prevented by tuition fees from proceeding to a higher education. The figures given above have some

bearing on this. If they were supplemented by a statement of the great amount of scholarship aid and free tuition now available at the other Massachusetts colleges, the showing would be even more impressive. For the boys of Massachusetts, however it may be with girls, public-spirited endowments and the existing state aid make a large provision, and it is doubtful how far more state scholarships are needed or would be used.

Another motive is the desire that "University Extension," largely in forms of welfare work not directly akin to what is done in the regular classes of a college, should be undertaken in this state, as in Wisconsin and elsewhere. For this a State Department of University Extension has been earnestly recommended by Governor Walsh, and a bill presented by him has been reported favorably to the legislature.

With this plan the colleges are in hearty sympathy, and their representatives have actively aided in the movement. It can be adopted without prejudice to the question of a State University, and if the conduct of it falls to men of wisdom and large vision it ought to do much for the improvement of educational and other conditions in the state. A State University would not hurt Harvard. If it were a good one, its co-operation and competition would both be helpful; but it seems undesirable to think of spending perhaps two million dollars a year on university education in a state already more than well provided, and where the claims of more money for elementary and secondary education are so urgent and so well founded.

* * *

The "Orals" Bugbear.

Nearly a year ago an attempt made by the Student Council to devise a plan, to which the faculty would assent, for

mitigating the hardships of "orals" and consequent probation, fell short of success. A modification of the plan then made has now been adopted, and will go into effect in the autumn of 1915. The precise terms of the regulations voted by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on April 6 are as follows:

"Students who at the middle of their Sophomore year have not passed the oral examination in French or German will be required in the second half-year to take a tutorial course in that language provided by the department concerned. This course will not count for a degree.

"Students who at the end of their Sophomore year have not passed the oral examination in French or German may take a written examination at the beginning of their Junior year; those who fail to pass in this will be put on probation."

The *Crimson* rejoices that "probation now means something", and that "the general feeling among undergraduates that the examinations are unfair tests, will give way to a feeling that these examinations are real benefits and are not inquisitions conducted for the amusement of the modern language department."

* * *

The National Game.

The articles on baseball contained in this issue of the BULLETIN can hardly fail to emphasize the fact that an engrossing interest of American life has long had its place in the life of Harvard. It is becoming that the literature of the game should receive its enrichment from a great university. The triumphs even of so great a nine as that of which the Hon. Samuel E. Winslow, '85, was captain, are but for a single College generation; but "Casey at the Bat", written by his classmate, E. L. Thayer, is an epic monument that endures.

Early Baseball at Harvard

By HAROLD C. ERNST, '75.



GRAY, 3b. NELSON, f.f. WRIGHT, p. DAVIS, 1.f. HUNNEWELL, s.s.
BANKER, 1b. ABERCROMBIE, c.f. FLAGG, c. PARKER, 2b.
THE 1868 NINE.

IF the well-remembered and lamented Frederick W. Thayer were still left to us, it would be his pen that should be chosen to set down these few notes of Harvard baseball in the seventies and its origin before that time. His invention of the catcher's mask was not only creditable for its ingenuity and as indicating his enthusiasm for the game, but its introduction marked such an epoch as no other one thing has equalled. Before its use the catcher had no protection further than a peculiarly-shaped piece of rubber held in the mouth and intended to protect the teeth. Sometimes it did this and sometimes it did not; but such protection was not always needed, for the catcher never stood up behind the bat until two strikes were called, and sometimes not even then.

Some such safeguard as the mask be-

came necessary, however, by reason of the increasing speed of delivery and the introduction of the curve ball. Both speed and curves became possible as soon as the rules of the game permitted greater freedom to the pitcher's arm. The original delivery was with an almost stiff arm, it being necessary for the hand to pass below the belt. Then came the much greater liberty of keeping the hand below the shoulder but bending the elbow and wrist, and now there is practically no restriction upon the motions of the arm and most pitchers use an over-hand delivery entirely. It is, of course, more easy in this way to get the desired curve or "jump" on the ball, but there can be no question that it is harder on the arm, as many a high-priced professional has found to his cost.

Thayer took the idea of the baseball

mask from that used in fencing. The first one was made by a tinsmith in Cambridge and tried out in the old gymnasium (now the Germanic Museum) in the winter of 1876-77. It there proved its effectiveness one afternoon when, with Tyng wearing it, it caught a vicious foul from Thayer's bat in the square in front of the catcher's eye. The ball was stuck so firmly that it had to be pounded out with a bat.

The first appearance of the mask on the ball field in a match was at Lynn in the opening game of 1877, when it was received with derision and some comments on "unfair advantage." The only thing the college papers had to say at the time about this revolutionary invention was in an editorial of the *Crimson* for April 20, 1877, which says, "The new mask has proved a complete success, since it entirely protects the face and head and adds greatly to the confidence of the catcher, who need not feel that he is every moment in danger of a lifelong injury. To the ingenious inventor of this mask we are largely indebted for the excellent playing of our new catcher, who promises to excel the fine playing of those who have previously held this position." The *Lampoon* took notice of it also in a prophetic sketch by J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., but that seems to be all the pointed comment at the time.

The first organized baseball played at Harvard was in 1863 by a team from the class of 1866. The first College nine was organized in the fall of 1864 and played its first games then. The first one of note was with the Lowell Club on Boston Common, on July 15, 1865, and many older graduates still remember the series of games then begun and extending over the next five years, attended with increasing excitement.

The College color was magenta for eight years—from 1866 to 1874—a fact forgotten now but interesting in its explanation. It resulted from the selection of that color for the capital "H" to be embroidered on the first uniform shirt

made for the class nine of 1866. The seamstress employed to do the work thought this a prettier color than the ordered crimson: it pleased the owner; complete suits were ordered; and the change was made. ("Old Boston Boys." J. D'Wolf Lovett, p. 155.)

The first game with Yale was played at Worcester, July 25, 1868. Score. Harvard 25—Yale 17. Then followed five years of large scores and continuous winning through 1873. From 1874, however, the smallness of the scores shows that some radical change in the game had been introduced, which actually did occur in two special directions. The first had to do with the ball, which was then standardized to what it has practically remained ever since—the essential point being that it was made less lively than it was before. The second change was the increase of freedom allowed the motion of the arm of the pitcher, and the introduction of curve pitching made possible by this increased freedom. The first appearance of this phenomenon on Jarvis Field was in the game against Princeton on June 4, 1875, and was furnished by Mann, their pitcher. Avery of Yale had used it with great effect against us at Saratoga in 1874 (Harvard, 0; Yale, 4; Harvard, 4; Yale, 7). Both of these gentlemen were pupils of Arthur Cummings of the Brooklyn Stars, who first made effective use of this style of delivery. During the winter of 1875-76 the writer taught himself how to secure the result, and was the first Harvard man to use it, and demonstrated the possibility to a sceptical professor of physics.

Old graduates interested in the game will remember the enthusiasm called out by the tour of the university nine in 1870 under the captaincy of "Archie" Bush. During that season there were played forty-four games with thirty-four victories. The tour in the West had met with uniform success against the strongest nines until the injury to the pitcher, Goodwin. He was struck by a

hard-hit ball in the middle of the game with the famous Cincinnati Red Stockings, and the disaster turned what looked as if it might be the great victory of the season into defeat.

From the middle seventies the game has really remained much the same, and this is said in spite of the criticism that is sure to follow such an assertion. Much has been said of the shortening of the time, but many records exist of games then played in less than two hours, as in that one against Yale on June 3, 1876. Time—1 hour, 40 minutes. Score, Harvard, 4; Yale, 3. It is true that the modern error column is a cleaner sight than the old, but the old-timer is confused as to what is now considered an error. It used to be that if a man fumbled the ball or threw wild, he had an error charged against him, no matter what else happened. This certainly is not so now. Within a few years the writer has seen a crack professional third baseman make three atrocious fumbles, followed by three wild throws to first or second, the runner each time reaching second, and yet no error was charged against this fielder. It was also true that all bases on balls, or other battery errors were charged in the error column, so that it would be strange if this did not present a more ragged appearance than is now the case.

It is constantly claimed that the pitching of today is incomparably superior to that of the later seventies, and so on down. Here again the balance does not seem to be excessive if the facts are recognized. It is true that the pitcher's box has been set back some feet and limited in area, but, on the other hand, the complete freedom of delivery and the abolition of the "high" and "low" ball give the modern pitcher a great advantage over his early predecessors. Mechanically and automatically speaking, the speed of today's delivery can be no greater than it used to be. It is possible to secure a greater variety of curves more easily perhaps than it would be

if the hand were required to pass below the shoulder, but it is an interesting result of long observation that among the most successful, and certainly among the most lasting, pitchers have been those who most nearly approached the style of delivery which was in use at the time of which we speak.

Another great advantage the present fielder enjoys over his ancient predeces-



The sketch reproduced above was drawn by J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., '79, and appeared in the *Harvard Lampoon* of February 10, 1876. The legend under the cut was: "In order to insure perfect safety in ball playing, the Harvard nine has decided to appear in the above costume during the next season."

sor is in the glove now used. I quote about this as follows: "Just a word about the up-to-date outfielding, where a huge padded contrivance like a huge mitten is worn upon one hand. These mittens measure about ten inches in length and the same in breadth, with a hollow in the palm wherein the ball fits like 'a baby in a basket.' What credit is there in catching a ball in such a trap? True, it protects the fingers of a high-priced player and he must exercise judgment in timing the ball and getting un-

der it, but there all skill ceases. I have seen an outfielder jump into the air and stop a ball with this invention which he could not possibly have touched with his bare hand, thereby just as surely robbing the batter of a fairly earned two or three-base hit, perhaps a home run, as if he had held up a plank and intercepted the ball with it. There is no more call for this mitten in the outfield today than there was forty years ago, as balls are batted there no oftener, no harder, and no farther." (Lovett, page 166.)

The luxury of the game today was unknown in the seventies. The original uniform was of gray, trimmed with magenta, with a magenta "H" (old English) on the breast of the shirt, and long trousers tight-fitting about the ankle. We secured the money for the first short-trousered suits in 1876 by carrying a subscription list ourselves and asking for fifty cents from each person. If we wanted a bat that was "different", we were at liberty to buy it ourselves, and did so, as was the case with the writer's shoes, which, for service in the box, needed to be of specially stout construction, but proved leaden weights in running bases. We had no "organized" cheering—thanks be!—and if we ever heard applause, which we were usually too busy to listen to, we were certain that some one of us had done something to earn it. The writer is glad to say that he took part in hissing some of the early attempts by Harvard men to rattle the opposing players.

We had no coaches or other paid functionaries, and as a result we believe we can look back upon our days on the field with greater pleasure and satisfaction than is the lot of many of those who have come after us. Certainly there was never with us an exhibition of such wasted and misguided energy as we have sometimes seen of later years. There was much greater opportunity for individual initiative, development, and pleasure.

Nor has the change resulted in more interesting or exciting games. It would be difficult to equal the last game with Yale in 1879, when our scorer—now a leader at the bar—overcome with excitement, bit his finger-nails until his fingers bled and so smeared the score-book that we could not read the score; or when one member of the Yale nine had hysterics after the game, and another returned to New Haven to find nothing in his room but a torn mattress, his roommate having wagered and lost all their belongings upon which anything could be raised; or where a famous second baseman made seven runs against Yale in one game, and an equally fine first baseman made three consecutive two-baggers in a similar game. Certainly no Harvard nine of late years has matched the endurance shown by the 1877 team, which played a strong professional nine twenty-four innings to a 0 to 0 tie (May 11), and the next day (May 12) journeyed to a neighboring college and with the same team won by 9 to 1.

Baseball in the 80's

BY WALTER B. PHILLIPS, '86.

ALTHOUGH the ten years from 1880 to 1889, inclusive, were not the most fortunate ones Harvard has had on the baseball field, the Crimson nine won some notable victories in that period.

In the early 80's there was an Inter-collegiate Baseball Association composed of Yale, Princeton, Brown, Amherst,

Harvard, and either Williams or Dartmouth. A series of games for the championship of the association was arranged so that every one of the nines played every other team. It was no easy matter for the representatives of six colleges to fix a schedule which was satisfactory to everybody and, above all to the different Faculties. The annual con-

vention of the Association was held in February or March in the old Massasoit House, Springfield. The president of the convention was the chief officer of the baseball association of the college which had won the championship in the preceding year. These meetings of the Intercollegiate Association will always be looked back on by those who took part in them as interesting experiences of their baseball career; the night before the convention was usually a very strenuous and long session.

In those days, however, as now, the games with Yale and Princeton were the most important ones for the Harvard players, and the success or failure of the season was determined in large measure by the performance of the nine against Yale and Princeton. A varying number of games was played between Yale and Harvard. In 1883, 1884, and 1886 there were each year five games, two of which

were called exhibition games and did not count in the championship series. In 1881, 1882, and 1885 only two Yale-Harvard games were played. The worst seasons from the Harvard standpoint were 1883 and 1889; Harvard did not win a game from Yale in either of these years. Four games were played in 1889.

In 1885 when, as has been said, only two Yale games were played, Harvard had one of the best nines, perhaps the very best nine, that ever represented the College. It lost only one game in a very long schedule, and handily won all its contests against the college teams. The team which defeated Harvard that year was the "semi-professional" Cochrane nine; it had in Bent a very effective pitcher. The Harvard battery that year was made up of Nichols, pitcher, and Allen, catcher. In their freshman year they were unique in that they were reversible; each could pitch and catch



WISTLING	EDGERLY	TILDEN	WINSLOW	SMITH	FOSTER	WILLARD
	CLAFLIN	NICHOLS	ALLEN		LITCHFIELD	BEAMAN

THE 1885 NINE

equally well. They helped Harvard materially while they were on the nine. Strangely enough, in their senior year they played against Dann, a Yale pitcher, who afterwards became an acceptable catcher for Stagg. The latter was for a number of years Yale's greatest baseball asset. The Harvard players had the most wholesome respect for Stagg. In 1886 he elected to pitch all of the last four games against us; his theory was that in doing so he could learn more about our batting than we could learn about his pitching, and he was right.

We had our troubles in the 80's, just as the Harvard players of today have theirs. We used to think that if all the rules set down by the Faculty were observed to the letter, it would be impossible for us to arrange a game with the Cambridge Latin School, for instance. I find in my scrap book that the Boston *Herald*, in a review of the season of 1884, said: "Hampered by a Faculty which refused to let well enough alone, and hindered by obstacles that interfered seriously with success, the Harvard nine has made a brilliant record for the season." During the four years which the writer spent in College the Harvard teams were not permitted to have a coach or allowed to play professional nines.

And yet there were compensations. Those of us who, in 1884, went to New Haven with LeMoynes' team, the first trip of the season, remember that when the train stopped at Hartford a chest protector was brought on board for the use of Allen, our catcher. None of us had ever seen one at close range, and it was quite a curiosity. The next day, before the game, Allen amused himself and us by having us throw balls at him to test the protector. He used it in the Yale game that day, and I think he never afterwards caught without such protection.

That game at New Haven will always be remembered by the Harvard men who participated in it or watched it as a real "red letter" game. When Harvard went

to the bat in the last half of the ninth inning (the choice of innings was then determined by tossing a coin and not, as now, by a general rule) the score was 7 to 4 in favor of Yale. The atmosphere was very blue and very enthusiastic. Then the thing occurred which endears the game of baseball to the American people. "Something happened", and happened quickly. Harvard made four runs and won the game, with only one man out. The atmosphere changed from blue to crimson more suddenly than any of us have since seen it change.

After a Sunday spent in Springfield, the nine went to Amherst, won an uphill game there, and returned to Boston late in the evening. Probably the very disastrous season of 1883 made the propitious opening of 1884 appeal strongly to the College; at any rate, we were met at the railroad station in Boston by a brass band and "all the fixings." Accompanied by unlimited red fire and rockets, we went through Beacon Street to Cambridge. Such a demonstration at the present time would, I am sure, cause a panic among the Boston police.

If those of us who played for Harvard in the 80's were to see a game today for the first time since our graduation, we should be impressed by the fact that the game has changed very little. To be sure, the men are instructed and coached as we never were. The college players of today undoubtedly know more baseball and at times are able to play more "inside ball" than those of our day; often, while watching the games, I see such baseball played. At other times, however, I have seen such a woeful lack of baseball sense that I have wondered whether the advantages of the present system compensated for the loss it necessitates through the lack of individual initiative and self-reliance. The additional amount of protection, through gloves, etc., with which the players of today are provided, undoubtedly makes possible faster and more accurate play. The outfielder of the present time would find

himself heavily handicapped if he was equipped with a catcher's glove of the early 80's. As late as 1880 Winsor, without gloves or mask, caught Folsom when Harvard defeated Yale, 3 to 1, at New Haven.

One of the pleasant sights to the Harvard players of the 80's who now watch the Harvard teams on the field is the fa-

miliar figure of that professor, whose intense love for the game makes him still a constant attendant at baseball games, more than 30 years since the time when, by reading the newspaper reports of college and professional matches, he showed us, who were members of his freshman English classes, how English should not be written.

In the Early 90's

By LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, 93.

IN the fall of 1889, when I entered Harvard, baseball had been in the doldrums for some years, and though the teams had some fine players and they won many games, they had not won a series against Yale since the famous team of 1885 of which Sam Winslow was captain. Four games straight had been lost to Yale in the season of 1889.

But a new era was now started. An energetic man, P. B. Lynn, '90, had been elected captain of the university nine, and, though most of the material he had to draw on was new, he had such veterans as Bates, now dead, who was a famous pitcher; Howland, recently a member of Congress from Ohio, a pitcher, catcher and fielder; and Dudley Dean, famous quarter-back and shortstop. When the team was chosen, Frank Soule, Bernie Trafford and Joe Upton, all from the freshman class were utilized and as the season wore on the writer too was called over to the varsity, though captain of the freshman nine. Dean was moved from second to shortstop and I was put at second base.

I shall never forget the first important game I played in, the Yale game in Cambridge. Four games were then scheduled with a fifth in case of tie. Yale had already won a game. Stagg, then in the Yale Divinity School, was still pitching for Yale, the fifth consecutive year he had played on the team. The excitement was tremendous as the

score seesawed first one way and then the other, and when Harvard came to the bat in the last half of the ninth inning with the score a tie, pandemonium reigned. The writer was the first man up and batted out a single over shortstop. The next batter hit a grounder and I was forced at second. Then Dean came to the bat. He had been hitting the ball hard, and this time he "connected" with one of Stagg's curves and sent the ball over the left-fielder's head and into the willows for a home run and victory.

Harvard won both games at Cambridge and lost the two at New Haven, and the tie was scheduled to be played off at Springfield on the day after the boat race at New London. We went there at once after being beaten in New Haven, and going out to Hampden Park the next day to practice, found a hay-field to play on. On the day of the game the infield was still stubble, and the balls bounded every which way. They were still mowing the outfield.

There was a notable incident in connection with this game. Our crew had lost the boat race, and the winning Yale crew was brought to Springfield and marched on the diamond. They had hardly put in an appearance, when Paul Howland met the ball squarely and out it went over left fielder's head into the carriages and the crowd, for a homer. Precisely the same thing occurred in the last game I played against Yale three

years later. Mason, who was the first man at the bat in the game, came up just as the victorious Yale crew of that year marched in and was parading by the seats. Mason lined one of Carter's swift ones over centre field's head clear to the carriages on the Polo Grounds in New York. In neither case was there a man on base. The only dissimilarity between these two occurrences was that we lost the first game and won the second. The series of 1890 was a very creditable one, however, and the final game was lost by a very close decision at the plate.

The next year, because of a misunderstanding, no games were played with Yale, but Harvard had a fine team. Dean was captain, Bates and Upton were battery, Frank Hallowell played centre-field, and a new acquisition was Fred Hovey, the lawn tennis expert, who came to the Law School from Brown University.

For the following year I was elected captain, and games were arranged with both Yale and Princeton. This was the first time we had played Princeton at baseball since I entered college. We had a heavy hitting team and a successful season. "Jack" Highlands, who entered what was then the Scientific School, was the most valuable new acquisition. He was a very speedy left-handed pitcher and a heavy hitter. No better pitcher ever stood in the box for any college nine. That he had brains, too, is shown by the fact that he graduated *cum laude*. We won two straight games with Princeton, the first at Princeton, by a score of 11-5, and the second at Cambridge, by a score of 9-4. Lawrie Young, the famous Princeton pitcher, was very speedy, but that suited us to perfection. That he was a trifle superstitious, too, was shown by an incident that happened when Highlands and I were showing him about the Yard before the game in Cambridge. He came across a pin and walked around it three times, and then picked it up for luck. All the scores of the year

showed that our team was a hard-hitting one. In a game with Holy Cross, hit after hit was cracked out until finally the first baseman remarked to a Harvard player who ran down to first, "this isn't baseball, this is murder."

We lost only three college games during the season, all by the score of 4-3—one to Dartmouth at Hanover, where we wore the Dartmouth freshman uniforms because ours had not arrived; one to Brown, where Sexton and Tenney were then the battery, and one to Yale. We beat both Dartmouth and Brown in the other games, and won the first Yale game handily, 5-0. The second, at New Haven, we should have won, but unfortunately our catcher, Mason, was called home by the death of his father, and other unfortunate occurrences during the game enabled Yale to win. Yale refused to play a third game to settle the tie.

The system then in vogue of having each side bring its own umpire did not work well. The present method of having a league umpire sent to officiate is much better. The umpires we had were usually ex-professional players. That they were not void of scholastic attainments is shown by the remark by one of them made in calling a game on account of rain, "Let us bide awhile, it may cease", he said.

The season of 1893 opened auspiciously. Two strong players came to the Law School, John Abbott, who had been captain of the Dartmouth nine, and Cornelius J. Sullivan, who had been captain at Amherst. They were finally placed at third base and shortstop, respectively. With Mason, Hallowell, Abbott and Highlands, all strong left-handed batters, and, in the outfield, Cook and Upton, heavy right-handed hitters, we made things hum. Bates had graduated, but in Jack Highlands, Joe Wiggin and Andy Highlands, we had a fine pitching staff. Upton, who had broken a finger catching J. Highlands in the middle of the previous season, caught the last two

pitchers, and Mason, who had developed into a first-class catcher and a fine thrower to bases, caught the speedy Jack Highlands.

We had a curious game with the University of Pennsylvania on our southern trip. As their season was some two weeks earlier than ours, we usually had a tough time with them and the other southern teams in the early games, although we had little trouble in beating them later in the season. In this particular game, things went badly for us, and, at the end of the third inning, when the score was 10-0 against us, I changed batteries and put in Wiggin and Upton. The nine pulled itself together, and, after a wonderful rally during which Pennsylvania was able to make only two more runs, the game ended with the score 12-12.

Joe Wiggin was a very "brainy" pitcher. Two days later at Charlottesville we

played a tie game with the University of Virginia. At one time they had three men on bases with nobody out, but the side was retired while the next batter was still up. Wiggin and Upton, between them, caught all three men in succession off bases. In this game there was a high wind blowing from the outfield. Two of us hit balls that on a calm day would have gone over the fence and Abbott hit what would ordinarily have been a home run, but they went for only three busses.

Wiggin pitched both games against Princeton and we won both. The game at Princeton was won 7-0. The one at Cambridge was a heart-breaker, and was pulled out in the last inning. At Princeton Hallowell made one of his many spectacular catches; he came in from centre field on a short fly over second, and, diving for the ball, caught it when flat on his stomach. King was Princeton's captain and heaviest hitter. As



CORBETT	HILL	TRAFFORD	SULLIVAN	ABBOTT	DICKINSON
HALLOWELL	UPTON	J. HIGHLANDS	A. HIGHLANDS		HAPGOOD
MASON	COOK	FROTHINGHAM	WIGGIN		

THE 1893 NINE.

Wiggin was recovering a foul near the third-base line he overheard King say that there were then two men out, and, as he would be the first batter in the next inning Princeton would make some runs. Wiggin promptly gave a base on balls to the weak hitter then at the bat, and King made the third out, much to his disgust. J. Highlands pitched all the Yale games, as he had the year before. The first one was played on Holmes Field, and we pulled it out 3-2. The second, at New Haven, was lost 3-0; Mason was hit in the head and knocked out, and his in-

jury let in the runs. We hit the ball hard but not safely. At the third game on the Polo grounds in New York the story was different. We hit well. Mason, the first man up, put a ball among the carriages in centre field for the first run, and I later put one there, scoring Upton who was on first. Sullivan came up with the bases full and hit to the bleachers in left field, scoring three runs. In spite of a brace by Yale and the speed of Carter, we played consistently, and won the game, 6-4, and with it the series.

A Succession of Winning Teams

BY BARRETT WENDELL, JR., '02.

MY experience of Harvard baseball some fifteen years ago went from substitute on Percy Haughton's team in 1899 to head coach in 1903. During those years Harvard baseball teams were successful. This statement does not mean that they did not lose a good many games, but at that time the graduates and undergraduates considered a team a success if it finished the season by defeating Yale in two of the three games usually played. Every team in this period did that.

During this time six men stand out prominently: P. D. Haughton, '99, captain and first base of the 1899 team; W. T. Reid, Jr., '01, captain and catcher of the 1900 and 1901 teams; Alfred Stillman, '03, pitcher and outfielder for four years; Walter Clarkson, '03, pitcher and outfielder, captain of 1903 team; Orville G. Frantz, '03, first baseman of 1901 team; Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, coach of 1900 and 1901 teams, who started the first systematic coaching of Harvard ball nines. This system was continued through 1903 but was subsequently discarded.

Many people forget that Percy Haughton was a great baseball player in College; his name has been closely associ-

ated with football during the past years, but he was one of the best college baseball players of his time. His team did not have the benefit of the hard drill inaugurated by Dr. Nichols and it was not as good a team as those that followed. It was beaten frequently in the early season by many teams, largely because of the fact that the pitchers were unsteady. But the men on Haughton's team were fighters, and, after losing in Cambridge, they won in New Haven and in New York.

Haughton was succeeded as captain by "Bill" Reid who was elected as a junior to lead the team of 1900. Reid was one of the best college catchers of his time. He was, I believe, the first catcher to catch up behind the bat all the time; he figured that this change would steady the pitchers. He was among the first to wear shin guards, a practice now universal. Reid was a student of the game, and a great drill master. He fortunately secured Dr. Nichols as head coach. Dr. Nichols, to my mind, at that time understood the game of college baseball and the teaching of college men the game of baseball better than any other man.

The season did not open auspiciously. There was nothing left of the preceding

pitching material and nothing in the upper classes in College that seemed of university calibre. Haughton at first base and two of the outfielders had graduated. Harvard baseball was very fortunate in having in the freshman class of 1903 Alfred Stillman, Bob Kernan and Walter Clarkson, the latter, however, on account of entrance conditions, not eligible for the university team.

Professor E. H. Lewis of Columbia, then known as Ted Lewis, (pitcher on the Boston Nationals) was a student in the Harvard Graduate School, and the pitching material was given to him. He worked faithfully and hard, and developed Stillman into a good college pitcher and made great headway with Kernan who had previously never pitched. These two freshmen were the mainstays of the team in this department. When the team started South it was one of the crudest imaginable, but Dr. Nichols had the power of analyzing what the men individually could absorb and of coaching each one to his limit. He forced the pitchers to get the ball over the plate; he instructed in bunting so that the sacrifice was safely made, he worked out a system of executing the "first and third play" and a defense for it by which Harvard never failed in four years to work the double steal and was equally successful in stopping all opponents.

This team of 1900 lost five games during the season. After being crushingly defeated, 15 to 5, by Yale in Cambridge, it won 3 to 0 in New Haven, and 5 to 2 in New York City. Stillman pitched the last two contests. To shut out Yale at New Haven before the Commencement crowd, and even again in New York, after having been batted from the box in Cambridge, was a remarkable feat for a freshman.

An incident of Reid's head work occurs to me now. In the game in New Haven, neither side had scored up to the seventh inning, when the first man up for Yale knocked a three-base hit. If that run was scored, the chances were

that the Harvard team would be "rattled" and lose the game. The man at the bat was a good bunter but a poor hitter. Reid decided that the "squeeze play" would probably be tried. He called for two balls off the plate. Then he saw the jaw muscles of the batter tighten, and Reid guessed that the play was to be executed on the next ball, as the batter thought that the pitcher was "in the hole" and would put the next ball over the plate. But Reid called for another wide ball. The runner had received his signal and started from third base on the pitch, but he was put out easily at the plate. Yale never scored.

Stillman's nerve in the final game was well shown when the first two men at the bat in the first inning reached first base, and he struck out the next three men in succession. That stopped what might have been a batting rally.

Reid was re-elected captain of the 1901 team, and Dr. Nichols consented to serve again as coach. Only two men were lost by graduation. Walter Clarkson became eligible to pitch and divided the honors with Stillman; thus Harvard had a pitching staff far above that of most colleges. Kernan was turned into a catcher as a substitute for Reid.

Orville G. Frantz, who had entered College in the fall of 1898 and had been out for a year, returned and filled the position at first base. He was, in my opinion, the greatest college first baseman of his time. He was a good mark to throw at, a great ground-coverer and a terrific hitter. He was known as "Home Run Frantz."

That team of 1901, it has often been said, was the best Harvard nine since 1885. The preliminary work done the year before by Dr. Nichols had taken root, and he was able to give the men a lot more polish. Only two games were lost that season, one to Brown and one to Williams—the first by a score of 4 to 3, and the second by a score of 5 to 4. The Harvard team never lost its poise, and fought games out to the end. As an

example, the University of Michigan team, a good nine, and well coached, led, 4 to 1, in the ninth inning, but was beaten, 5 to 4, when Frantz knocked a home run with three men on bases. Yale was defeated in straight games, being shut out again in New Haven by the score of 3 to 0; Clarkson always had the upper hand.

At the end of the season I was elected captain of the 1902 team. Dr. Nichols refused to coach again, and there was difficulty in securing a man who would undertake the work. Finally A. V. Galbraith, '99, was prevailed upon, and the problem was solved. Galbraith was teaching school in Philadelphia, and could be on hand only at infrequent intervals before June 1, consequently a large part of the preliminary work was done by W. T. Reid, Jr. The prospects at the beginning of the season looked fair. There were serious losses by the graduation of Reid as catcher, Fincke at second base, and Clark at third base. Clarkson and Stillman, however, were left for pitching, Devens for the outfield, Coolidge and Frantz for the infield, a good nucleus of veterans. This did not last long, however. Frantz was declared ineligible by the Athletic Committee on the ground of professionalism; Devens, one of the most reliable fielders of his time, dislocated his knee and was out of the game for the rest of the season.

That team played 24 games and lost 3, the most serious defeat being the one by Princeton. Because of injuries, the nine was not made up of the same players in any two successive games. The freshman class of 1905 supplied some good men, one of them, Matthews, gaining fame by scoring the winning run in the final game in New York. Harvard played against some strong teams that year. The University of Illinois, captained by "Jake" Stahl, with Lundgren, (later of the Chicago Nationals), as pitcher, was beaten on Soldiers Field, 2 to 1; Clarkson won a great pitchers' battle.

After losing to Yale in Cambridge, the team won, 10 to 4, in New Haven, and 6 to 5, in New York. The game in New York was very ragged; seven errors were credited to the Harvard side. The game was remarkable also for the courage displayed by Clarkson; more than one run scored by Yale was due to dropped third-strikes by the catcher. The offence at the critical moment of the game was provided by Stillman who, in the eighth inning, with the score 5-3 against Harvard, and two men out, made a two-base hit which tied the score and enabled Harvard to win in the ninth inning.

At the close of the season Walter Clarkson was elected captain of the 1903 team and I was asked to coach. The coaching methods in that year followed the lines laid down by Dr. Nichols. The prospects for the team seemed good. The team lost three games. One of these was to Princeton. Princeton was not supposed to have a team up to its usual high standard. Never was over-confidence on Harvard's part greater and never did a team behave worse. At the seventh inning Princeton led 7-0. Then, by some great luck, the grandstand on Soldiers Field caught fire. The ensuing delay steadied Harvard, and the team made six runs in the next inning. In the ninth inning, after Princeton had been shut out, Harvard had men on second and third and but one out. It seemed as if Harvard must win, but an unsuccessful dash to the plate ended it, and gave Princeton a well-earned victory.

Yale was beaten twice in succession, and the last of these two games was played in a pouring rain. Paul Coburn, '02, pitched for Harvard, as it seemed unwise to risk Clarkson's or Stillman's arms, for the rain made it anybody's game. Those who sat through those three hours and forty-five minutes of agony will never forget it or the happy conclusion.

That game ended my active connection

with Harvard baseball. It is pleasant to look back upon; for in the four years from 1900 through 1903, Harvard lost in all only 13 games of baseball.

HARVARD-YALE BASEBALL SCORES

Year	Harvard	Yale	Where Played
1868	25	17	Worcester.
1869	41	24	Brooklyn.
1870	24	22	New Haven.
1871	22	19	New Haven.
1872	32	13	New Haven.
	19	17	Boston.
1873	16	15	New Haven.
	29	5	Cambridge.
1874	0	4	Saratoga.
	4	7	Saratoga.
1875	4	9	Boston.
	4	11	New Haven.
1876	4	3	Cambridge.
	6	7	New Haven.
	5	1	Hartford.
1877	0	5	New Haven.
	10	1	Cambridge.
	5	2	Hartford.
1878	2	4	New Haven.
	5	11	Cambridge.
	11	3	New Haven.
	9	2	Cambridge.
	16	3	Hartford.
1879	5	11	New Haven.
	2	0	Cambridge.
	5	9	New Haven.
	7	3	Cambridge.
	9	4	Providence.
1880	4	21	New Haven.
	1	2	Cambridge.
	3	1	New Haven.
	0	3	Cambridge.
1881	14	9	Cambridge.
	5	8	New Haven.
1882	10	7	New Haven.
	4	5	Cambridge.
1883	0	3	New Haven.
	1	5	Cambridge.
	1	4	Cambridge.
	0	1	New Haven.
	9	24	Philadelphia.
1884	1	8	Cambridge.
	8	7	New Haven.
	17	4	Cambridge.
	2	6	New Haven.
	2	4	Brooklyn.
1885	12	4	New Haven.
	16	2	Cambridge.
1886	14	2	Cambridge.
	5	6	New Haven.
	5	1	Cambridge.
	10	9	New Haven.
	1	7	Hartford.

1887	2	14	New Haven.
	7	5	Cambridge.
	4	5	Cambridge.
	3	6	New Haven.
1888	1	7	New Haven.
	7	3	Cambridge.
	0	8	Cambridge.
	3	5	New Haven.
1889	3	15	New Haven.
	3	4	Cambridge.
	5	7	Cambridge.
	4	8	New Haven.
1890	0	8	New Haven.
	9	8	Cambridge.
	4	3	Cambridge.
	1	7	New Haven.
	3	4	Springfield.
1891	No game.		
1892	5	0	Cambridge.
	3	4	New Haven.
1893	3	2	Cambridge.
	0	3	New Haven.
	6	4	New York.
1894	1	5	Cambridge.
	0	2	New Haven.
1895	4	7	Cambridge.
	0	5	New Haven.
1896	No game.		
1897	7	5	Cambridge.
	10	8	New Haven.
1898	9	4	Cambridge.
	0	7	New Haven.
	1	3	New Haven.
1899	0	2	Cambridge.
	4	3	New Haven.
	13	10	New York.
1900	5	15	Cambridge.
	3	0	New Haven.
	5	2	New York.
1901	7	3	Cambridge.
	3	0	New Haven.
1902	2	7	Cambridge.
	10	4	New Haven.
	6	5	New York.
1903	5	2	Cambridge.
	10	6	New York.
1904	5	3	Cambridge.
	1	6	New Haven.
	5	0	New York.
1905	1	1	Cambridge.
	2	7	New Haven.
1906	1	3	Cambridge.
	2	3	New Haven.
1907	2	1	Cambridge.
	6	14	New Haven.
	7	2	New York.
1908	5	1	Cambridge.
	0	0	New Haven.
	0	5	New York.
1909	3	2	Cambridge.
	0	4	New Haven.
	2	5	New York.

1910	5	12	New Haven.
	3	2	Cambridge.
	9	10	New York.
1911	8	2	New Haven.
	4	1	Cambridge.
1912	6	9	New Haven.
	2	5	Cambridge.
1913	0	2	New Haven.
	4	3	Cambridge.
	6	5	New York.
1914	1	6	New Haven.
	7	3	Cambridge.
	8	13	Boston.

Totals—Harvard won 24 series.

Yale won 17 series.

Tied for series: 4 times.

Games won: Harvard, 61; Yale, 65.

Tie games, 2.

BOSTON. 7; HARVARD. 3

The Harvard nine was beaten 7 to 3, by the Boston National League team, in Boston, last Monday. This game was the first one on the Harvard schedule, although on Saturday the team played the Pilgrims, a nine made up principally of Harvard graduates; Harvard won that game, 9 to 4.

In the game with Boston, Harvard made all its runs in the second inning. After Gannett had gone to first on called balls, Mahan made a three-base hit, Brickley a single, and Hardwick a three-bagger—all off Rudolph. This heavy hitting sent in three runs.

The Harvard team did fairly well although it was weakened by the absence of Captain Ayres, who has not yet recovered from his illness. The infield gave a good exhibition. The work of the battery was not so encouraging; the Boston players did not try very hard to hit the ball, but they stole bases almost at will.

The summary of the game follows:

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.,	4	0	0	2	3	0
Reed, s.s.,	4	0	1	2	1	0
Nash, 1b.,	4	0	0	9	0	0
Harte, c.,	2	0	1	1	2	2
Waterman, c.,	1	0	0	1	0	0
Gannett, r.f.,	2	1	0	1	0	0
Mahan, p.,	3	1	1	0	4	1
Frye, p.,	0	0	0	0	2	0

Willcox, p.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brickley, c.f.,	2	1	1	2	0	0
Coolidge, c.f.,	1	0	0	2	0	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	3	0	2	1	0	0
Fripp, 3b.,	3	0	0	0	3	0

Totals, 30 3 6 21 15 3

BOSTON NATIONALS.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Moran, r.f.,	3	0	0	1	1	0
Fitzpatrick, 2b.,	2	2	0	2	2	0
Connolly, l.f.,	2	1	1	1	0	0
Cather, l.f.,	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gilbert, c.f.,	4	0	2	0	0	0
Schmidt, 1b.,	4	0	1	9	0	0
Smith, 3b.,	3	1	0	0	1	0
Maranville, s.s.,	3	1	1	4	2	0
Gowdy, c.,	2	1	1	5	0	0
Whaling, c.,	1	0	0	1	1	0
Rudolph, p.,	1	0	0	0	1	0
Hughes, p.,	1	0	0	0	1	0
Luque, p.,	0	0	0	0	2	0

Totals, 26 7 6 23 11 0

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-3
Boston,	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	x	7

Earned runs—Harvard, 3; Boston, 2. Sacrifice hits—Nash, Schmidt. Stolen bases—Boston, 7. Two-base hit—Gowdy. Three-base hits—Mahan, Hardwick, Schmidt. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Hughes, 1; off Luque, 1; off Mahan, 4; off Frye, 2; off Willcox, 1. Left on bases—Harvard, 4; Boston, 5. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Hughes, 2; by Luque, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Moran. Double play—Fripp to Abbot to Nash. Passed ball—Harte, 1. Wild pitches—Mahan, 3. Time—2 hours. Umpires—White and Kelley.

A HARVARD REGATTA

The University Boat Club, with the co-operation of the Union Boat Club and under the auspices of the Harvard Athletic Association, will hold an invitation regatta on the Charles on Saturday, May 29, and Monday, May 31. This regatta will end the season for the club, dormitory, and scrub crews of the University. Invitations to compete have been sent to interscholastic crews in and about Boston, and to Yale, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Exeter. If the regatta is successful it will be made as annual event.

The Harvard Graduates' Magazine

THE resignation of William R. Thayer, '81, from the editorship of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* marks an epoch in the history of alumni magazines not only at Harvard but throughout the country; for the periodical was a pioneer in its field and, early in its career, stimulated the graduates of other colleges to establish similar magazines. Its record has been so honorable and distinguished, and has owed so much to the editorial guidance of Mr. Thayer that the Harvard alumni at large may well wish to be reminded of the service which the magazine and its editor have rendered to the University.

In the first number of the first volume, October, 1892, and the fourth number of the twentieth, June, 1912, the chief materials for a history of the *Magazine* are to be found. The idea of establishing such a periodical was first suggested at a smoke-talk of the class of 1878 in December, 1891. Warren K. Blodgett, Jr., and Henry S. Nash, of '78, delegated to confer with members of other classes about the project, associated with themselves Frank Bolles, '82, and Winthrop H. Wade, '81, and set about surveying the field. The result was a meeting in Boston, in March, 1892, over which Phillips Brooks, '55, a warm friend of the project, presided. Out of this meeting grew the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association, with Bishop Brooks as president, Mr. Wade as treasurer, and Mr. Thayer as editor. In the first issue, the name of Henry Lee, '36, appears as

president, and in all the intervening years he has had but two successors, Charles Francis Adams, '56, and William Lawrence, '71. The continuity of the enterprise has been even more marked in the unbroken services of the editor and the treasurer.

To the preparation of the first issue such forethought was given that the dignified forms of cover, typography and page arrangement then adopted have remained virtually unchanged. In this first issue the scope of the magazine was defined by Warren K. Blodgett, Jr., '78, its chief originator:

Whatever is of interest to Harvard men in connection with their University; whatever will add to the value of the life which began at the University, and which still expresses itself through classes, clubs and alumni associations; whatever would raise and broaden the ideals of the University itself, must find its most fitting place in these pages. Let it be understood, however, that the *Magazine* itself has no opinion to utter, no suggestion to offer, no praise or blame to distribute, and no clique or party to serve. Its best service to all will be in giving each an equal right to the honest and fearless expression of his individual opinion. For these opinions the writers, not the *Magazine*, must be responsible; for in this way only can we really make it a *Graduates' Magazine*. Beyond this, it is waste of words to speak.

In an article, "Twenty Years of the Graduates' Magazine," in the issue of June, 1912, the manner in which this program had been faithfully carried out was faithfully described. Perhaps the most significant part of the article was a footnote at its conclusion, printed in a



W. R. THAYER, '81.

type much smaller than that in which it is here reproduced:

"At its meeting on May 4 the Executive Committee requested the editor to insert the following note, notwithstanding his reluctance to do so.

"Throughout the entire twenty years the guiding spirit of the *Magazine* has been its editor, who at the beginning placed the publication upon a high literary and scholarly plane and has ever since maintained this high standard in every department. To the ability and untiring devotion of William Roscoe Thayer the *Magazine* owed and still owes its success, and the committee deems it to be its duty, as well as its pleasure, to record this expression of its opinion, and this appreciation of Mr. Thayer's devoted service.

WINTHROP H. WADE, '81.

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, '82.

JAMES ATKINS NOYES, '83.

ARTHUR ADAMS, '99."

This expression, from those who have stood close to Mr. Thayer, gives voice to a wide-spread sentiment. During his long editorship he has made himself a distinguished place in the field of history and biography. If in addition to conducting the *Magazine*, he had produced nothing but "The Life and Times of Cavour," he would have earned himself an enviable name. But six other books of importance stand to his credit in this period, and now he is freeing himself for such further work as the biography of John Hay on which he is engaged. The gratitude and good wishes of the Harvard public follow him in his labors.

MR. THAYER'S SUCCESSOR

To succeed Mr. Thayer in the editorship of the *Magazine*, the officers of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association have elected W. R. Castle, Jr., '00. Three years after graduating from College Mr. Castle became an assistant in the English department, and two years later was made an instructor. In 1907 he became assistant dean of the college

in charge of freshmen, and began four years of active service in this post. More recently he has borne an important part in the investigation of the teaching of English, undertaken by the Overseers and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. At present he is an instructor in English and a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. During his connection with the administration of the College he visited many Harvard clubs throughout the country as a speaker, thus adding to his familiarity with the College itself a wide acquaintance among the alumni. Besides these excellent qualifications for his new task, he has had the practical experience of authorship. In recent years he has written two novels, "The Green Vase" (1912) and "The Pillar of Sand" (1914). In 1913 he published "Hawaii Past and Present." His editorship of the *Magazine* will begin with the September issue of 1915.

DR. FITCH'S PRINCETON ADDRESSES

In March President Albert P. Fitch, '00, of the Andover Theological School, delivered four addresses in Princeton. There was a total attendance of 4000 undergraduates. Curtailed reports of the addresses were printed in the *Daily Princetonian*. There has been such a demand for them that the *Princetonian* has published the addresses complete in a 36-page pamphlet, which may be had at its cost price of 35 cents, post paid, at the Princeton University Press. With the addresses, revised by Dr. Fitch, an introduction by President Hibben is printed.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The Harvard Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs will give their annual concert at the New York Harvard Club on Saturday evening, April 17. Students at the University who are in New York for the spring recess will be welcome at the concert.

Curtis Guild, '81

BY GEORGE A. GORDON, '81.

CURTIS GUILD, '81, who died at his home in Boston, Tuesday, April 6, was one of the most brilliant, versatile and useful of the graduates of Harvard College of his generation. In College he stood among the first scholars of his class, he was widely popular, as was evident from the fact that he was chosen class orator, and was generally regarded as a man of unusual promise. He gained the respect of his teachers. One of them, Dr. Hedge, Professor of German, was never weary of extolling his pupil and of predicting for him a brilliant career. Tall, erect, symmetrical in form, companionable, generous, Curtis Guild was a striking figure in the undergraduate life of his time.

He had the bearing and much of the spirit of a soldier. His service in the state militia and with the army in the Spanish War of 1898 and the rank he attained are well known. He had a keen sense of the need of a developed and an improved system of military training for the young men of the Commonwealth. It is likely that his ideal upon this subject will bear fruit in the near future.

His chief service to his generation, however, was in another field. By careful training in the sciences of government and economics, by natural gifts for administration and speech, Guild was well fitted for public service. His ambitions were in this direction, and they were justified by his abilities, his ideals, and his achievements. He was a man of

remarkable mental capacity. He collected and assimilated a wide range of information pertinent to the life of an American citizen and the calling of a political leader. In this sphere no one disputed his ability, and no generous person, whether friend or foe, could fail to recognize the honesty and elevation of his purpose. No political leader of our time stood in the public service with

cleaner hands and purer heart; it should be added that the same standard of honor controlled his private life. By common consent he made one of the best of Governors, and as Ambassador he was eminently acceptable and remarkably useful.

Curtis Guild cared with all his heart for the best traditions of American public life. He served his state and his country with an intelligent and an ardent love. The return he received was never material; it was something infinitely finer and

higher; it was a moral, a human return. No political leader of our time has taken a deeper hold upon the heart of the people of this Commonwealth. They knew him as a capable, courageous, progressive, magnanimous public servant, and they gave him with unusual fullness of their admiration and affection. "They buried him among the Kings because he had done good" to the people.

HARVEY H. BAKER, '91

Harvard ideals of truth and service found practical and effective application in a new field through



the life of Harvey H. Baker, '91, who died in Brookline, April 10. For nearly ten years he had labored as the first judge of the first distinctly juvenile court in the United States, the first court in which the judge was appointed or elected for the handling of juvenile cases alone.

The late Governor Curtis Guild, '81, appointed him judge of the Boston Juvenile Court because of his known interest in boy problems. He created this court, its practices and system, and by the "contagion of his earnestness" brought everyone about the court to attain the standard of his high aim for it.

A ripe scholar with a judicial turn of mind, he would have ornamented any position at the bar or on the bench. He was better satisfied to labor with the specific human problems brought to such a court as his, and by working out on broad lines constructive results from such cases to improve conditions in our complicated city life. To produce results, such as he and others like him have accomplished, whereby the misdemeanors of youth have been made the effective starting-points to better lives, rather than stepping-stones through criminal courts, jails and reformatories to criminal careers, was no mean accomplishment for civic welfare.

His study of the fundamentals had led him to organize the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, and to take active part in national and state conferences of charities and correction. In the words of his closest associates: "His unquestioned and enduring monument, however, will be the splendid structure he has reared in the Boston Juvenile Court as it exists today."

H. M. W.

CHINA MEDICAL BOARD

In stating in the issue of March 17 that Jerome D. Greene, '96, Roger S. Greene, '01, and Dr. Francis W. Peabody, '03, had been appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation as the China Medical

Board, the BULLETIN was in error. The Board, in fact, is made up as follows: Wallace Buttrick, Simon Fltner, Frederick T. Gates, Frank J. Goodnow, Jerome D. Greene, Harry Pratt Judson, John R. Mott, Starr J. Murphy, Francis W. Peabody, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Wickliffe Rose and William H. Welch. Roger S. Greene is not a member of the Board, but has been appointed Resident Director in China. His headquarters will be in Peking.

The purpose of the China Medical Board is to promote medical education and the practice of modern medicine in China. It will coöperate with missionary and other agencies which have already established hospitals and medical schools.

NEW YORK LAW ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association of New York was held at the Harvard Club in that city on April 1.

Before the business meeting, the officers and a number of other members of the association gave a dinner to the guests of the evening. Among those present were: Henry L. Stimson, A.B. (Yale) '88, LL.B. '91, president of the association; United States Senator Elihu B. Root, LL.D. '07; Joseph H. Choate, '52, LL.B. '54; John Clinton Gray, LL.B. '66, formerly justice of the New York Court of Appeals; Francis J. Swayze, '79, LL.B. '80-81, justice of the New Jersey Court of Appeals; Augustus N. Hand, '90, LL.B. '94, justice of the United States District Court; Austen G. Fox, '69, LL.B. '71; James Byrne, '77, LL.B. '82; and Professors Williston and Frankfurter of the Law School.

About 250 members attended the business meeting of the association in Harvard Hall. President Stimson was in the chair.

A special committee, of which Francis C. Huntington, '87, LL.B. '91, was chairman, made a report on the needs of the Law School, and, on the recommendation of the committee, the following resolu-

tions were adopted:

"Resolved, that this association recommends to the Harvard Law School Association that it undertake the raising of a fund to be presented to Harvard University on the hundredth anniversary of the Harvard Law School as an endowment fund, the income of which is to be used by the Harvard Law School for its general purposes, and that the Harvard Law School Association appoint, or cause to be appointed, committees throughout the country to assist in the raising of such fund; and

"Further resolved, that the president of this association appoint a committee of seven, to be known as the Centennial Endowment Fund Committee, and that this committee be authorized to add to its number, to confer with the authorities of Harvard University and with other bodies, and to take such steps as it may deem best to assist in raising the proposed endowment fund referred to in the preceding resolution."

A minute on the death of Professor John Chipman Gray, read by Mr. Charles P. Howland, A.B. (Yale) '91, LL.B. '94, was adopted by a rising vote.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James Byrne, '77, LL.B. '82; vice-presidents, Edmund L. Baylies, '79, LL.B. '82, Augustus Noble Hand, '90, LL.B. '94, James R. Sheffield, A.B. (Yale) '87, L. '87-88; secretary, Alfred L. Loomis, A.B. (Yale) '09, LL.B. '12; treasurer, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., A.B. (Brown) '09, LL.B. '12; members of the executive committee to serve three years, Ernest L. Conant, '84, LL.B. '89, Allan R. Campbell, '09, LL.B. '02, Charles Neave, A.B. (Yale) '88, L. '91-93, Cornelius J. Sullivan, A.B. (Amherst) '92, LL.B. '95, A. Perry Osborn, A.B. (Princeton) '05, LL.B. '09.

Senator Root made an address on the making and the practice of law, with special reference to the New York Constitutional Convention. Mr. Choate gave interesting reminiscences of his experi-

ences in the Law School, his first case in Boston, and his subsequent beginning of practice in New York. Professors Williston and Frankfurter spoke of the development and needs of the Law School.

HARVARD CLUB OF KANSAS CITY

The Harvard Club of Kansas City held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, March 23. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Roger Gilman, '95; vice-president, D. B. Childs, '10; secretary, A. H. Morse, '02; treasurer, K. W. Snyder, '14; directors, F. E. Lott, '94, Massey Holmes, '96, J. McL. Lee, L. '04.

The annual dinner was held on the same evening at the Hotel Baltimore. Prof. L. J. Henderson, Western Exchange Professor for this year, who was the guest of the evening, made a most interesting address. F. N. Morrill, '97, president of the Harvard Club of Kansas, and F. D. Bolman, '95, secretary of the Kansas Club, attended the dinner.

The following members of the Kansas City Club were present:

Dr. Ambrose Talbot, '81, J. H. Atwood, LL.B. '84, Ralph Hoffman, '90, F. E. Lott, '94, R. Gilman, '95, F. D. Bolman, '95, T. Cooke, A.M. '97, F. N. Morrill, '97, M. B. Holmes, '96, O. H. Martin, LL.B. '01, A. H. Morse, '02, J. C. Nichols, '03, H. B. Higgins, '04, J. McL. Lee, L. '04, C. R. Mandigo, '06, A. E. Block, '08, B. Hall, '07, L. N. Wylder, LL.B. '07, C. I. Peabody, G. '08, I. T. Cameron, '08, D. B. Childs, '10, C. Langknecht, L. '10, S. H. Hare, '12, B. M. Powers, LL.B. '11, J. P. Ken, Jr., LL.B. '13, Paul D. Childs, '14, Kenneth W. Snyder, '14, H. H. Berger, LL.B. '14, W. J. Berkowitz, '14.

HARVARD CLUB OF ARIZONA

The Harvard Club of Arizona held an informal smoker at the residence of Hon. Edward Kent, '83, in Phoenix, on March 26. Mr. Kent's library was decorated with Harvard banners, crimson flowers, and pictures and souvenirs of old college days. There was also a

set of University publications, especially those containing information for prospective students.

After Mr. Kent had said a few words of welcome, he turned the meeting over to President Williams, of the club. Then followed a discussion on "What our club can do for Harvard and for Arizona." Rev. John W. Suter, '81, of Winchester, Mass., was the guest of honor. Hon. J. H. Kilhey, a former Governor of the Territory, spoke for Arizona, as did also Dr. A. C. Douglass of Tucson, representing the State University. Dr. Douglass was for a number of years connected with the Astronomical Observatory at Cambridge and now has charge of that department at the University of Arizona. He spoke appreciatively of Harvard's loan of valuable astronomical instruments to Tucson. Dr. John Dennett, Jr., '91, was the last speaker. James Westervelt, Princeton, '92, represented his alma mater. B. A. Fowler, a graduate of Yale, and an honorary member of the Harvard club, was expected but was unable to be present.

1903 DINNER

The second annual dinner of the members of the class of 1903 who live in New York City or vicinity will take place on April 30, at the Harvard Club of New York. Any members of the class who can be in New York at that time are invited to be present. Dr. Richard Derby

will give an informal talk, illustrated by lantern slides, on his recent experiences in the hospital service of the Allies, and Dr. Francis W. Peabody will speak of his experiences in China.

MR. G. M. TREVELYAN AT THE UNION

On Thursday evening, April 15, Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan, the distinguished historian and biographer, will address the students of Harvard in the Union on the war in the Near East. His studies of Garibaldi have given him a rare knowledge of Mediterranean and Balkan politics, and have led naturally to his special interest in the cause of Serbia. He has recently visited that unhappy country on a mission of physical relief. His lecture at Harvard will be the first of a series in several American universities.

DAVID A. WELLS PRIZE

The David A. Wells Prize in Economics for the year 1914-15 has been awarded to Dr. Lucius M. Bristol, Ph.D. '13, for his thesis entitled "The Development of the Doctrine of Adaption as a Theory of Social Progress."

NO BULLETIN NEXT WEEK

The spring recess of the University this year is set for April 18-24 inclusive. The next issue of the BULLETIN will accordingly appear April 28.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87.

C. Chester Lane, '04.

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Roger Pierce, '04, *Secretary*, Milton.

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Howard Elliott, '81, Boston.

Homert Gage, '82, Worcester.

Robert P. Perkins, '84, New York.

William C. Rowden, '86, Chicago.

Odin B. Roberts, '86, Boston.

Bertrams Hurlbut, '87, Cambridge.

Minot Simons, '91, Cleveland.

Bernard W. Trafford, '91, Boston.

James H. Perkins, '98, New York.

Francis L. Higginson, Jr., '00, Boston.

Robert H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, Boston.

Alumni Notes

'60—Rev. Wesley O. Holway, D.D., died on March 26 at Newton Centre, Mass. He had been a chaplain in the United States Navy for 33 years, and was on the staff of the Methodist denominational journal, *Zion's Herald*, from 1870 until his death. He was active in the movement to improve the moral and physical condition of the enlisted men in the Navy, and organized, and was chief secretary of, the Navy Temperance League.

'63—Roscoe Palmer Owen, city conveyancer of the city of Boston for the past 34 years, died on April 5 at his home on Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

'70—Thomas B. Ticknor, secretary of the class, has changed his address from the Riverside Press to 36 Bowdoin St., Cambridge, Mass.

M.D. '70—Charles F. Nichols died suddenly on April 5 at his home in West Roxbury, Mass.

'77—Morris Gray has been elected president of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to succeed the late Gardiner M. Lane, '81.

'79—Charles H. Blood, associate justice of the Fitchburg, Mass., police court, died at his home in that city on April 3. He had been a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and was mayor of Fitchburg in 1903.

'83—James M. Hall, LL.B. '87, a well-known lawyer in Boston, died at the Butler Hospital in Providence, R. I., after a surgical operation, on March 27.

'80—Rev. E. E. Shinnaker has resigned as pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston, to devote more time to literary work.

M.D. '90—James C. O'Donnell, A.B. (Holy Cross) '92, died at Northampton, Mass., on March 30.

'97—Lewis F. Crawford, A.M. '98, of Sentinel Butte, N. D., has retired from the State Board of Education, and has been appointed a member of the North Dakota State Board of Regents for a term of six years. This Board has control of all the state educational institutions, including the selection of teachers, financial management, etc.

S.B. '97—Alton D. Adams is a public service engineer at Natick, Mass.

M.D. '90—Harry C. Boutelle died at his home in Danvers, Mass., on January 24, after a long illness of pneumonia. He had been a physician of the public schools and for several years was a member of the Board of Health.

'90—A son, Henry Kettelle Hollis, was born to Arthur W. Hollis and Mrs. Hollis, on January 3 at Auburndale, Mass.

'03—Joseph E. Marvin, who was until a re-

cent illness business manager of the New York Association for the Blind, has been appointed manager of the Bridgeport, Conn., station of the Texas Oil Co. His address in Bridgeport is 33 Terry Place.

LL.B. '03—George A. Lyon, S.B. (Iowa College) '92, formerly assistant cashier of the First National Bank in Minneapolis, is now cashier of the new First and Security National Bank in that city.

'06—A son, Robert, was born on March 2 to Robert Amory and Leonore (Cobb) Amory in Boston.

'06—A son was born to James R. Hooper, Jr., and Katharine (Amory) Hooper on March 30 in Brookline, Mass.

'04—Gordon Faircliff is teaching at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

'09—Harold W. Pierce, formerly with Stone & Webster, is now with Tucker, Anthony & Co., bankers, 53 State St., Boston.

'09—Harold E. Porter is vice-president and general manager of the A. D. Porter Co. publishers, 30 Irving Place, New York City. His home address is Scarsdale, N. Y. Under the pen-name of "Holworthy Hall", he has published a number of short stories in magazines.

'10—A daughter, Katherine Davenport, was born to Arthur S. Burnham and Mrs. Burnham, on March 1, at Brookline, Mass.

'10—John T. Nightingale, formerly with the Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass., is with the Laminated Materials Co., Vancouver, B. C.

'11—Richard Mortimer, Jr., LL.B. '13, is with the law firm of Warner, Warner & Stackpole, 84 State St., Boston.

'11—Philip VerPlanck, 2d, formerly with Blodget & Co., bankers, is in the hemp business with his father, E. D. VerPlanck, 126 State St., Boston.

'13—Harry Gustav Byng, who is second lieutenant in the Second Border Regiment of Great Britain, was married in London on March 22 to Miss Evelyn Curtis of Boston, daughter of Allen Curtis, '84.

'13—Robert F. Hawkins is with R. M. Grant & Co., investment bonds, 50 Congress St., Boston.

'14—James A. Bradley is assistant chemist in the biological laboratory of the Massachusetts State Infirmary at Tewksbury. His permanent address is 86 Arlington Ave., Charlestown, Mass.

'14—Alec T. Buntin is with the Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co., 72 Lincoln St., Boston.

'11—William VanV. Warren is with the American Sugar Refining Co., South Boston. His permanent address is Lincoln, Mass.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 29

APRIL 28, 1915

Nominations
for the
Board of Overseers

Letters to the Bulletin

Spring Athletics

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915.

NUMBER 29.

News and Views

The Tuition Fee. So late that little more than a presentation of the bare facts is possible, we learn that the Corporation, at its meeting of April 26, passed the following vote:

Voted, unanimously, that commencing with the academic year 1916-17, the tuition fee charged to new students in the following departments be \$200:

Harvard College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Business Administration, the Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and the Bussey Institution with the School of Forestry;

but that students now registered in any of the above departments be charged a tuition fee of \$150 so long as they continue in the departments in which they are, at present, registered; and that no Stillman Infirmary, laboratory or graduation fee be charged to any student paying a tuition fee of \$200 or more.

This confirms a vote adopted by the Board of Overseers on April 12.

In the Report of the Committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences which recommended the advance, the reasons for it had their first official statement. In the President's Report for 1913-14, a table of comparative charges at American colleges was printed. In this it was shown that the Harvard fee of \$150 was exceeded by Yale, wit. \$162.50 in the College and \$202.50 in Sheffield, by Princeton, with annual charges of \$198, and by other colleges in varying amounts.

So far as opinion on this important matter has been expressed, it is evident

that nobody has really desired the advance, that some have thought it could be avoided, and others that it could not. It is easier to discuss the question than to decide it—which is the task that has fallen to the Corporation and the Overseers.

* * *

The Nomination of Overseers.

In this issue of the BULLETIN the list of candidates for nomination to the Board of Overseers is published. The postal ballot is mailed to the Harvard electorate at almost the same time. The number of possible voters is about 14,000. It is unfortunate that the votes cast in any one year has never risen to one-half this number. In 1910 the maximum was reached, with 5,756. Last year 4,983 voters availed themselves of the privilege and responsibility of taking part in the first step towards the selection of that House of Representatives which supplements for the alumni body the work of its Senate, or Corporation. The principles of democracy are best fulfilled in a democratic government when the greatest possible number of electors exercise their right of suffrage. The critics of Harvard are fond of demanding more of democracy in its affairs. It is in the hands of the alumni themselves to give this popular cause a fresh impetus by taking the trouble at once to express a preference for the ten names from which five will be chosen at the voting-booths on Commencement Day.

American Education.

The General Education Board has recently published an account of its activities from 1902 to 1914. This book is devoted, by chapters, to the various departments of American education in which the Board has been fulfilling its purposes,—“the promotion of education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sex or creed.” In the chapter on “Colleges and Universities” the following statements are found: “Our college planning, in so far as it endeavors to develop institutions that have not yet attained full power, must give great weight to the consideration that the modern university thrives and is most useful in close association with population, industry, and wealth. . . . It is by no means clear that a rural location has today any substantial advantages at all over an urban location. The village or the wilderness was suitable to the college student, from twelve to fourteen years of age at matriculation and hardly more than sixteen at graduation, whose instruction was confined to ancient languages, the elements of mathematics, rhetoric, and philosophy. Today the college student is on the verge of manhood; the college curriculum endeavors to include not only the treasures of historic culture, but the activities and ideals of contemporary life. From these points of view, the opportunities, influences, perhaps even the restraints, surrounding the student in a city of fifty or one hundred thousand inhabitants may well be superior to the influences in a little village which the students dominate.”

It is but natural that a college situated as Princeton is should dissent from such opinions; and so it has done, in the *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, both editorially and in a signed article of excellent temper and serious thought. The

case of the rural versus the urban college is indeed capable of abundant argument. If Cambridge had remained a country town, and Harvard had grown to what it has now become—granting the two suppositions may be reconciled—some of us might well find ourselves arguing on the side of Princeton. The value of such a study of American education as this book contains is that the Board for which it speaks is made up of men of acknowledged wisdom and with points of view of an obviously wide divergence. Their conclusions are accordially weighty. But it is inevitable that they should differ from the opinions of other intelligent bodies in control of individual institutions. In the chapter on “Medical Education” for example, the plan of “full time” clinical professorships adopted at Johns Hopkins and elsewhere, but not yet at Harvard, is the plan in which the General Education Board sees the surest signs of promise for a better day.

* * *

The Travelling Teams.

The athletic news of the spring recess has for its most discouraging item the announcement that Captain Ayres of the baseball team, who has been ill at his home in New Jersey for several months, will not be able to take part in the game this year, even if he is permitted to return to College. Russell B. Frye, '16, has been appointed acting captain. With all the good wishes for his success and that of the nine there is mingled a deep sense of sympathy with the captain whose illness has deprived him of one of the best experiences the senior year can offer.

The southern trips of the baseball, lacrosse, tennis and track teams, and the crew have yielded varying results. In baseball, lacrosse and track, the records were not so brilliant as to create any

danger of over-confidence. The crew gave an excellent account of itself at Annapolis, and the tennis team returned to Cambridge with an unbroken series of team victories and a score of 27 individual matches won out of a total of 34.

This conforms admirably with the Harvard tradition in lawn tennis. Since the early days of national tennis championships, when Sears, '83, repeatedly won the singles tournament at Newport, and with his partner, Dwight, '74, held the championship in doubles, the names of Harvard men—such as Taylor, '85, Wrenn, '95, Whitman, '99, Clothier, '04, and R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, the present national champion and captain of the Harvard team—have held the most conspicuous places in the annals of American tennis. There is hardly an undergraduate sport from which the collegian, whether champion or "dub", has carried more capacity for pleasure and physical refreshment into his later days. There is hardly a game in which the public of youth and middle age takes a more lively personal interest. The southern trip of the tennis team, made for the first time this year, is a healthy recognition of the place of lawn tennis in Harvard athletics.

* * *

Beer at Dinners.

More than once the BULLETIN has called attention to the fact that the attitude of the undergraduate world towards prohibition resembles closely that of the world from which the student body is chiefly drawn. Local option is the prevailing rule in the states which contribute most to the population of Harvard College. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Student Council, in dealing with the question of prohibiting or permitting beer at class dinners, has voted that each class must decide the question for itself. Thus the question is likely to remain under

discussion for some time—with all the educational benefits that discussion affords. The freshman class has already been called upon to register its choice between hard and soft drinks at a class smoker—with the result from a postal ballot that 242 voted for soft drinks, 221 for beer, 64 for both.

* * *

Birth Notices.

Since publishing in the BULLETIN of March 31, Mr. E. S. Martin's letter on announcing the births of children of Harvard graduates, the subject has proved a prolific theme both in the public prints and in our office correspondence. The advent of a child seems hardly a more serious matter than the proper heralding of the fact to the world. In one letter, for example, we are reminded that the BULLETIN might be expected to announce: "The Crown Prince of Germany and Mrs. Hohenzollern had a daughter, April 7"; and in consistency to say: "10—John Smith was married in New York City on March 9 to Mrs. Smith." Another correspondent, who would avoid offending anti-feminists, suggests the following modification of Mr. Martin's suggested form of announcement:

'14—A son, Thomas, was born on February 29, to John and Caroline (Cahot) Smith, at Brookline.

Still another, signing himself "Votes for Women", would put the mother's name first.

It is impossible to act upon all these excellent proposals. But, as we said before, we shall be glad to give the mothers that full credit unquestionably due them—if only their names are supplied to us with the announcement of the fact that their husbands, to whom we are generally indebted for the information, have become fathers.

Candidates for the Board of Overseers

THE Alumni Association Committee on Nominations has suggested the following candidates for nomination to the Board of Overseers:

Robert Grant, '73, of Boston.
James Byrne, '77, of New York.
William DeWitt Hyde, '79, of Brunswick, Me.
Henry Jackson, '80, of Boston.
Joseph Lee, '83, of Boston.
William Sydney Thayer, '85, of Baltimore.
Odin Roberts, '86, of Brookline, Mass.
Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, '87, of Boston.
Benjamin Carpenter, '88, of Chicago.
Perry Davis Trafford, '89, of Short Hills, N. J.
Robert Frederick Herrick, '90, of Milton, Mass.
John Harleston Parker, '93, of Boston.
Joseph Sherman Ford, 2d, '94, of Exeter, N. H.
Andrew James Peters, '95, of Washington, D.C.
Robert Perkins Bass, '96, of Peterboro, N. H.
Hugh Bancroft, '98, of Boston.
Malcolm Donald, '99, of Milton, Mass.
Dwight Filley Davis, '00, of St. Louis.

A ballot containing the names of these candidates will be sent to every Harvard graduate who is eligible to vote for Overseers. Voters may mark for not more than five candidates. Ballots must be received not later than June 1 by the General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association. The names of the ten candidates who receive the largest number of votes in the postal ballot will be printed on the official ballot on Commencement Day in order of the number of votes received by them on the postal ballot. There are five vacancies to be filled at the election on Commencement, all for the full term of six years.

The following information about the candidates proposed has been obtained from the brief statement prepared by the Committee on Nominations:

Robert Grant, A.B., Ph.D., LL.B. Judge of the Probate Court and Court of Insolvency for Suffolk County, Mass. Author of various novels, stories, and essays, including "The Reflections of a Married Man", "The Opinions of a Philosopher", "Unleavened Bread", "The Undercurrent", "The Chippendales",

and "The Convictions of a Grandfather." Overseer, 1895-1901, 1901-1907, 1908-1914, Chief Marshal of the Alumni on Commencement 1898. Chairman of the Boston Board of Water Commissioners, 1888-1893.

James Byrne, A.B., LL.B. Member of the firm of Byrne & Cutcheon, lawyers. Vice-president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1908-1909. Chairman of the executive committee, New York State Bar Association, 1912-1913. Trustee of the College of the City of New York, 1903-1908, and 1909-1913. President of the Harvard Law School Alumni Association of the City of New York.

William DeWitt Hyde, A.B., D.D. LL.D. and D.D., Bowdoin; LL.D., Syracuse; LL.D., Dartmouth; graduate of Andover Theological Seminary. President of Bowdoin College. President of the Interdenominational Commission of Maine. University Preacher at Harvard, 1897-98, 1898-99. Publications: "Practical Ethics", "Outlines of Social Theology", "Practical Idealism", "God's Education of Man", "The Art of Optimism", "The School Speaker and Reader", "The Cardinal Virtues", "Jesus' Way", "From Epicurus to Christ", "The College Man and the College Woman", "Abba, Father", "Self-Measurement", "Sin and Its Forgiveness", "The Teacher's Philosophy in and out of School", "The Five Great Philosophies", "The Quest of the Best."

Henry Jackson, A.B., M.D. Physician of the Boston City Hospital, and consulting physician of the Faulkner Hospital. Assistant in bacteriology, 1890-92; demonstrator in bacteriology and assistant in clinical medicine, 1892-94; assistant in clinical medicine, 1895-97; instructor in clinical medicine, 1897-1912. He has written various medical papers.

Joseph Lee, A.B., A.M., and LL.B. Social worker. President of the Play-

ground and Recreation Association of America. Founder and vice-president of the Massachusetts Civic League. Member of the Boston School Committee. Former member of the Massachusetts Commission on Probation. Member of the committees appointed to visit the departments of Philosophy and Education at Harvard. President of the Harvard Teachers' Association. Publications: "Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy", "Play in Education", and various articles and pamphlets on social and educational subjects.

William Sydney Thayer, A.B., M.D.; LL.D., Washington College, Md.; (Hon.) F.R.C.P. Ireland. Professor of Clinical Medicine at Johns Hopkins University. Hon. Member of the Therapeutical Society of Moscow. Corresponding member, Gesellschaft für innere Medizin und Kinderheilkunde, Wien, and Société des hôpitaux, Lyon. Hon. president, XII International Medical Congress, Moscow, 1897. Chairman of the American delegation to, and hon. president of XVII International Medical Congress, London, 1913. President, X Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. President, Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland, 1902-06. President, Harvard Club of Maryland, 1898-99. Publications: "The Malarial Fevers of Baltimore", "Lectures on the Malarial Fevers", and numerous articles on medical and educational subjects.

Odin Roberts, A.B., A.M., and LL.B.; S.B. Mass. Inst. Technology. Member

of the firm of Roberts, Roberts and Cushman, lawyers. Lecturer on Patent Law at the Harvard Law School and the Mass. Inst. Technology. Member of the Committee to Visit the Graduate Schools of Applied Science. Eastern Vice-President of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Vice-President of the Harvard Club of Boston. Director of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, A.B., A.M.; B.A., Lehigh. Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN. Associate editor, *The Youth's Companion*, 1888-93, and 1899-1913. Assistant editor, *The Atlantic Monthly*, 1893-95. Member of the Visiting Committee on English and of the Harvard Commission on Western History. Trustee, Boston Athenæum. Member of Council Mass. Historical Society, 1912-14. Publications: "American Bookmen", "Phillips Brooks" (in the *Beacon Biographies*), "Boston, the Place and the People", "Life and Letters of George Bancroft", "Harmonies, a Book of Verse", "Boston Common", "Life and Labors of Bishop Hare", "Letters of Charles Eliot Norton" (with Miss Sara Norton), "The Boston Symphony Orchestra." Editor: "The Memory of Lincoln", "Home Letters of Gen. Sherman", "Lines of Battle", by Henry Howard Brownell, "The Beacon Biographies", 31 volumes.

Benjamin Carpenter, S.B. President of George B. Carpenter & Co., merchants. Vice-president of the Anniston Cordage Co., and of the Elk Rapids



R. Grant, '73.



J. Byrne, '77.



W. DeW. Hyde, '79.



H. Jackson, '80.



J. Lee, '83.



W. S. Thayer, '85

Iron Co. Director of the Corn Exchange National Bank, and of the Commonwealth Edison Co. Director of the United Charities of Chicago. Former president of the board of trustees of the St. Charles School for Boys. President of the Commercial Club of Chicago, 1913-14. President of the Harvard Club of Chicago, 1902-03. President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, 1904-05.

Perry Davis Trafford, A.B., LL.B., lawyer. President of the Harvard Club of New Jersey, 1914-15. Chief Marshal of the Alumni, Commencement, 1914. Trustee of the Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital.

Robert Frederick Herrick, A.B.; LL.B. Boston University. Member of the firm of Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Nerve, lawyers. Director of the Old Colony Trust Co., the First National Bank of Boston, and several other banks and trust companies. Trustee and a member of the executive committee of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. Director of Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.,

Saco-Lowell Shops, General Motors Co., Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, and other industrial companies. Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Development, Boston Chamber of Commerce. Moderator of the town of Milton, Mass., since 1908. Trustee of Milton Academy. Member of the Harvard Athletic Committee since 1905. Member of the Committee to Visit the Graduate Schools of Applied Science. Chairman of the Graduate Rowing Committee.

John Harleston Parker, A.B. Member of the firm of Parker, Thomas & Rice, architects. Member of the Boston Society of Architects, fellow of the American Institute of Architects, member of the Beaux Arts Society of Architects. Member of the Committee to Visit the School of Architecture.

Joseph Sherman Ford, 2d, A.B., A.M. Assistant to the Principal, Phillips Exeter Academy. Chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Secondary Schools, New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, 1911-14.



O. Roberts, '86.



M. A. DeW. Howe, '87.



B. Carpenter, '88.



P. D. Trafford, '89.



R. F. Herrick, '90.



J. H. Parker, '93.

Secretary of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire, 1913-14.

Andrew J. Peters, A.B., LL.B. Lawyer. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1902, and of the Massachusetts Senate, 1904 and 1905. Member of Congress from Massachusetts, 1907-1915.

Robert Perkins Bass, A.B. Member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, 1904 and 1906, and of the New Hampshire Senate, 1908-09. Governor of New Hampshire, 1910-12. President of the American Forestry Association, 1911-12.

Hugh Bancroft, A.B., A.M., LL.B. Lawyer. Publisher of the *Boston News Bureau* and *The Wall Street Journal*. District Attorney, Middlesex County, Mass., 1907. Chairman of the Directors of the Port of Boston, 1911-14. Adjutant, 5th Mass. Infantry, U.S.V., in the Spanish War. Massachusetts Militia, 1804-1909; retired as Maj.-General.

Malcolm Donald, A.B., A.M., LL.B. Member of the firm of Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, lawyers. Chairman of the Trustees of the Harvard Union. Secretary of the Committee on Nominations, Harvard Alumni Association, 1906-09. Member of the Board of Governors of the Harvard Club of Boston. Trustee of Middlesex School, and of the Farm & Trades School. Treasurer of the Coburn Charitable Society.

Dwight Filley Davis, A.B.; LL.B., Washington Univ. Investments. Commissioner of Parks and Recreation, St. Louis. Director of the State National Bank, Mortgage Trust Co., Mortgage Guarantee Co., Davis Estate, and Security Building Co. Member of the Public Baths Commission, 1903-06; Public Library Board, 1904-07; House of Delegates, 1907-09; Board of Freeholders, 1909-11; City Plan Commission, 1911; Zoological Board of Control, 1911; Park Commissioner, 1911-14. Director of the National Municipal League, 1910; member of the Civic League, 1904-07;



J. S. Ford, 2d, '94.



A. J. Peters, '95.



R. P. Bass, '96.

Playground and Recreation Association of America, St. Louis Playground Association, Tenement House Association. Donor of the International Lawn Tennis Cup.

The committee has nominated for directors-at-large of the Harvard Alumni Association, of whom three are to be elected at Commencement, the following:

Russell G. Fessenden, '90, of Boston.

Franklin S. Newell, '92, of Boston.
Frederick Winsor, '93, of Concord, Mass.
George C. Lee, '94, of Boston.
Philip Stockton, '96, of Boston.
John W. Prentiss, '98, of New York.

The members of the nominating committee are:

Amory G. Hodges, '74, chairman, Lawrence E. Sexton, '84, George Higginson, Jr., '87, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., '92, Daniel F. Jones, '92, Ellery Sedgwick, '94, Henry S. Thompson, '99, secretary, and Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02.



H. Bancroft, '98.



M. Donald, '99.



D. F. Davis, '00.

Alumni Association Executive Committee

THE third stated meeting of the executive committee of the Harvard Alumni Association of the year 1914-15 was held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Monday, April 12, at 8.30 P. M. There were present:

Messrs. Walcott, Hodges, Appleton, Burr, Gage, R. P. Perkins, Boyden, Roberts, Hurlbut, J. H. Perkins, Higginson, Gardiner and Pierce. Mr. Robert F. Herrick, Chief Marshal of Commencement 1915, and Dr. John Warren, University Marshal, were guests of the Directors.

Mr. Burr reported for the Committee on Faculty Speakers that, after conference with President Lowell and Dean Briggs, in accordance with a vote of the Faculty, LeBaron R. Briggs, Chairman; W. Z. Ripley, Chester N. Greenough and Roger Pierce, Secretary, were appointed by the President as a committee to consider the invitations received by the University and by the Alumni Association to send delegates of the Faculty to meetings of Harvard Clubs, gradu-

ation exercises of schools, celebrations of colleges and public meetings of various sorts. He further reported that the committee had been active and had been of great assistance to the General Secretary in the selection of suitable representatives for such occasions.

Upon motion it was voted:

That the report be accepted with thanks to the Committee for their successful efforts.

Mr. Roberts, for the Committee on the Observance of Commencement Day, reported as follows on "possible changes or additions to the present exercises to the end that the exercises may become more attractive to the alumni at large."

Your Committee has confined its deliberations to the subject of the afternoon exercises on Commencement Day since the morning exercises, being under the control of the officials of the University, did not seem to fall within the scope of the Committee's duties.

Though the facts and circumstances are doubtless well known to the Directors, it may not be amiss to state in outline what have been

the changes in Commencement afternoon exercises in recent years. Increase in the number of graduates long ago outgrew the capacity of Memorial Hall for purposes of the Alumni Dinner and for a number of years, while the Alumni Dinner was still retained as a chief feature, an increasing proportion of the graduates was necessarily excluded from participation in the dinner and the exercises which followed it. This situation led to the first change, and the Alumni Dinner was discontinued, luncheon in Massachusetts Hall for those graduates who were not otherwise provided for being substituted. As before, the procession formed in the yard, and the alumni gathered in Memorial Hall to hear the speeches. Soon, however, it became apparent that Memorial Hall did not provide adequate seating capacity, especially when unusual attractions increased the attendance, and four years ago Memorial Hall was abandoned as the meeting place, being held in reserve only in case rain should interfere with the exercises in the quadrangle back of Sever Hall where the afternoon exercises have since been held annually.

In the mean time, the Chief Marshal's luncheon, which has now become in substance a luncheon given by the 25th anniversary class, has assumed increasingly larger proportions so that more graduates are gathered at the Chief Marshal's luncheon than take luncheon together in the faculty room at University Hall which has recently been substituted for Lower Massachusetts for this purpose. Moreover, development of class celebrations has produced a segregation of graduates who attend Commencement, these classes providing their own luncheons, and for the most part remaining grouped together.

Not only your Committee but practically all interested persons who have been consulted are unanimous in believing that it is no longer possible to gather all of the alumni together for the noon meal on Commencement Day as was done in former days. Conditions now existing in this respect deprive the alumni of a very real sentimental value, but there seems to be no help for it at present. Indeed, were the University to be provided with an auditorium large enough to accommodate all of the alumni who desire to partake of a luncheon together, it might well be that the numbers of men involved would prove to be so great that genuine convivial values could not be secured. Your Committee is inclined to believe that the present tendency toward segregation of the alumni into naturally congenial groups is probably the best possible substitute for the Alumni Dinner of many years ago.

This spontaneous segregation provides for

the 25th anniversary class and the Chief Marshal's guests in one group, and for the other celebrating classes, leaving the graduates of classes which are not indulging in special celebrations rather inadequately provided for and possibly under a sense of isolation or exclusion. It is perhaps true also that graduates of these classes being of various ages and dispositions, cannot form one group sufficiently homogeneous to render their gathering at luncheon as cheerful and attractive as it should be.

Your Committee suggests that in order to provide more adequately for graduates who now fall into this last group, the Class Secretaries and Class Committees be urged and persuaded to make a systematic effort toward increasing the attendance of members of their respective classes by providing entertainment and possibly by forming groups of non-celebrating classes in such manner as to bring together men of approximately the same college periods.

Your Committee further suggests that the Committees having charge of class celebrations be urged and persuaded so to conduct their celebration programmes that the celebrating classes shall not be diverted from the Commencement exercises, but shall, on the contrary, do all they can to make attendance at these exercises a conspicuous part of their celebration.

Your Committee further suggests that arrangements be made with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, if possible or practicable, to run an additional train to New London in the late afternoon or early evening of Commencement Day so that graduates who are going to New London need not be obliged to leave the exercises before their conclusion.

Your Committee further suggests that shortly before Commencement each year the approaching exercises be advertised as fully and attractively as possible in the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN, and that newspapers in Boston be induced to give space to a similar though perhaps more condensed announcement.

Your Committee suggests also that a large military band be engaged to play in the Yard on Commencement Day and that the singing by the Alumni Chorus be continued as heretofore.

Your Committee has considered and discussed very many suggestions for modifications of, and additions to, the afternoon exercises on Commencement Day, but is unanimously of the opinion that innovations are to be avoided, and only admitted under compelling pressure. For this reason the only affirmative suggestions which your Committee

makes are toward the improvement of existing features of Commencement Day observance with what appears to your Committee a desirable minimum of modification.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) AMORY G. HODGES,
ODIN ROBERTS, Chairman,
ROBERT F. HERRICK,
JOHN WARREN,
F. L. HIGGINSON, Jr.

On motion it was voted:

That the report be accepted with thanks to the Committee for their careful investigations and that the suggestions therein made be referred to the Committee on the Happy Celebration of Commencement Day.

Mr. Hodges presented the names printed elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN as the nominations for Overseers submitted by the Standing Committee on Nomination of Overseers, and submitted also the list of candidates for Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the General Secretary reported orally on the finances of the Association, stating that on April 1, 1915, the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN and the Harvard Alumni Association had cash on hand of \$3,395.85; the estimated receipts for the remainder of the year were \$11,000 and the estimated expenses were \$13,393. It was hoped that the Association would end the year with a cash balance of approximately a thousand dollars. In this estimate among the receipts were taken into consideration the \$1,500 contributed by certain graduates in support of the work of the Association. Without these contributions there would be a deficit of approximately \$500.

The General Secretary presented the resignation of Mr. Wadsworth as Treasurer owing to his absence from Boston for an indefinite length of time and upon motion his resignation was accepted with regret and with high appreciation of Mr. Wadsworth's services in the past.

On motion, R. H. Gardiner, Jr., '04, was elected Treasurer. It was also voted:

To appoint the following as members of the

Committee on the Happy Celebration of Commencement Day: John Warren, '96, The University Marshal, Robert F. Herrick, '90, The Chief Marshal, F. W. Hunnewell, 2d, '02, Sidney Curtis, '05, Roger Pierce, '04.

Upon motion it was voted:

That the President appoint a committee of three to report at the October meeting names for officers of the Association for the year 1915-16 and for three members of the Standing Committee on Nomination of Overseers.

Upon motion it was voted:

That the General Secretary be authorized to write to the Chairman of the Class Committee of each Class which had graduated from Harvard not less than five years ago and not more than fifty years, requesting that the classes contribute twenty-five dollars towards the expenses of the Alumni Exercises on Commencement Day.

After informal discussion, the meeting adjourned.

VISITING PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE

Dr. Albion W. Hewlett, Professor of Medicine at the University of Michigan, has been appointed Visiting Lecturer on Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and is to serve as visiting physician pro tem. at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston. Dr. Hewlett is a graduate of the University of California and received his degree of M.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1900; before going to the University of Michigan, he was Assistant Professor of Medicine at Cooper Medical College. He has written many scientific papers dealing particularly with the circulation of the blood.

HARVARD MEN WILL SPEAK

At the celebration of the centennial of Allegheny College, next June, Professor Paul Shorey, '78, of the University of Chicago, will speak on "The Place of the Languages and Literatures in the College Curriculum", and Professor Charles H. Haskins, A.M. (hon.) '08, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, will deliver an address on "The Place of the Newer Humanities in the College Curriculum."

Harvard Trip of the "Finland"

A partial list of passengers for whom accommodations have been reserved for the Harvard trip of the Panama-Pacific Line S. S. "Finland", sailing from New York, July 31, and arriving in San Francisco in time for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, is here given:

Mr. J. Edward Ashmead
Mrs. Ashmead
Dr. William H. Allen
Mrs. Allen
Miss Allen
Mr. George Fox Atlee

Mr. C. T. Brainard
Mrs. Brainard
Mr. Franklin S. Billings
Mrs. Billings and maid
Miss Elizabeth S. Billings
Miss Nancy Billings
Miss Catharine S. Burton
Miss Margaret Burton
Rev. Thomas R. Beeber
Mr. George H. Bigelow
Miss Dorothy T. Blake
Mr. Robert W. Bates
Mrs. George C. Buell
Mr. Robert Buell
Mr. Edward Buell
Mr. Ezra H. Baker
Mr. Robert P. Bowler
Mr. George G. Ball
Miss Florence B. Biechele
Miss Dorothy J. Beeber
Mr. H. Pierson Burt
Mr. Grinnell Burt
Mr. Calvert Brewer
Mrs. Brewer and maid
Mrs. Charles Borchertling
Dr. Enos H. Bigelow
Mrs. Bigelow
Miss Brown
Miss C. Dorothea Bates
Miss Louise Baugnies
Dr. W. Sohler Bryant
Mr. Ralph F. Brazier
Miss Brazier
Miss Brazier
Mr. Norman Brazier

Mr. Winthrop Cowdin
Mrs. Cowdin
Mr. Charles W. Cheney
Mr. William H. Cheney
Miss Ruth Cheney
Mr. E. C. Cullinan
Dr. Henry A. Christian
Mr. Camillus Christian
Mrs. Christian
Mr. Arthur P. Cushing
Mr. Henry R. Coffin
Miss Laura S. Coffin
Mr. Charles W. Clifford
Mr. John H. Clifford
Miss Louisa S. Cheever
Miss Marian Coan
Mrs. Cary and maid
Mr. Thomas Cary
Mr. D. H. Coolidge

Mr. Clarence B. Denny
Mrs. Denny
Dr. William K. Draper
Mrs. Draper
Mr. George W. Dickerman
Mr. George B. Dewson
Mrs. Dewson
Mr. F. A. Delano
Mrs. Delano
Miss Louise Delano
Miss Laura Delano
Mr. J. Hornblower de Witt
Miss de Witt and maid
Mr. Tucker Daland
Mrs. Daland
Miss Daland
Rev. John W. Day
Mr. Harold W. Davis

Miss Elms
Mr. M. Grant Edmands
Miss Edmands
Mr. Phanor J. Eder
Mrs. Eder

Mr. Charles Fry
Mr. James D. Fessenden
Mrs. Fessenden
Dr. P. J. Finnigan
Mr. M. J. Finnigan

Mr. Alexander G. Grant
Mr. Arthur M. Goodridge
Miss Elizabeth Granger
Mr. C. C. Goodrich
Mrs. Goodrich and maid
Mr. Ernest L. Gay
Mr. Alexander Gilchrist
Mrs. Gilchrist
Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr.
Mrs. Grant
Mr. Roger C. Griffin
Mr. Arthur Guiterman
Mrs. Guiterman
Dr. Curtenius Gillette
Mrs. Gillette

Dr. D. M. Hitch
Mr. Marshall D. Hitch
Mr. Samuel P. Hinckley
Mr. Chauncey Hackett
Mrs. Hackett
Mr. Frederic C. Hood
Mrs. Hood
Mr. Samuel A. Hopkins
Mr. John K. Hodges
Mr. A. Hemenway, Jr.
Miss Helen I. Haight
Mr. Cooper Howell
Dr. J. H. Huddleston
Mrs. Huddleston
Miss Huddleston

Mr. Huddleston
Miss Louise Hannan
Miss Loretta C. Hannan
Mr. Henry W. Hardon
Mrs. Hardon
Miss Anne F. Hardon
Mr. James W. Hawes
Mrs. Hawes

Mr. Frederick A. Ives
Mrs. Ives

Mr. A. C. Jackson
Mr. Fred Joy
Miss Minnie B. Joy
Miss Alice Joy
Mr. Arthur S. Johnson
Mr. Arthur S. Johnson, Jr.
Miss Mary S. Johnson
Mrs. Wolcott H. Johnson
Miss Rosamond Johnson
Mr. Samuel Johnson
Mr. George F. B. Johnson
Mr. O. C. Joline

Mr. Robert E. Kline
Mrs. Kline
Mr. Robert E. Kline, Jr.
Mr. Donald C. Kline

Mr. Benjamin R. C. Low
Miss Love
Mr. Melvin H. Leonard
Miss F. M. Lane

Mr. Joseph J. Manning
Mrs. Manning
Mr. David Ives Mackie
Mrs. Mackie
Mr. Thomas I. Mackie
Mr. John M. Mackie
Mr. David Ives Mackie, Jr.
Mr. William I. Monroe
Professor Edward Caldwell
Moore
Mrs. Moore
Mr. John Crosby Brown Moore
Miss Dorothea Moore
Mr. Henry P. McLaughlin
Mr. Ewen Cameron MacVeagh
Mr. Ralph May
Mr. A. Hennen Morris
Mrs. Morris
Miss Morris

Mr. F. M. Newton
Mr. J. Osgood Nichols

Dr. Andrew Oliver

Mr. Herbert F. Preston
Mr. James Duncan Phillips

Mrs. Phillips
Mr. A. Wilder Pollard
Mrs. Pollard
Mr. W. A. Purrington
Mrs. Purrington
Dr. Calvin Gates Page
Mrs. Page
Mr. Henry N. Platt
Mr. William Stanley Parker
Mr. Joseph Potts

Mr. W. E. Rowley
Mrs. Rowley
Mr. Edgar J. Rich
Mrs. Rich
Miss Evelyn Rumsey
Mr. R. H. Rogers

Mr. Thomas W. Slocum
Mr. George A. Sawyer
Mrs. Sawyer
Mr. F. M. Sackett
Mrs. Sackett
Prof. W. H. Schofield
Mrs. Schofield
Mr. Henry W. Savage
Miss Savage and maid

Mrs. Charles H. Senff
Mr. William H. Slocum
Mrs. Slocum
Miss Margaret Slocum
Miss Ruth Slocum
Dr. William S. Seamans
Mrs. Seamans
Mr. C. M. Swan
Mr. Minot Simons
Mrs. Simons
Miss Selma Sullivan
Mr. Irving W. Sargent
Mrs. Sargent
Mr. Charles M. Stearns
Mr. George S. Selfridge
Mrs. Selfridge
Mr. Langdon Simons
Mrs. B. L. Steele
Miss Adele L. Steele
Miss Margery J. Smith

Miss Elizabeth Thaxter
Miss Frances W. Troxell

Mr. Henry S. Van Duzer
Miss Judith C. Verplanck

Mr. R. C. Watson
Mr. Winthrop H. Wade
Mrs. Wade
Mr. William Worthington
Mrs. Worthington
Miss Helen Worthington
Miss Julia Worthington
Miss Louisa Worthington
Mrs. J. Bertram Williams
Miss Emily Williams
Mr. Bertram Williams
Mr. Henry M. Williams
Mrs. Williams
Miss Sedric W. Williams
Mr. John D. Williams
Mr. George L. Williams
Mr. Henry M. Williams, Jr.
Mr. Bancroft Wheeler
Mr. Leonard Wheeler
Mr. Charles B. Whitney
Mr. George B. Wilbur
Dr. Rae W. Whidden
Mr. T. M. Whidden
Mr. W. W. Willard
Miss Wheeler

The Death of Champollion, '02

THE BULLETIN of April 7 contained "A Letter from the Trenches", written March 1 by André Chéronnet Champollion, '02, to a friend in New York. It was received March 12. On April 14 a cable message announced that on March 23 he was killed at Bois-le-Prete, France, by a bullet in the forehead.

Champollion was the grandson of the late Austin Corbin, and a great-grandson of Jean François Champollion, the famous Egyptologist who deciphered the Rosetta stone. Born in 1880, he entered Harvard College from St. Paul's School, made many friends at Cambridge, and took a prominent part for several years in the plays of the Cercle Français. After leaving college he made a trip around the world, and became greatly impressed by Indian scenes. His ambition was to become a painter of the Vereshchagin type, who should paint the horrors of warfare with intense realism, and thus further the cause of peace. He studied in New York for several years, and made two subsequent

voyages to India to perfect himself in vivid colorings and type-sketching. He also spent a winter sketching in Italy.

In 1909 he married Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency. His widow and an only child, René, now five years old, survive him.

Although a naturalized American, Champollion, through his chivalrous sense of duty and pride of ancestry, felt called upon to offer his services to France at the outbreak of the war. Having had no previous military experience, he was enlisted as a private and sent to a training-camp at Sens in Yonne. He was fond of roughing it and accustomed to camp life because of many trips after big game all over the world; yet the routine and drudgery of the military life, particularly in common with recruits fifteen years his junior and drafted from the uneducated peasant classes, was peculiarly trying for him. Still his many letters to friends in America bore evidence that the worst trial of all arose from doubts as to

whether he had been fair to his wife and son in enlisting.

On March 1 he went to the front for the first time. He was relieved and on March 15 was again sent to the first line trenches. His letter of March 20 to Anton Schefer, '03, printed herewith, has the tragic interest of having been written only three days before his death, which came in fulfilment of his most characteristic trait—an unflinching adherence to his convictions. Every effort is making to have his body brought to this country. Memorial services will be arranged at a later day.

March 20, 1915,
At "the Front."

Six days ago we left the village of "Dung-hurst" at two in the morning and got back to the trenches at about eight, that is six hours later. When we first entered the long communication-trench things seemed pretty quiet. Only a shot and an explosion at long intervals could be heard. We had travelled along the communication-trench about half an hour, and were about to enter our shelters in the second line trenches when not far away came two fairly loud bomb explosions in quick succession. Then the earth seemed all of a sudden to reel. There was a commotion like the bursting asunder of a volcano. Two hundred yards off above the trees a column of huge rocks, lumps of earth, tree-trunks and probably numerous human limbs rose slowly and majestically. The upper fragments as they rose seemed to advance menacingly in our direction as if they must surely hit us when they returned to earth. They seemed suspended in the air for an indefinite space of time, as if there was no hurry at all about their falling back. They seemed to cross and criss-cross in all directions, now obscuring half the sky. Gradually the mass assumed the shape of the upper portion of an elm tree and then began to subside. Then could be heard the smashing sound of the tree branches as this mass of rock and earth fell back with the crushing force of an avalanche. Everybody ducked and plunged head first into the shelters.

Almost immediately there came the sound of thousands of heavy rain drops on a stiff canvass or the snapping of innumerable small whips; all this punctuated by a peculiar bizz, bizz, whizz sound like someone whistling in surprise. I could not help making the inward remark, "I knew war was tough, but look here, boys, isn't this

a bit too rough?" It seemed that the Germans had exploded a mine under one of our trenches, then opened a violent fusillade to capture what remained of it. Being second line troops just arrived from resting up, we were not required to fight. We consequently were huddled together in a bomb proof shelter, packed all day like sardines, but quite satisfied to remain where we were, while above our heads shot and shell seemed to pass for several hours with unexampled violence. That night also was "stormy" but since then, that is for the last five days, there has been little else but sniping and desultory firing by the artillery. In the above action we lost 60 men killed and 200 wounded, but the enemy failed to capture the trench and lost a few yards of one they had held the day before.

The day after the explosion I saw many dead and wounded men carried out of the trenches on stretchers. Some of the wounded seemed more mauled than some of the dead. Behind a hedge at the end of the communication-trench, which hedge is erected to conceal our movements. I counted 25 dead men lined up for burial. Their faces were usually concealed by part of their uniforms, but their arms assumed every imaginable attitude, gestures of prayer, attitudes of men pleading, some even seemed threatening. Here and there big red gashes and splashes indicated where they had been hit. A few men are hit every day by the desultory artillery fire and the sniping.

All the trees in this wood show signs of the punishment they have received. Whole acres are shaved down, trees two feet in diameter have been broken in two like matches by 210 m. m. shells. Almost all have lost branches. Their trunks are all scarred by bullet holes and scratches.

In the second line trenches we live the lives of convicts at hard labor. Either we have to dig more trenches or carry heavy logs, iron bars, bales of hay, etc., from the outside along the communication-trench to where we are "lodged" a distance of about half a mile. As the communication-trenches are always congested with men coming and going this work is all the more irksome.

We live like swine. There is no water, so we never wash or even brush our teeth. We are not allowed to drink water. We simply live in filth. At night we are huddled together in a small bomb-proof or covered trench. Though we are pretty well protected from the weather and bullets, we have hardly room enough to turn around in. We use candles to light up this terries, but nevertheless everything gets lost or hopelessly dirty. We eat from the pail and can get or send

for all the red or white wine we want. In the morning besides tepid coffee we are given a swig of rum which warms our stomach and starts the blood going. This small pleasure and continued pipe smoking are about our only joys—but hold—there is also our mail which we get fairly regularly.

There is no longer a ghost of a chance for me to be made interpreter.

Write often, old top.

Your faithful friend,

"CHAMPY."

THE SURGICAL UNIT IN PARIS

The following letter from Dr. Greenough, executive officer of the Surgical Unit of the Harvard Medical School, which has begun its three months' term of service at the American Hospital of Paris, has recently been received by Mr. Roger Pierce, General Secretary of the Alumni Association:

"Paris, April 8, 1915.

"Dear R. Pierce,

"I have been waiting until we should get a little organized to write to you and report on our journey and arrival here. We came through with very little difficulty and reached Paris on the morning of the 1st April. The only misfortune we had at all was that some of our personal baggage was left behind in Spain and has not yet reached us, but we are still hopeful. The crossing was comfortable and interesting, but we saw nothing exciting until we were held up by a torpedo boat off Gibraltar.

"We came at once to the Hospital on reaching Paris and took over the University Service of 162 beds which at that time contained 160 patients.

The Cleveland people had all gone but one, as they had to get a steamer at Liverpool on the 31st. We have four nurses and five house officers living in the Hospital; the rest of us are in a pension in Passy, about twenty minutes' walk. We are very comfortably installed in what under ordinary conditions is a girls' school. We have the house to ourselves, an American lady

and her French husband take very good care of us, and we feel that we have fallen on our feet.

"I am in charge of the General Service and Dr. Cushing is taking on the nerve cases which are quite numerous, I should say 30 or 35 at present, although not many of them are immediately operable. Dr. Osgood, who, as you know, specializes in orthopedics, has found a great many cases which he is interested to work over, and the rest of us have our hands full with the regular work.

"The shipment of supplies which left Boston the week of March 7 began to arrive in Paris yesterday, so that we expect to receive dressings regularly from now on. We had to buy a certain number of instruments and special apparatus, white hospital clothes and laboratory outfit. We have not yet got our anaesthesia apparatus working, but things are progressing. Everyone has been very cordial to us, and they seem ready to do anything we ask to make us comfortable.

"The experience is extraordinarily interesting, and I feel that it has been worth while to come over for what we have already had. . . .

"Strong leaves us Saturday or Monday and we shall miss him sorely. He has helped us to get the laboratory equipped, and Benet and Rogers will carry on the work under his general outline; but I wish we could have kept him longer, although the work he goes to in Serbia is of infinitely greater importance; he is apparently to have charge of the whole commission which includes a large group of English and French medical men, in addition to the men from home. . . .

"Sincerely yours,

"ROBERT B. GREENOUGH."

The Francis Boott Prize of \$100 for musical composition has been awarded to Carl Paige Wood, 2G., of Taunton, Mass., for his eight-part chorus, "The Half-ring Moon."

The Baseball Nine

THE university baseball nine won three of the six games played on the Southern trip during the spring recess. The scores, in order, were: West Point, 9; Harvard, 2. Harvard, 9; Maryland Agricultural College, 2. Harvard, 12; U. S. Naval Academy, 11. Catholic University, 2; Harvard, 1. Georgetown, 8; Harvard, 1. Harvard, 8; Columbia, 0.

The trip gave the players valuable practice but was not particularly encouraging to the supporters of the Harvard team. The games showed that the pitchers have improved little, if at all, since last season, and that the infield is not as good as it was in 1914. The loss of Captain Ayres from third base will be a decided handicap. His illness has proved to be more serious than it seemed to be at first, and there is practically no chance that he will be able to play again this season. His place in the field will be taken by Fripp, who played third base on the freshman nine two years ago; Fripp is a good baseball player, but most of his experience has been in the outfield. Abbot and Reed, who are respectively second base and shortstop, played on the freshman nine last year; both are promising men. The only veteran in the infield is Nash, the first-baseman; his fielding and hitting make him one of the most valuable college players of the day. Gannett and Hardwick, who have been in the outfield for the past two seasons, will play there again this year. The other place will be filled by Mahan and Frye, when they are not pitching, or by Brickley, who has turned his attention to baseball now that there is no more football for him. The outfield will be reasonably satisfactory.

Waterman, one of the regular catchers of last season, is at present the first-string man because of his experience, but as the season goes on he will probably give way to Harte, who caught on the freshman nine last year, and seems to

be one of the best catchers and batters Harvard has had in a long time.

Mahan and Frye, both veteran players, are the best pitchers on the squad, but neither is up to the average of Harvard pitchers. Mahan has rather poor control and is not always effective. Frye, who is left-handed, has curves in plenty but lacks speed; he is, however, an excellent all-around player, and has been appointed captain in place of Ayres. Willcox, who pitched for the freshmen last year, has divided his attention this spring between baseball and track athletics and consequently has not done his best in either. Whitney, who pitched on the freshmen nine two years ago, gives some promise.

Last year the heavy hitting of the team enabled it to overcome the handicap caused by the weakness of its pitchers, and the record for the season was satisfactory until the final Yale game, in which the pitching staff went completely to pieces. The games played thus far give no promise of a better performance this year.

The scores of the games played during the recess follow:

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3	0
Frye, 1.f.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Nash, 1b.	4	2	1	5	1	0
Gannett, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Harte, c.	2	0	0	6	3	3
Mahan, c.f.	4	0	1	2	1	1
Fripp, s.s.	3	0	0	3	3	0
Phillips, 3b.	3	0	0	4	1	0
Willcox, p.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Coolidge.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brickley.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ames.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	2	2	24	13	5

	WEST POINT.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Gerhardt, 3b.	3	2	1	1	2	1
Merrillat, c.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Hobbs, r.f.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Mitchell, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0	1
Olyphant, c.	4	1	1	11	2	0

Bradley, l.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Prichard, s.s.	3	0	1	4	3	1
Coffin, zb.	3	0	1	2	3	1
Neyland, p.	3	2	0	0	3	1

Total,	32	9	8	27	13	5
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	0	0	0	1	0	0
West Point,	0	0	2	2	0	5

HARVARD.

Abbot, zb.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Reed, s.s.	5	1	1	2	3	0
Nash, lb.	4	3	3	7	1	0
Gannett, r.f.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Mahan, l.f., p.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Brickley, c.f.	3	0	2	1	0	0
Fripp, zb.	3	0	1	2	2	0
Waterman, c.	2	1	0	11	0	0
Frye, p., l.f.	5	1	2	2	1	0
Coolidge, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardwick, zb.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Harte, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0

Total,	37	9	14	27	9	1
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MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Knodel, s.s.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Durnstyn, zb.	3	0	0	5	1	0
Derrick, p.	4	0	2	3	2	0
Oberlin, lb.	4	0	0	0	3	2
Bopst, r.f.	4	0	0	9	2	0
Donovan, zb.	3	2	1	0	0	0
Perkins, l.f.	4	0	0	0	2	1
Mess, c.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Levin, c.f.	3	0	2	10	3	0
Day, c.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0

Total,	33	2	6	27	13	3
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	0	1	1	0	0	3
M. A. C.,	0	1	0	0	1	0

HARVARD.

Abbot, zb.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Reed, s.s.	3	2	1	1	1	0
Nash, lb.	5	3	4	14	1	0
Gannett, r.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Mahan, c.f., p.	5	0	1	0	0	1
Hardwick, l.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Brickley, l.f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Fripp, zb.	4	2	1	1	2	0
Waterman, c.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Harte, c.	3	2	1	4	2	1
Frye, p.	3	0	0	1	2	1
Whitney, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Willcox, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total,	38	12	11	27	15	3
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ANNAPOLIS.

Fisher, zb.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Adams, s.s.	3	1	1	1	0	1
Harsho, c.	5	2	3	2	4	0
Hicks, c.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Moran, r.f.	4	3	2	9	1	2
Rogers, lb.	4	2	2	0	0	0
Thornhill, l.f.	4	1	1	10	1	0
McFall, zb.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Calhoun, zb.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Blodgett, p.	3	0	1	4	3	0
	5	1	0	0	2	0

Total,	36	11	12	27	11	3
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	2	1	0	1	0	3
Annapolis,	6	0	0	0	1	2

HARVARD.

Abbot, zb.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Reed, s.s.	4	0	0	0	6	3
Nash, lb.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Gannett, r.f.	4	0	0	10	0	0
Mahan, c.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hardwick, l.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Fripp, zb.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Waterman, c.	4	1	1	0	4	3
Harte, c.	2	0	0	4	0	0
Garritt, p.	2	0	1	4	0	0
	3	0	0	0	4	1

Total,	33	1	2	28	14	6
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CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Lynch, l.f.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Rogers, r.f.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Donnelly, c.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
White, s.s.	4	0	2	6	0	0
Caffrey, zb.	5	0	0	0	1	1
Ringrose, c.	5	1	1	0	0	0
Cheever, zb.	3	0	0	11	0	1
Killian, lb.	5	0	0	1	1	0
Johnson, p.	4	0	0	8	1	0
	3	1	0	1	3	0

Total,	37	2	6	30	6	2
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	0	1
Catholic U.,	0	0	1	0	0	0

HARVARD.

Abbot, zb.	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Reed, s.s.	4	0	0	3	2	0
Nash, lb.	5	0	0	2	2	1
Gannett, r.f.	5	0	1	14	3	0
Mahan, c.f.	2	2	1	0	0	0
Brickley, c.f.	3	1	2	0	0	0
Hardwick, l.f.	1	3	1	1	0	0
Waterman, c.	4	0	2	3	0	0
Harte, c.	3	2	0	2	1	0
	1	0	1	1	4	0

Fripp, 3b.	4	0	2	1	5	1
Frye, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	36	8	10	27	17	2

COLUMBIA.

Watt, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Benson, c.f.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Roseff, r.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Friedrich, s.s.	4	0	0	3	5	0
Hann, 1b.	4	0	1	12	3	0
Page, 1.f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Newman, 1.f.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Shea, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0	2
Case, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neal, p.	2	0	0	2	4	0
Coppertwaite, p.	1	0	1	0	1	0
Lane, c.	2	0	1	4	2	0
Total,	31	0	6	27	15	3

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0-8
Columbia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4	0
Reed, s.s.	3	0	0	0	3	1
Nash, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	0
Gannett, r.f.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Mahan, p.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Brickley, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Hardwick, 1.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Fripp, 3b.	2	1	0	0	2	2
Waterman, c.	1	0	0	2	1	0
Harte, c.	2	0	2	5	0	0
Total,	30	1	5	24	14	3

GEORGETOWN.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.			
Shugrue, 2b.	5	1	2	4	3	0			
Joyce, 1.f.	5	0	0	5	0	0			
McCarthy, c.f.	4	1	1	0	1	0			
Connolly, s.s.	4	3	3	1	1	0			
Tonny, 1b.	3	2	2	13	1	1			
Barron, r.f.	4	1	1	1	0	1			
Cusack, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3	0			
Irwin, c.	3	1	1	3	0	1			
Finegan, p.	4	1	1	0	4	0			
Total.	36	8	11	27	13	3			
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Georgetown,	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	x—8

TENNIS TEAM VICTORIOUS

The university lawn tennis team won every match on its southern trip last week. Captain R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, and W. Rand, 3d, '17, won all of their

singles matches; G. C. Caner, '17, was defeated only once, and L. Curtis, 2d, '16, but twice. In the doubles, Caner and Williams lost only one match, and Rand and Curtis were defeated three times. Of the 34 individual matches, 27 were won.

On Monday the team defeated the Agawam Hunt Club at Providence, 4 to 2. The next match was in Philadelphia on Tuesday with the Philadelphia Cricket Club; Harvard won all of the singles matches, and the doubles were cancelled. On Wednesday the Naval Academy at Annapolis was defeated 5 to 1, and on Thursday the Chevy Chase Club of Washington was defeated by the same score; in the latter match, which was played in a light rain, Captain Williams defeated C. Doyle, the ranking player of the South, 6-1, 6-2. The Harvard team defeated the Norfolk Country Club on Friday, 5 to 1. The final match of the trip was played with the Baltimore Country Club on Saturday; Harvard won three singles and one doubles match, making the final score 4 to 2.

CREW WINS AT ANNAPOLIS

The university crew passed an agreeable spring vacation at Annapolis and ended its stay there by winning the annual race with the Navy Academy eight. Harvard won by about three lengths in 6 minutes, 53 seconds; this time was not particularly fast for the distance—1 mile and 550 yards.

Harvard took the lead at the start and was almost half a length ahead at the quarter-mile, although Annapolis was rowing 40 strokes to the minute and Harvard only 35. There was open water between the shells when half the distance had been covered. By that time the race seemed to be won, and Harvard dropped the stroke, but continued to gain. Both crews spurred at the finish.

Harvard's victory was not unexpected.

as the Navy crew was not as good as usual, and several changes had been made in it just before the race. The Harvard men rowed well within themselves. The two eights were made up as follows:

Navy—Ward, bow; Schlossbach, 2; Rhea, 3; Dillon, 4; Harrison, 5; Emerson, 6; Clarke, 7; Holcombe, stroke; Tarras, cox.

Harvard—Murray, bow; Morgan, 2; Stebbins, 3; Harwood, 4; J. W. Misdendorf, 5; Parson, 6; Cabot, 7; Lund, stroke; Kreger, cox,

RELAY TEAM BEATEN

The University of Pennsylvania relay team defeated the Harvard team by five yards in the mile-race at the 21st annual Pennsylvania Relay Carnival at Philadelphia last Saturday. Pennsylvania's time—3 minutes, 18 seconds—beat the world's record, and Harvard's time, which was 1 3-5 seconds slower, was faster than the intercollegiate record of 3 minutes, 22 3-5 seconds, made last year by Harvard.

Kauffman, the first Pennsylvania runner, finished his stretch two yards ahead of R. Tower, '15, the first Harvard man. E. A. Teschner, '17, went ahead of Lockwood, his competitor, but dropped behind a little at the end. W. Willcox, '17, and Lippincott, the next men, did not change their positions, but Meredith, the last Pennsylvania runner, led W. J. Bingham, '16, by five yards at the tape.

THE LACROSSE TEAM

The Harvard lacrosse team played four matches, and won two of them, on the Southern trip last week. The scores were: Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, 4; Harvard, 2. Harvard, 3; Mount Washington Club of Baltimore, 2. Harvard, 2; Naval Academy, 1. Johns Hopkins, 8; Harvard, 1.

The Harvard line-up was as follows: g., Cochran; p., O'Neil; c.p., Flu; id.,

Catton, Beal; 2d., Story; 3d., Elliott; c., Wanamaker; 3a., North, Nash; 2a., Fleming; 1a., Franzen; o.h., Nightingale; i.h., Persons.

IT WAS THE '65 NINE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

When in the issue of the BULLETIN of the 14th inst. I saw the photograph at the head of the article "Early Baseball at Harvard" labelled as "The 1868 Nine", I was quite taken back; but when I came to read the text following the photograph and I saw it made no reference to the photograph, I realized that probably 1868 was a printer's blunder, and that the history of the founders of baseball at Harvard has not been confused in fact.

The nine there pictured should properly be called the 1865 nine; that is to say it was the nine as it stood in the spring of 1865. Wright, Flagg, Banker, Abercrombie and Nelson were all members of the class of '66, Gray, Davis and Parker were of the class of '67; Hunnewell was originally of that class, but at that time was in the class of '68.

The first number of the *Harvard Advocate* (originally *Collegian*) was issued in the college year '65-66; so there is no collegiate record of the nine as it stood previous to that time. But the date of the picture is easily fixed because James Barr Ames does not appear in it. He was out of college in the year '64-65, and so was not a member of the nine in that year. His name appears in the roster of the games reported in the first numbers of the *Advocate*, playing either second base or short stop.

Baseball was introduced in Harvard by the class of '66, and taken up vigorously by '67 under the leadership of Ames, who entered college in that class. The University nine was not organized until the sophomore year of the class of '67, and was made up of the members of the classes of '66 and '67.

While I am writing I may add that

the legend as to the origin of the college color having been magenta for the years '66 to '74, as stated on page 501 of the article, is a new one to me. When my class, '67, entered the college we were told as freshmen that the college color was crimson, but that each class could adopt its own color, using preferably some shade of red, and that the class of '66 had chosen magenta. Therefore when we got uniforms for the class of '67, we had them trimmed with cherry, and cherry was used as the color of our class throughout our course, while magenta was used as that of the color of the class of '66. The latter class was a very strong and influential one, and from that fact I had always supposed grew the temporary abandonment in University matters of crimson for magenta.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, '67.

[Besides the regrettable misprint to which Mr. Worthington has called attention, there was another on the same page: '76, not '75, should have followed the name of Harold C. Ernst, over his article. "Early Baseball at Harvard." EDITORS.]

THE IDEAL SCHOOLMASTER

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Apropos of Dr. Drury's excellent article on Schoolmastering, the best description of the kind of man wanted is found in the following quotation from Lord Cromer's "Egypt":

"It is related that a lady once asked Mme. de Staël to recommend a tutor for

her boy. She described the sort of man she wished to find. He was to be a gentleman with perfect manners and a thorough knowledge of the world; it was essential that he should be a classical scholar and an accomplished linguist; he was to exercise supreme authority over his pupil, and at the same time he was to show such a degree of tact that his authority was to be unfelt; in fact he was to possess almost every moral attribute and intellectual faculty which it is possible to depict, and lastly he was to place all these qualities at the service of Mme. de Staël's friend for a very low salary. The witty Frenchwoman listened with attention to her friend's list of indispensable qualifications and eventually replied: "Ma chère, je comprends parfaitement bien le caractère de l'homme qu'il vous faut, mais je dois vous dire que si je le trouve, je l'épouse!"

ROLAND J. MULFORD, '93.

Ridgefield School,
Ridgefield, Conn..

RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING

Howard Elliott, '81, has been chosen one of the three trustees-at-large, and Benjamin B. Thayer, '85, one of the trustees representing the American Institute of Mining Engineers, on the Engineering Foundation Board, which is to administer a gift of \$200,000 made by Mr. Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland for research in engineering.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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Alumni Notes

'44—Henry Chauncey died in New York City on April 5.

'63—Rev. Frederick B. Allen, who has been Arch-Deacon of Boston, and for many years superintendent of the Episcopal City Mission in Boston, has been elected secretary of the General Theological Library, 53 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. He will continue as financial secretary of the Mission. Delano Wight, '04, the former secretary of the Library, has been appointed clerk of the corporation and a director.

'65—Henry W. Poor, well known as a banker and the publisher of *Poor's Manual*, died at his home in New York City on April 13.

'68—Horace Bacon, a member of the firm of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., bankers, New York City, died on April 9 after a short illness.

'88—Charles H. Harwood, M. D., '92, died from pneumonia at his home in Boston on April 13.

'90—Henry G. Vaughan was married in Boston on April 5 to Miss Elizabeth R. Tyson.

'94—Joseph W. Glidden, LL.B., '97, formerly in Wayland, Ky., is now at 50 Congress St., Boston.

'94—Eliot Tuckerman, LL.B., was married in New York City on April 7 to Miss Mary L. Fowler.

'97—David E. Mitchell has moved his law office to 1004 Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. The firm of Griffith & Mitchell, of which he was a member, has dissolved. Mitchell's home address in Pittsburgh is 6211 Kentucky Ave.

'98—Gordon Allen is associated with Little & Russell, architects, 45 Bromfield St., Boston.

'98—Juan Felix Brandes is president of the Padrones Plantation Co. and the Cocopah Plantation Co. His address is Box 242. Santa Barbara, Cal.

'00—George M. G. Nichols of Haverhill, Mass., died on April 14 at a private hospital in Boston after a surgical operation. He was one of the framers of a new charter which gave Haverhill a commission form of government. He was the first City Solicitor under the new charter, and had recently been associated with Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, lawyers, of Boston.

'04—G. David Houston, professor of English at Howard University, Washington, D. C., has been granted leave of absence for 1915-16 to study in the Harvard Graduate School. In the April issue of *Education*, he has an article on "Formal English Grammar; Its Uses and Abuses."

'04—Kendall K. Smith, who for the past six years has been instructor in Greek and Latin at Harvard, will next year be assistant professor of Greek Literature and History at Brown University.

'08—A daughter, Marian Shaw, was born on March 23 to Dr. A. William Reggio and Marian Shaw (Lovering) Reggio, in Boston.

'08—Charles B. Wetherell, Jr., who is head of the English department in the Chelsea (Mass.) High School, was married in Waltham on March 25 to Miss Grace E. Towne.

'08—James S. Whitney was married in Nashua, N. H., on March 20 to Miss Josephine Dube of Salem, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are living on Pleasant St., Canton, Mass.

'09—Rev. Basil D. Hall was married in Boston on December 15, 1914, to Miss Anna L. Washburn, daughter of George H. Washburn, M.D. '86. Hall is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hunt's Point, Bronx, New York.

'11—A second daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Evans Rogers Dick, Jr., on March 24, at South Dartmouth, Mass.

'11—A daughter, Louise Chappell, was born to Henry R. Kunhardt, Jr., and Mrs. Kunhardt, on February 3 in New York City.

'11—Arnold W. Lahee is instructor in economics and history at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was married on December 21, 1914, at Cambridge to Miss Gladys H. Livermore, daughter of Joseph P. Livermore, '75.

'11—Ralph H. Rowse, who has been acting assistant to the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell of the Pleasant Street Congregational Church, Arlington, Mass., has been ordained to the ministry.

'12—John Rollin Desha has charge of a congressional party which will visit the Hawaiian Islands in May, as guests of the Territory. The party consists of 149 persons, of whom 14 are senators and 42 members of Congress. Desha is secretary to the delegate from Hawaii, and his address is 283 House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

'12—Carl S. Perley is theatrical demonstrator for The Choralcelo Co. of 100 Boylston St., Boston. His present address is 107 West 48th St., New York City.

'14—Morgan Glover Day is with the Indian Orchard Co., cotton manufacturing, Indian Orchard, Mass. His engagement to Miss Ruth Hugo of Boston has recently been announced. His address is 263 State St., Springfield, Mass.

'14—Harry D. Kroll is in the labor and efficiency department of the Standard Mail Order Co., 435 West 55th St., New York City.

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HARVARD
ALUMNI
BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 30

MAY 5, 1915

Free Speech at Harvard
and Professor Kuno Meyer

The University Crew

The Hygiene of Freshmen
by Professor Roger I. Lee

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1915.

NUMBER 30.

News and Views

War and Words. When a man labors under a grave misapprehension, to which he gives a public expression demanding a public correction, he often serves the cause to which he is opposed; for he provides the occasion for a clear and careful statement of that cause. The government at Washington has availed itself, to excellent purpose, of such opportunities to define American neutrality. Official Harvard had one such opportunity when it declined to be stampeded by a demand for the resignation of Professor Münsterberg. It has seized another such occasion in the episode recorded in later pages of this issue of the BULLETIN.

President Lowell's letter to Professor Kuno Meyer enables the public to draw the sharp distinction which the University itself has drawn between official and unofficial neutrality with regard to the European war. The University, so far as we are aware, has not given anything resembling its corporate sanction to a single expression of partisanship or controversy. Neither has it restricted in any way the free speech of individual members of the University, or of gatherings arranged by the students—for example, in the Harvard Union. The fact that it is sometimes difficult for those who do not understand the organization of the University, and are prone to take *omne ignotum pro magnifico*—or every private for a general one—does not

alter the other fact that Harvard has consistently followed the course its whole tradition demands of it. This has called for no iterated explanation. When a word has been urgently needed, it has been spoken.

As for the poem which has provoked the resentment that has secured it so wide a reading, most of us will be content to accept the judges' verdict that it was the best poem they were asked to read. Dean Briggs and Professor Perry are certainly as well qualified to pass upon such a question as any two experts the *Advocate* editors could have chosen for the task. One may fairly regard them also as the least prejudiced and bellicose of men. Yet if Ernst Lissauer had been a Harvard undergraduate, and had entered his "*Hassgesang gegen England*" in the competition, it is altogether possible that they might have considered it superior to "*Gott mit Uns*", and awarded it the prize. There could be no more flagrant breach of academic neutrality than to permit any considerations but those of merit to enter into a literary judgment.

* * *

**The
"New Plan"
at Yale.**

For four years Harvard has admitted students under two "plans", the "old" and the "new", for testing the ability of applicants to engage in College work. For a year Princeton has offered a somewhat similar choice of alternatives. At Bowdoin and elsewhere measures of the same sort have been taken towards

bridging the gap between the college and the high school which does not have for its chief aim the preparation of boys for college entrance examinations. The latest recruit in this important movement is Yale, which has just adopted new regulations for the admission of students to Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School. The "new plan" for Yale College closely resembles that of Princeton in that the four subjects on which entrance examinations must supplement the candidate's school record are specified, with the single choice between French and German. The "new plan" for Sheffield resembles that of Harvard in offering a wider field of choice in two of the four general subjects in which the candidate presents himself.

The significant point in the whole matter is not that Harvard took the initiative in this new method of admitting students, or that other colleges are following more and less closely in her path, but that there is an increasing recognition of the fact that common sense demands more than one single-track road as the means of approach to a college course. The public schools should be none the worse for developing in the directions most beneficial to the majority of their pupils. The colleges should be much the better for that more diversified student material which results from looking to more diversified sources of supply.

At the request of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, the College Entrance Examination Board has recently voted to establish "new plan" examinations, to be held first in 1916. In one particular Princeton and Yale have each gone beyond Harvard: they have entrusted both old and new plan examinations to this Board. It is regarded as highly important that Harvard should adopt the same course.

The liberal customs of an earlier day are illustrated in a manuscript letter of Judge Story which has recently come to light in an old collection of autographs. It was addressed, "To Mr. Charles P. Sumner, Dane College, Cambridge", and is endorsed: "Judge Story, Cambridge, November 20th, 1832. Wine for the Law School." It reads as follows:

MY DEAR SIR:

I send you fifteen Bottles of old Madeira Wine embracing four diff't sorts. I have drawn the whole off with a Syphon this morning so that all may be clear to the very bottom of things. I think they should be drank in the following order, and all of each before the other comes in course—

first, F; next, A; next, D; last, O.

Please to present my kind regards to the gentlemen of the Law School and request the acceptance of this slight mark of interest in their welfare.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH STORY.

Mr. Sumner.

In 1832 John Hooker Ashmun and Joseph Story were the only professors of law at Harvard. During the sessions of the Supreme Court Judge Story was in Washington, where he may have been in November. The recipient of the letter, Charles P. Sumner, was the father of Charles Sumner. He had been in College with Story in the last decade of the eighteenth century. In 1810-11 he was clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, while Story was its speaker. Originally a member of the bar, he had become in 1825 Sheriff of Suffolk County. In his friendships, one of the warmest of which was with Story, many other eminent members of the legal profession were included. Why Story should have addressed him at Dane College does not appear—unless it may have been that his son Charles, then a student at the Law School, for the use of which Dane Hall was completed in

the autumn of 1832, was librarian of the School and lived in the new building. But in 1833 Charles Sumner was president of the first temperance society in College—which contributes a touch of strangeness to his possible handling of the Madeira.

From Story's point of view, the gift was natural enough. In January of 1833 a friend of Charles Sumner's wrote to him of seeing Judge Story in Washington and hearing him say, with regard to the students in the Law School, that "next his own children were his foster children." There were about forty of them at this time, and for them, rather than for the solitary Ashmun, the gift was evidently intended. It was in sending these "gentlemen of the Law School" the fifteen bottles of Madeira as "slight mark of interest in their welfare", that Story's gift differentiates the past so sharply from the present.

After his death a Boston auctioneer issued a "Catalogue of Wines from the Estate of Late Mr. Justice Story." In the long list were included seven lots of Madeira, containing from 12 to 161 bottles each, marked "Judicial", and designated further: "Imported expressly for the Judges of the Supreme Court, U. S."

Since then the tide of prohibition has risen perceptibly both in academic and in governmental circles.

* * *

Drama and Music in the Stadium.

The uses of the Stadium for other than athletic purposes will be well illustrated in May and June of this year. The two tragedies of Euripides, "The Iphigenia in Tauris" and "The Trojan Women", in the translations of Professor Gilbert Murray, to be produced under the auspices of the Departments of the Classics and English by Granville Barker, on May 18 and 19, with the support of such artists as Lillah McCarthy,

Edith Wynne Matthison, Chrystal Herne and Ian Maclaren, are to be followed on June 4 by a performance of "Siegfried" by a cast and augmented orchestra from the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. At a time when all our universities are under a certain suspicion of doing more for practical matters than for the arts, these occasions well deserve a special emphasis, for in them the arts will come conspicuously into their own. The dramatic and musical performances by undergraduates during the current year at Cambridge have been remarkable for their scope and excellence, and the local public has derived much pleasure from the work of the college amateurs. It is a different matter for accomplished professionals, in close association with the University, to offer the masterpieces of drama and music which will soon be presented in the Stadium. Both the University and the broad public to which it ministers may well be thankful for the great opportunities the coming performances will yield.

* * *

Another Surgical Unit. Sir William Osler has suggested to the Harvard and other American medical schools

that they shall each provide a unit of surgeons, assistants and nurses for the service of a military field hospital in England or France. A much larger number of beds is contemplated in each of these hospitals than in the American Ambulance Hospital at Paris. There is a proportionately greater opportunity of serving the causes of science and humanity. The practical questions involved are of course also more complicated. But the matter is under consideration by the University authorities, whose prompt action at the previous call is a good sign that the present opportunity will not be lightly dismissed.

A War Poem and Its Consequences

EARLY in the academic year the *Harvard Advocate* offered a prize of \$10 for the best poem on the European war. Dean Briggs and Professor Bliss Perry, who served as judges in the competition, awarded the prize to C. Huntington Jacobs, '16, for the following sonnet:

GOTT MIT UNS.

No doubt ye are the people: wisdom's flame
Springs from your cannon—yea, from yours
alone.

God needs your dripping lance to prop his
throne;

Your gleeful torch His glory to proclaim.

No doubt ye are the people: far from shame
Your Captains who deface the sculptured
stone

Which, by the labor and the blood and bone
Of pious millions, calls upon His name.

No doubt ye are the folk: and 'tis to prove
Your wardenship of Virtue and of Lore

Ye sacrifice the Truth in reeking gore

Upon your altar to the Prince of Love.

Yet still cry we who still in darkness plod:
"Tis Antichrist ye serve, and not our God."

It appeared in the April number of the *Advocate*. Professor Kuno Meyer, of the University of Berlin, from whom an intended invitation to lecture at Harvard on Celtic Literature was withheld last fall "in view of his active propaganda among the Irish in behalf of Germany, and the neutral attitude assumed by the University in regard to the war", has written as follows to President Lowell regarding the sonnet:

Maryland Club, Baltimore, Md.,
April 26, 1915.

Sir,

I hear that the slanderous and vile poem entitled "Got mit Uns", which under the heading "Harvard Prize Poem" has recently made the round of the American press, was actually awarded a prize by two members of the Harvard professorate, Messrs. Briggs and Perry. This gratuitous and shameless insult to the honor and fair fame of a friendly nation has called forth no word of censure or disavowal from you, Sir, or from any of the authorities of the institution over which you preside.

It is the pretence of Harvard to cultivate within its precincts a true spirit of neutrality. Let me recall to you the noble words in which President Wilson the other day defined that spirit. Its basis is to be "sympathy for mankind, fairness, good will, impartiality of spirit and of judgment." By singling out this damnable poem for a prize, by its publication in the pages of the *Advocate*, by silently conniving at its wider circulation in the press, Harvard has revealed its true spirit, which is one of unmitigated hostility to my country and people and to their cause. It is the same spirit which animates every word recently written on Germany by your predecessor.

At a time when it behooves all academic institutions and bodies, but especially those of neutral countries, to exert all their influence for promoting amity in international relations, for safeguarding the common interests of science, scholarship and learning, for healing some of the wounds which the war has struck, the University of Harvard has wantonly and wickedly gone out of its way to carry strife into the hallowed peace of the academic world by heaping insult upon a people to which it, in common with and above the rest of America, owes so much. Even our open and declared enemies have recoiled from such an action. You and the institution which you represent stand branded before the world and posterity as abettors of international animosity, as traitors to the sacred cause of humanity.

In the name of my native country I protest against this outrage, and I know that my protest will be echoed not only by the whole of Germany, but by every fair-minded and honest American.

As for myself, I endorse the hope expressed by my brother, an honorary graduate of your University, that no German will again be found to accept the post of Exchange Professor at Harvard. Some of your colleagues have done me the honor to invite me to become a candidate for that post for next session. Setting aside all personal feelings I accepted in the hope of serving the cause of learning. I now withdraw my consent and regret that I was induced, at a time when my country is engaged in a life-and-death struggle at which you only scoff, to set foot in the defiled precincts of a once noble University.

KUNO MEYER.

P. S.—I am sending a copy of this letter to the press.

To this letter President Lowell has replied;

April 27, 1915.

My dear Professor Meyer:

Your letter has come, and I am grieved at the feeling of irritation against Harvard that it shows. The poem and prize to which you refer I had never heard of until your letter came. On inquiry I find that it was a prize offered by the students for a student poem, a matter with which the authorities of the University can hardly interfere.

As you are aware, the freedom of speech of neither the professors nor the students in an American university is limited, nor are they themselves subject in their utterances to the direction of the authorities. On the contrary, we have endeavored to maintain the right of all members of the University to express themselves freely, without censorship or supervi-

ion by the authorities of the University, and have applied this rule impartially to those who favor Germany, and those who favor the Allies—to the former in the face of a pretty violent agitation for muzzling professors by the alumni of the University and outsiders. This policy of freedom of speech we shall continue to pursue, for we believe it to be the only one which accords with the principle of academic freedom. I hope the time will come when you and your colleagues in Germany will recognize that this course is the only right one; and that it is essential to the cause of universal scholarship and human progress that scholars should associate together again on friendly terms, without regard to national conflicts that have occurred.

Very truly yours,

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

The Physical Examination of Freshmen

BY ROGER I. LEE, '02, PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE.

IN a previous number of the BULLETIN I outlined the proposed physical examination of freshmen which became compulsory for the first time this year. The examination was completed on 662 freshmen in October and November. So far as is known, no student objected to the examination. Many of them welcomed it, as it gave them the opportunity to ask the examining physician a wide variety of questions. Under usual conditions the healthy boy finds it difficult to get medical information about matters that may be the source of considerable anxiety to him. The arrangements were such that each boy was alone with the examining physician for a certain length of time. A few boys were obviously apprehensive, but were correspondingly elated when they were told that they were organically sound.

The examination included a systematic medical history and a thorough physical examination of the entire body including blood, blood pressure and urine. Omitting the technical details, some of the general findings are presented.

The average age was 18, the average weight without clothes 136 pounds, and the average height 5 feet, 8.4 inches. 232

out of the 662 presented a letter from their physician or guardian usually giving valuable information.

The medical histories on the whole showed nothing of great importance. 41 or 6.1 per cent. had been operated on for appendicitis. 288, or 43.5 per cent., had had some operation on the nose or throat. 273, or 41.2 per cent., wore glasses, 108 wore them constantly, the others for reading or distance. 16 boys were found who needed to see an oculist. One student was entirely blind. Three students were somewhat deaf, and 6 boys needed to see an aurist. 33, or 5 per cent., had never been vaccinated against smallpox.

Thirty-three students, or 5 per cent., had albumen in their urine. This was of great interest because these boys form a group which requires supervision. As a matter of fact the presence of albumen without other signs in young men is probably of little significance. Nevertheless a small number of these boys had been told that they had severe Bright's Disease, and one boy in particular had been given a bad prognosis elsewhere. This group of cases with albumen in their urine has been subsequently studied, and in none of them is there any

evidence of actual kidney trouble. The reassurance that we were able to give the boys who knew they had albumen in their urine and were inclined to regard it seriously was most gratefully received. Already a number of these cases have entirely cleared up, but will still be under observation.

Five freshmen had sugar in their urine at the time of the first examination. In two of them it has not been found since and was evidently only a temporary condition. In another sugar has occasionally been present. All three of these students are unquestionably benefitted by general advice and diet. In the case of two boys, the sugar in the urine has been rather persistently present. Both boys required dieting before the sugar was eradicated. One boy required very strict and careful supervision of his diet before he became normal. These two boys are still on dietary restrictions. None of these five boys presented any other symptoms, and none knew of the existence of any trouble before the examination. One was certainly a case of early diabetes, another probably so. Inasmuch as the outlook in diabetes, once established and causing sufficient symptoms to induce patients to seek medical advice, is almost absolutely bad in young adult life, it is felt that much may have been accomplished in the early detection and prompt energetic treatment of these two cases. It now seems likely that this very serious disease has been averted in two and possibly in five students.

There were nineteen freshmen who had some valvular trouble with the heart. In all these cases under the careful supervision, which is now possible during their college course, there is no reason to assume that their lives will be shortened by their trouble. Some 82 boys presented certain slight abnormalities in their heart action or blood pressure that, while not regarded as serious, has kept them under occasional observation.

Twenty boys presented some trouble with their lungs; in 8 cases it was simple bronchitis, in 12 cases there was evidence of tuberculosis, but in no case was the tuberculosis sufficiently active or extensive to warrant anything more than advice and careful supervision. The importance of the early detection and subsequent oversight of these young men with incipient tuberculosis is obvious.

There were a number of minor ailments too numerous to be cited here. A few only will be recounted. There was one student who had had hip trouble for over a year, but had had no systematic treatment. He knew he was coming to Harvard College and felt sure that he would get the proper treatment here. He had a tuberculous hip and it has been possible to keep him under expert treatment and at the same time to allow him to remain in College. There were two boys who had been wearing trusses for many years for ruptures that no longer existed. Neither had seen a physician for some years.

Much to our surprise, we found only one student had seriously neglected teeth. This we are inclined to attribute to the greatly increased interest taken among serious-minded people in the care of their children's teeth.

Another very satisfactory showing was that out of these 662 freshmen not a single one showed evidence of any venereal trouble. The examination was such that it would have been impossible for any active venereal disease to have escaped detection.

One usually receives general impressions from a survey of this sort that cannot be put down in statistical form. The marked general impression which I gained from the completed examinations of these 662 freshmen was that they made up a very healthy, wholesome group of young men. It had been the expectation that probably the real value of this examination would be the detection of a certain amount of disease which, if detected early, could be cured. We were

able to discover in a number of students conditions that have subsequently been corrected. We have also detected certain impairments which require observation and guidance, probably throughout the College course. This is already being done.

But the greatest value of this examination to my mind, and with this I have been very strongly impressed, is not so much the detection of existing disease but the assurance of a larger group of boys, who think that they have disease, that they are really sound. Curiously enough, there were more boys who

thought they had a serious organic defect, usually of the heart, and were found entirely sound, than boys who thought they were well and had disease. In many instances boys were worrying over ailments that were purely fanciful, but this worry was having a considerable effect upon their general condition. The importance of the compulsory physical examination seems to be as much the correction of erroneous ideas concerning disease in the healthy as the detection of disease.

A Harvard Man's Report From Wisconsin

By C. R. BARDEEN, '93, DEAN OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

THOUGH the problems at Cambridge differ in many ways from those of Madison, a brief sketch of the development of medical supervision at Wisconsin may prove of value to those interested in the new department of hygiene at Harvard.

The immediate incentive to the establishment of medical supervision of student health at Wisconsin was an epidemic of typhoid fever which occurred five years ago, and during which some forty students were taken ill and several died. It was believed that more efficient medical supervision might have prevented the spread of the disease to so large a number of students. The faculty of the medical school accordingly were asked to organize a system of medical supervision.

Wisconsin offers merely the first two years of the medical course. A new department of clinical medicine was established in the medical school in 1910, for the purpose of having direct charge of the medical supervision of student health, for research and for teaching such clinical work as properly comes within the first two years of the medical course. The professor of clinical medicine was made medical adviser of the students. It was planned at first that he should

work in cooperation with the private practitioners in Madison in keeping record of student illness and seeing that prompt attention was given. This plan did not prove practical owing to the impossibility of getting satisfactory coöperation. It therefore became necessary to enlarge the staff and to give treatment not only for minor conditions but also for most medical cases. The staff now consists of five physicians (one a woman) who give medical advice and treatment, two physicians who do laboratory and x-ray work, four nurses and several clerks. Most of the work is done at the "Clinic." This is a building with waiting rooms, offices, laboratories and x-ray rooms for the diagnosis and treatment of office cases. The regular office hours are in the afternoon. Appointments may be made in advance if desired. The mornings are reserved for the study of cases requiring special observation and for outside calls and visits at the hospital and infirmary. About one hundred and fifty students seek medical advice each day at the clinic during the winter months. Nearly a third of the students in attendance seek advice each month, and over eighty per cent. of the students at some time during the year.

Next door to the Clinic there is a

large dwelling house used as an infirmary in which during the winter months there are usually from fifteen to twenty patients. Students with the milder infections and contagious diseases, "grip", measles, mumps, and the like, are cared for here. Three nurses are in charge. For surgical cases and the severer medical cases there are special student wards at the Madison General Hospital, and use is also made of the City Contagious Hospital for the severer contagious diseases.

The work of the medical adviser embraces several lines, medical examination of new students, sending of recommendations to scholastic officers and the department of physical education, careful supervision of those whose general health is such as to require special oversight, diagnosis and treatment of cases of acute illness, reference of cases requiring the care of specialists, issuing of excuses for absence because of illness, notification to parents whose children are seriously ill or need special attention, prompt isolation of cases of contagious disease and the taking of various measures to prevent its spread, improvement of the hygiene of the rooming-houses, boarding-houses and class-rooms where possible, and scientific study of various problems which arise in connection with the work.

Each student at the time of matriculating at the university is given a careful medical and physical examination and a record is made of his family and past medical history, together with the objective findings of his present condition. As the result of these examinations the students are divided into four groups, A, B, C, and D. Class A includes those in first-class physical condition; those in Class B have some defects which may make advisable some restrictions as to scholastic or athletic activities; those in Class C have more serious defects which require special attention from the standpoint of studies or physical training; and those in Class D require frequent

medical advice in order to keep in condition to do satisfactory work in college. A few are advised not to enter college and others are advised to withdraw after observation has shown that the individual cannot meet the demands of college life even in a modified form. Last fall over 2,000 students were examined during the first month of the college year.

After entering college students are encouraged to seek medical advice freely. The members of the medical staff endeavor to take a sympathetic interest in each individual and in a way to supply the oversight which the boy or girl would get at home from the parents and family physician. The prompt reporting of even trivial conditions is of advantage both from the standpoint of the individual student and from that of the student community. If the condition really amounts to nothing, the student can be told so and relieved of any anxiety. Morbid worry about one's physical condition is decreased instead of increased by the habit of prompt reporting. If the student needs treatment, this can be begun at an unusually early period.

Desire to form habits which will lead to the greatest physical and mental efficiency is leading an increasing number of students to seek advice concerning personal and public hygiene. The majority of students are idealists who desire to develop the best that is in them. A quiet talk with a physician familiar with problems of health from the standpoint of the student is often worth more than attending a course of lectures on hygiene. This is especially true of questions of sex hygiene.

Constitutional defects of one kind or another are to be found in the majority of young adults. When these are discovered at the time of the student's entrance into the university, advice is given him as to methods of overcoming his defects or at least of living as healthy a life as possible in spite of them.

No special fees are charged for medi-

cal advice, the expenses being met from the "incidental fees" paid by all students. A charge is made for hospital and infirmary care and for x-ray plates.

The scientific aspects of the work are among the most important. An unusual opportunity is offered to study the morbidity of a large group of young individuals both in relation to their present environment and to the conditions preceding their entrance into the university. Of special value is the opportunity of

studying disease earlier in its incipency than is usually offered the physician. The limited outside consultation service makes it possible to study the later developments of pathological conditions begun in youth, and the commencement of conditions which produce defects visible in students when they enter college. Thus a broad background is offered for a specialized study of the conditions of health and disease in the student community.

The Department of Social Ethics

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

AS a recent graduate and one privileged to study Social Ethics under both Professor Peabody and Professor Foerster, I resent the implications contained in L. J. Eddy's letter which appeared in the March 31st number of the BULLETIN under the title "The Department of Sociology." In substance, Mr. Eddy implies the existence of two grave weaknesses. (1) That social ethics as an academic study in Harvard is not given sufficient emphasis through a strong department. (2) That Harvard through its graduates is deficient in rendering social service to the community.

Without wishing to enter into a controversy, but with a strong desire to see justice done and to allow facts to refute empty assertions, I want in answer to indicate a few truths which may not be generally known. These I have had an opportunity to know about, because as one professionally engaged in social service since graduation I have constantly retained my interest in the Social Ethics Department.

Is the Social Ethics Department of the University, we are entitled to ask, weak? Mr. Eddy says it is: "Harvard does not in any fair measure approach any one of half a dozen other universities." That sounds serious. But it was not sufficiently so in the author's mind to warrant submitting proof. Instead, he makes

other assertions: "It is the essence of the matter that Harvard is so far from recognizing the social facts and forces of the present day that she is content to have Mr. Foerster and two or three others, none having a full title of professorship even, whether deserving it or not, carrying on a few more or less well-fitted links in a lesser department, a department not yet attaining to an 'H' position, we might say athletically." Why this slurring reference to the fact that the present head of the department does not hold a full professorship?

An Assistant Professorship at Harvard indicates high trust. A glance at the list of the University's Assistant Professors shows many names of widely known scholars. Also, we may observe, those men as Assistant Professors are generally better placed in Harvard than they would be as Professors in other colleges and universities.

The present instructors in the department of Social Ethics are all men who either are having or have had responsible non-university connections. In their hands interest in the study of Social Ethics in the University has grown.

In his recent letter which appeared March 3, Professor Foerster pointed out the increase in the kind and number of courses. Anyone who takes the trouble to investigate may see that the department has grown numerically in student strength and in courses during the last

five or six years at a very exceptional rate. Those of us who have been in College since 1909 have observed the growth. To such persons the fact has been evident that high grade serious-minded students (scholarship holders, candidates for degrees with distinction, and the like) have freely enrolled in Social Ethics courses.

But what further of the practical utility of the department? An educational value of large importance is gained in every university where the truth and significance of abstract theory is reinforced by concrete usefulness in practice. This advantage is enjoyed in Social Ethics at Harvard to an extent scarcely possible elsewhere because of the large field in Greater Boston for many forms of Social Service. Only Columbia, with New York City as its laboratory, and the University of Chicago with the City of Chicago as its field, are comparable to it. Besides, in Harvard this advantage is considerably augmented by the activity of the Phillips Brooks House Association with which the Social Ethics Department actively coöperates.

Not only are students of Social Ethics thus able to profit by organized coöperation between two agencies cultivating intelligence in Social Service, but students not giving attention to any kind of classroom preparation under the Social Ethics Department may at any time use all its resources including a well-selected library of books dealing with social problems, and an admirably displayed exhibit of housing, playground, factory, and related conditions in this and foreign countries.

But Mr. Eddy states that "in comparison with such departments as are maintained in similar lines by Chicago, Wisconsin, and Yale and notably among the newer Universities, Kansas and Missouri, Harvard is simply feeble." No proof is given. Knowing something about Chicago, Wisconsin, Yale and Missouri and the conditions that prevail in each, we prefer to have sub-

stantial evidence before accepting this statement.

So far as the writer is aware, no statistics have been compiled anywhere to show the number of students or graduates of any College doing Social work. Moreover it is doubted whether any such statistics possessing value could be prepared, for the reason that some graduates engaged in private business only are rendering a high quality of Social Service. But if this pragmatic test could be applied I know many in Boston and other more distant centres entitled to express an opinion who are convinced that Harvard would not be found wanting.

In a comparatively new field of Social Service in Greater Boston (one only four years old) approximately three hundred Harvard men are freely giving unprofessional volunteer service. This number compares very favorably with help given from all other sources. I speak of it not because that field seems to claim an uncommonly large number of Harvard men, but because I believe it represents the interest taken by Harvard men in other larger and older fields of service.

The fact that some College students undertaking social work estimate their responsibilities too lightly, we all deprecate. But we very much doubt from what we know of such work in other large cities, in which the volunteer services of undergraduate students of other Colleges are relied upon, if students at Harvard are more delinquent than others.

In fact we strongly doubt whether the proportion of delinquents is as large as the proportion is New York City or Chicago, for example. That the proportion is much less since the Social Ethics Department and Phillips Brooks House became effective is certain. At this present date we have discovered that three hundred and seventy Harvard undergraduates are doing volunteer Social Service work in and about Boston. This activity represents a growth, as is shown by the following facts. During the aca-

demic year 1909-1910 a total of 272 students gave weekly volunteer service.

In 1910-1911, 292 students gave weekly service.
In 1911-1912, 348 students gave weekly service.
In 1912-1913, 347 students gave weekly service.
In 1913-1914, 360 students gave weekly service.
In 1914-1915, 370 students gave weekly service.

Besides this number many others not accounted for in these figures did and are doing volunteer Social work.

So much for the work done by undergraduates in coöperation with the Social Ethics Department and the Phillips Brooks House.

There is also evidence of another character. Several of those with whom I have talked who have been away from

the academic study of Social Ethics long enough to attest with some authority its practical value unite in affirming that the knowledge and inspiration gained from its study has been of large personal benefit.

Let those who have failed to get what they needed speak. But if they do speak let them place the responsibility where it belongs. The fact of the matter is that Social Service at Harvard is made attractive and the necessity for it is carefully accentuated by the Social Ethics Department, a department which in no sense can be said to have hid its candle under a bushel.

ORMOND E. LOOMIS, '11.

“Schoolmastering”

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have noted with profitable interest, as I am sure many others have, the article and letter which have lately appeared in your columns on the general subject of Schoolmastering. Perhaps a word from a young teacher—a mere stripling, comparatively—will not be entirely without value to the great number of recent graduates who are still in the uncomfortable mental fog which is the outgrowth of unsuccessful groping after a profession.

To not a few of these the assurance that schoolmastering may be one of the most delightful of occupations is likely to appear as wholly incredible, and in some measure because of what would seem a conspiracy of misinformation—or, indeed, of silence. I say that schoolmastering may be one of the most delightful of occupations; yet it may also be one of the most nerve-racking, body-gripping, mind-dwarfing, and soul-destroying of occupations. For many it reveals itself soon enough as precisely that, and because they do not possess the two necessary interests: first, an interest in boys, not, essentially, as boys, but as men-in-the-making; and second, an interest that is vital and practical in a

subject to be taught, an interest so thrillingly real as to make the teaching of the subject vigorous and enthusiastic.

I believe I am stating a painfully patent fact when I say that of the failures as schoolmasters fully ninety per cent. are those who either have but one of these interests, or else have both in distorted forms. The picture of the ponderous Ph.D. who would successfully unmuzzle his wisdom on the pitiable youth of our preparatory schools is sorry enough; but the picture of the man who rather prides himself on having no claim to scholastic attainment—either of the sort which some are prone cynically to associate with the Ph.D., or of the virile and contagious sort—and who yet struggles to teach and to reach boys, is not a whit the brighter. This type divides itself roughly into two classes: the young fellow who leaves college athletics-mad and loath to give up his romping, and the world-weary and chop-fallen individual who seeks a solace in a sentimental contact with the unsophisticated. Both are certain to prove, in the end, failures of the direst kind, for neither takes into account the truth that boys are subject to mental as well as to physical growth, crave at a surprisingly

early age a double satisfaction. Such men do not, in a word, regard boys as potential grown-ups, but merely as undeveloped humans who respond rather well, and sometimes amusingly, to given stimuli, these masters looking upon the boys with much the same eye as do the experimental psychologists upon a certain species of the country bumpkin.

To say that every one who would become a successful, and so a happy, schoolmaster must possess in nicely equal shares these interests in his charges, is to overstate the matter grossly, and scanty indeed would be the number to fit the requirements; but the man who has the two interests in a reasonable degree, and is eager to widen them with the years, may confidently be advised to seek a post as teacher of the young.

To those who must, for the present at least, look to the practical, it is not amiss to say that in the well-established private schools of this country a useful master may reasonably count on such remuneration as will assure him independence before he is much more than ar-

rived at the prime of life. But far more precious than any tangible reward—of the earth earthy, however necessary—is the recompense which comes in the knowledge of a needful service done, of friends ever multiplying, of the inspiring fact that nowhere as in a school is the best of a man called into action with such persistence.

May there come into the profession more of such men as Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson cries out for in his practical classic, "The Schoolmaster"—and our need in America is no less than that in England:—"men who have a strong sense of duty and vocation, a large fund of affection and pity and patience, strong common sense, tranquillity, and width of view." And, I believe, it is only such who may rightfully claim to possess the two interests I have emphasized, and who, therefore, may anticipate in schoolmastering a joy and a victory.

GROVER HARRISON, '13.

St. Stephen's School,

Colorado Springs, Colo.,

April 27, 1915.

News from the Harvard Clubs

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania had its annual dinner at the University Club of Pittsburgh on the evening of April 24. An informal reception to the guests of the club preceded the dinner, and then the party sat down at a big oval table trimmed with crimson carnations. The room was decorated with Harvard banners.

H. F. Baker, '01, the president of the club, was toastmaster. The first speaker was Professor George P. Baker, '87, who discussed the increase in the tuition fee, the Union and the other clubs, the Freshman Dormitories, his own specialty—dramatic composition—and other topics.

Albert T. Perkins, '87, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, was the

next speaker. He told what that organization was doing and urged a large attendance at its meeting in San Francisco next summer.

W. R. P. Brown, '98, spoke on the Yale football game of last fall, and showed diagrams and pictures of that interesting contest. Earlier in the day, Mr. Brown made the same address to a gathering of boys from the Pittsburgh preparatory schools.

G. C. Kimball, '00, speaking for the scholarship committee, said that the holders of the club's scholarships were giving a good account of themselves in the University. The newly-organized club glee club sang several selections most acceptably.

The following men were at the dinner:

P. J. Eaton, '83, Lawrence Litchfield, '85,

W. H. Black, '87, A. A. Morris, '92, S. K. Fenollosa, '95, Lyman Mevis, Dv. '95, E. E. Jenkins, '97, D. E. Mitchell, '97, E. B. Lee, '99, G. C. Kimball, '00, J. E. McCloskey, Jr., '00, H. G. Schleiter, '00, R. H. Watson, '00, J. McC. Wilson, LL.B. '00, H. F. Baker, '01, G. E. Marble, '01, C. K. Robinson, LL.B. '01, C. F. Van der Voort, L. '01-02, E. K. Davis, '03, F. F. McIntosh, '03, W. S. Sugden, '03, P. J. Alexander, LL.B. '03, H. C. Porter, Ph.D. '03, H. D. Parkin, '04, J. L. Bergstressor, '05, H. V. Blaxter, '05, J. R. Lewis, '05, A. M. Scully, '05, A. P. L. Turner, '05, H. R. Bunton, LL.B. '05, A. F. Clarke, '07, Allen Davis, '07, C. J. Mundo, '07, Ralph Kelly, '09, W. W. Parshley, '09, Gideon Studley, Jr., '09, Isaac Davis, '10, S. K. Eshleman, '10, Clifton Taylor, '11, C. B. Stoner, M.B.A. '11, W. E. Allen, '12, W. J. Askin, Jr., L. '12-13, L. B. Duff, '13.

LYNN

The seventh annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Lynn, Mass., was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Wednesday, April 28.

Before the dinner, the following were elected officers of the club for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Chauncey C. Sheldon, '70; vice-presidents, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, and Elihu Thomson, S.D. (hon.) '09; secretary-treasurer, Luther Atwood, '83; executive committee, Walter A. Hall, '96, William G. Keene, '94, and Henry R. Mayo, '00.

President Sheldon was toastmaster and the speakers were Dr. Charles M. Green, '74, Professor George H. Chase, '96, Edward F. Breed, '03, Murdock C. Smith, D.M.D. '98, and Dr. Robert M. Green, '02, who gave a most interesting address, illustrated by lantern slides, on Belgium.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the club to be in a prosperous condition. The musical program was in charge of the club chorister, Edward F. Breed, '03, assisted by Waldron H. Rand, Jr., '98.

Those present, in addition to the speakers, were:

Luther Atwood, '83, E. M. Stevens, LL.B. '00, G. W. Keene, '91, Siarr Parsons, '91, T. C. Tebbetts, '92, E. C. F. Ruppel, M.D. '92, W.

G. Keene, '94, W. A. Hall, '96, G. H. Breed, '98, Dr. S. G. Underhill, '98, J. J. Doherty, L. '95-'96, H. R. Mayo, '00, H. A. Bowen, E. F. Breed, '03, Dr. R. F. Sheldon, '07, L. G. Atherton, D.M.D. '07, Richard Crowley, '09, S. C. Rogers, '09, H. F. Moulton, '11, F. C. Bubier, '13, Joseph Atwood, '17, A. S. Potter, '17, Eben Parsons, '18.

RHODE ISLAND

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island held its annual dinner on April 28, at the University Club in Providence. Professor Edward Channing, '78, was the principal speaker. The others were George T. Marsh, Yale '98; Kendall K. Smith, '04, who will next year be professor of Greek at Brown University; and K. B. G. Parson, '16, a Providence boy, who rowed on the university crew last spring and played on the university football eleven last fall. Moving pictures of the Yale football game were shown at the close of the dinner. The University Glee Club sang.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Rev. Augustus M. Lord, '83; vice-president, Dr. Halsey De Wolf, '92; secretary, William G. Roelker, Jr., '09; secretary for Providence, Carl B. Marshall, '04; secretary for Newport, Hugh B. Baker, '03; delegate to the Council of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, James G. Blaine, 3d, '11.

The executive committee, consisting of the following members, had charge of the dinner: George P. Winship, '93, Rev. Augustus M. Lord, '83, L. S. Hill, Jr., '04, Raymond G. Williams, '11, William G. Roelker, Jr., '09, and Hugh B. Baker, '03.

INDIANA

The annual dinner and election of the Indiana Harvard Club was held at the University Club, Indianapolis, on April 22. Professor Edwin F. Gay, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, was the guest of the club. The following officers were

chosen for the coming year: President, Dr. C. H. Eigenmann, Gr. '87-'89; vice-president, William W. Hammond, A.M. '94; secretary-treasurer, Montgomery S. Lewis, '11; executive committee, E. W. Stout, LL.B. '01, C. O. Britton, '96, and J. G. Rauch, '11.

PARIS

The Harvard Club of Paris held its annual dinner on April 21; it was the largest gathering the club has ever had. James Hazen Hyde, '98, presided. He announced the death of two Harvard men while they were fighting in the French army—André C. Champollion, '02, and Edward M. Stone, '08.

Among the speakers at the dinner were: United States Ambassador Sharp; Lucien Poincaré, brother of the President of France; Emile Boutroux, professor of philosophy at the University of Paris; Eugène Brieux, the playwright; Harvey Cushing, M.D. '95, professor at the Harvard Medical School; and Professor Edwin H. Hall, the Harvard Exchange Professor at Paris.

DALLAS

On Wednesday, April 21, San Jacinto Day, the Harvard Club of Dallas, Tex., entertained at luncheon at the Dallas Club, the members of the Yale Association of Texas, which met on that day in Dallas for its annual session.

The following members of the Harvard Club of Dallas were present:

Dr. F. W. Russell, '69, L. C. Moore, '02, E. N. Willis, '03, A. T. Lloyd, L. '03, L. F. Carlton, '04, H. W. Fisher, '04, W. W. Fisher, '04, G. G. Sheerin, '04, A. F. Weisberg, LL.B. '07, G. V. Peak, Jr., A.M. '08, T. L. Small, '10, C. F. Crowley, '11, L. J. Catheron, '12, E. S. Fortner, M.D. '12, C. T. McCormick, LL.B. '12, A. R. Lawther, L. '13.

CHICAGO

A reading by Professor Copeland was carried farther afield in the Spring Recess than ever before. On the evening of April 21, at the University Club in

Chicago, he made a brief address to the Chicago Harvard Club, and followed it with readings from Dickens and Kipling. There was a large attendance. Later in the evening William M. Scudder, '99, gave a supper in his honor.

1893 DINNER

The eighth annual dinner of the New York members of the class of 1893 was held at the Harvard Club of New York on the evening of April 16. Thirty-seven men were present, as follows:

From New York: Bell, Goodrich, Cary, Callinan, Huntington, H. H. Cook, Vogel, Hickey, H. C. Smith, Blagden, Baker, Collamore, Southwick, Muzzey, Bowler, Gans, Moody, Fraser, Stearns, W. P. Smith, Hunt, Dearborn, Pease, Brewer, Abbott. From New Jersey: Lucas, Hutchison, Walcott, Binder, Lyon. From New England: Currier, Dole, Wiggan, Stone, MacCurdy, Clarke. From Honolulu: Wilder.

D. S. Muzzey was toastmaster, and Walter Cary was chorister. The speakers were: A. P. Stone, J. A. Wilder, and G. K. Bell. The long-distance cup was awarded to C. T. Dole.

1912 DINNER

The members of the class of 1912 living in and near New York will hold a dinner at Keen's Chop House, West 44th St., at 7 o'clock, on Friday, May 21. All members of the class are cordially invited to be present. Any men who expect, or who can arrange, to be in New York on that date should notify R. S. Parker, 27 West 44th St., or J. Elliott, 17 Wall St.

JAMES J. MYERS, '69

James J. Myers, '69, one of the most prominent Harvard men of his time, died in Cambridge on April 13, after a long illness. He was best known to the public through his long connection with the Massachusetts Legislature; he was for nine years on the floor of the House of Representatives, and ended his service by a four-year term as speaker,

from 1900 to 1903 inclusive. It was commonly said at that time that he might have had higher political honors if he had sought them.

He was one of the founders and a former president of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, an incorporator and trustee of the Prospect Union, a member of the executive committee of the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association, a member of the Massachusetts Reform Club, the Massachusetts Club, the Harvard Club of Boston, the Harvard Club of New York, and various other political, social, business, and professional organizations. He was a trustee of the Gordon McKay Fund, from which Harvard University has already received more than \$1,000,000 and will ultimately receive a considerably larger additional sum.

Mr. Myers was born in Frewsburg, N. Y., on November 20, 1842. He graduated from College in 1860, and from the Law School in 1873; in 1872 he received the degree of A.M. He practised law in Boston for more than 40 years, and during much of the time was associated with his classmate J. B. Warner. Mr. Myers never married. He lived continuously after his graduation from the Law School in Wadsworth House, and it was said that for many years he was the only person, not an officer of the University, who roomed in one of the College buildings.

Mr. Myers bequeathed \$100,000 to the College, on condition that an annual income of \$7,000 be paid to a surviving sister during her lifetime.

GREEK PLAYS IN THE STADIUM

Granville Barker and his company will present "*Iphigenia in Tauris*", and "*The Trojan Women*", both by Euripides, in the Stadium on the afternoons of May 18 and 19. The plays will be given in the open air on a stage closely resembling the stage of the ancient Greek theatres. The presentations at Harvard will be a part of a series that will in-

clude performances at Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and the College of the City of New York. At Harvard they are to be given at the invitation of the Department of the Classics and the Department of English. Tickets, from 50 cents to \$2.00, are on sale at the Columbia Graphophone Co., 174 Tremont Street, Boston, the Harvard Coöperative Society, and the other usual offices.

The translations of "*Iphigenia*" and "*The Trojan Women*" are those of Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford. The music for the chorus has been composed by Professor David Smith, of Yale; and the stage, scenery, and costumes have been designed by Norman Wilkinson.

Mr. Barker also has the coöperation of the following committee appointed by President Butler, of Columbia: Professor Baker, of Harvard; Professor Phelps, of Yale; Professor Egbert, of Columbia; Professor Abbott, of Princeton; Professor Mott, of the College of the City of New York; Professor Schelling, of Pennsylvania; and Dean Stoddart, of New York University.

TOPIARIAN PRIZE

The Topiarian Club Trophy offered for the best set of drawings for the development of a piece of property for a country club has been awarded to Donald R. Fiske, 1G., of Philadelphia. Second place was won by E. H. Trout, 2G., of Los Angeles, and third place by Elbert Peets, 3G., of Cleveland. Professor F. L. Olmstead was the judge of the competition.

PROHIBITION LEAGUE

The Prohibition League has elected the following officers for 1915-16: President, H. McB. Thurston, '16, of Muskegon, Mich.; vice-president, W. W. Webster, '17, of Syracuse, N. Y.; secretary, J. D. Taylor, 1L., of Cambridge, O.; treasurer, A. C. Rowley, '18, of Westville Centre, N. Y.

The University Crew



THE next race of the university crew will be against Cornell, at Ithaca, on May 22. The Harvard oarsmen have had a week of rather light work since the race at Annapolis, but Coach Wray has now begun preparations for the Cornell race.

The Harvard crew is rowing in the order which was settled on several weeks ago: Murray, bow; Morgan, 2; Stebbins, 3; Harwood, 4; J. W. Middendorf, 5; Parson, 6; Cabot, 7; Lund, stroke; Kreger, cox. This may fairly be called a veteran eight; Murray, Harwood, and Parson rowed in the Yale race last year, Morgan, Middendorf and Lund were in the second crew which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley last July, and Stebbins and Cabot were in the victorious freshman crew of last season.

Two other men who rowed against Yale at New London last year are still in College but are not now in the eight; they are Schall and Soucy. Schall was 7 in his freshman crew two years ago and 5 in the university last year, and

was looked on as one of the best oarsmen Harvard had had in a long time. Unfortunately, his physical development has been too rapid, and the doctors will not let him row this season; it is hoped, however, that he may be able to take the sport up again next year. Soucy rowed 3 in the university boat last year and is now captain of the second crew. He hurt his leg in the football season of 1914, and this injury has interfered somewhat with his rowing this spring, but it would not be surprising, if he forced either Stebbins or Cabot out of the boat before the Yale race. Soucy has had experience at 7 as well as at 3, and is very powerful and enduring.

The men now in the boat are strong, and Lund is a fighting stroke; consequently the crew seems to be a good racing combination, but its real effectiveness cannot be determined until it meets a strong opponent. The race with Cornell ought to cast light on the relative merits of Harvard and Yale, since Yale has a race with Cornell a week before the latter meets Harvard.

The Baseball Nine

THE baseball nine played three games last week, all on Soldiers Field. Bates won on Tuesday, 3 to 2, but Harvard was victorious in the other games. The scores were: Thursday—Harvard, 10; University of Virginia, 2. Saturday—Harvard 6; Amherst, 0.

The nine did not show much improvement; the batting was good against weak pitchers, but only one hit was made off Moore, who was in the box for Bates.

As soon as it was known that Captain Ayres would not be able to play again this year, the members of the team met to choose a captain to succeed him. H. R. Hardwick, '15, was elected. Hardwick is the best all-around athlete in College. He has played for three years in the most brilliant style on the football eleven, and this year will be his third season in the outfield of the nine. He has also won his "H" as a hammer-thrower on the track and field team. It is expected that the nine will improve under Hardwick's leadership.

The summaries of the three games played last week follow:

BATES.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a. e.
Fuller, 3b.,	2	0	0	2	1 0
MacDonald, s.s.,	4	0	1	0	2 0
Duncan, 2b.,	4	0	0	2	3 1
Butler, l.f.,	3	2	1	2	0 1
Talbot, c.f.,	3	0	0	2	0 0
Lord, c.,	4	0	1	7	1 0
Thurston, r.f.,	4	0	1	0	0 0
Swift, 1b.,	3	0	0	13	0 0
Moore, p.,	3	1	1	0	4 1
Totals,	30	3	5	27	11 3

HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a. e.
Abbot, 2b.,	3	0	1	3	3 0
Reed, s.s.,	4	0	0	0	0 0
Nash, 1b.,	3	0	0	9	0 0
Gannett, r.f.,	4	0	0	0	0 0
Harte, c.,	3	0	0	6	0 0
Mahan, c.f.,	4	1	0	5	0 0
Hardwick, l.f.,	4	0	0	1	0 0
Fripp, 3b.,	2	1	0	3	3 0
Whitney, p.,	1	0	0	0	3 1

Willcox, p.,	0	0	0	0	0 0
Frye, p.,	0	0	0	0	0 0
Brickley,	1	0	0	0	0 1
Totals,	29	2	1	27	10 2

Innings,										
Bates,	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—1
Harvard,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a. e.
Abbot, 2b.,	5	0	1	1	3 0
Fripp, 3b.,	4	1	1	0	2 0
Nash, 1b.,	4	1	0	9	0 0
Gannett, r.f.,	5	1	1	2	0 0
Harte, c.,	5	2	5	12	2 0
Mahan, c.,	4	1	1	0	1 0
Brickley, c.f.,	4	1	1	1	0 0
Hardwick, l.f.,	4	2	1	1	1 0
Reed, s.s.,	4	1	1	2	3 0
Totals,	30	10	12	27	12 0

VIRGINIA.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a. e.
Berkeley, s.s.,	4	2	1	0	1 3
Smith, W., l.f.,	4	0	1	2	0 0
White, 1b.,	4	0	2	5	0 1
Phillips, r.f.,	4	0	1	2	0 0
Smith, E., c.f.,	2	0	0	3	0 0
Stickney, 3b.,	4	0	0	1	2 0
McCall, 2b.,	3	0	0	1	1 2
Ehrmen, c.,	2	0	0	6	2 0
Gammon, p.,	2	0	1	3	1 1
Frye, c.,	1	0	1	0	1 0
Paschal, 2b.,	1	0	0	1	0 0
Totals,	31	2	7	24	8 7

Innings,										
Harvard,	0	3	3	2	1	0	1	0	x	—10
Virginia,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a. e.
Abbot, 2b.,	2	2	0	4	2 0
Brickley, c.f.,	4	1	1	4	0 0
Nash, 1b.,	3	2	2	12	0 0
Gannett, r.f.,	4	1	1	1	0 0
Harte, c.,	3	0	1	2	2 0
Mahan, 3b.,	4	0	3	0	2 0
Hardwick, l.f.,	4	0	0	1	0 0
Reed, s.s.,	3	0	0	3	2 1
Willcox, p.,	3	0	0	0	5 1
Totals,	30	6	8	27	13 2

AMHERST.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a. e.
Seamans, l.f.,	4	0	0	0	0 0
Goodrich, 3b.,	4	0	0	0	0 0

Widmayer, r.f.,	4	0	0	1	0	0
Goodridge, 1b.,	4	0	0	12	1	0
Swasey, c.f.,	4	0	1	2	0	0
Brown, s.s.,	3	0	1	1	3	0
Munroe, 2b.,	3	0	1	2	3	0
See, c.,	2	0	0	5	3	0
Robinson, p.,	2	0	0	1	2	0

Totals,	30	0	3	24	12	0			
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	x-6
Amherst,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

HARVARD WON LACROSSE

Harvard defeated Stevens Institute at lacrosse last Saturday, 13 goals to 1. The game was played on Soldiers Field and was the first one of the season in the northern division of the Intercollegiate League. The summary follows:

HARVARD,	STEVENS.
Cochran, g.	g., Edwards
O'Neil, p.	p., Lawrence
Flu, c.p.	c.p., Hill
Catton, 1d.	1d., Middleton
Beal, 2d.	2d., Diltz
Elliot, 3d.	3d., Wilson
Wanamaker, c.	c., Cohen, Hopkins
Lucas, 3a.	3a., O'Keefe
Nightingale, 2a.	2a., Anderson
Persons, Story, 1a.	1a., Taylor
Franzer, o.h.	o.h., Dunri
Fleming, i.h.	i.h., McKay

Score—Harvard 13, Stevens 1. Goals—Nightingale 2, Persons, Fleming 1, Franzer 2, Lucas, Wanamaker 2, O'Neil, Taylor. Referee—H. M. Osgood, Cornell. Goal umpires—Johnson (H.), Humphries (S.). Timers—Garland (H.), Beck (S.). Time—35-minute halves.

TRACK MEET WITH CORNELL

Cornell and Harvard will hold their annual track and field meet next Saturday in the Stadium. Although Harvard seems fairly strong in some of the events, the chances of winning the meet are not regarded as very promising.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION

The council of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs will hold its spring meeting at the Harvard Club of Boston on Saturday, May 5, with lunch at 1.30.

A ZEPPELIN OVER PARIS

The following letter was written by Francis Jaques, '03, who has been connected since January with the "American Distribution Service" of the American Clearing House in Paris:

Paris, March 22, 1915.

... Saturday night, or rather early Sunday morning, the Germans treated us to the long-expected spectacle of a Zeppelin raid on Paris. They hoped without doubt to strike terror to the hearts of the population of Paris. ... They only succeeded in treating the city to a most interesting spectacle, and in making everyone feel that one had not been waked for nothing.

Four Zeppelins started for Paris; two were headed off, and two flew over the north-western part of the city. I was sleeping peacefully at 10 rue Chapini, in my small apartment near the Etoile, when I was awakened by the firing of cannon about 2 A. M. I stumbled out of bed, trying to make out whether I was in Dunkerque, or Calais; and finally waked up enough to realize that I was in Paris, and that the Zeppelins must be coming at last. I went out on my balcony, which commands a view over the house-tops in every direction, except the south-east, and saw the shells from the French guns describing great arcs across the sky, passing over my house. I could see nothing in the way of Zeppelins, and so went in again and dressed, and then took up my position at the corner of my balcony, where I could see the whole sky. It was a wonderful, starry, cold, clear night. Search-lights were playing about the heavens in every direction searching the skies, and below in the streets I could hear the "pom-piers" in their automobiles, rushing through the city, warning people by their "honk-honk", and their bugle calls of "garde à vous" to seek refuge in the cellars. It was good advice; but Paris was out to see a Zeppelin, and the balconies had as many people as the cellars.

As I was watching a great beam of light to the north-west, playing up and down, I suddenly saw something bright, like a white moth, shine out in the path of light; the search-light swept up again, and there it was like a long, white cigar in the sky. At last I was looking at a Zeppelin—Paris had not been waked up in vain. I could not have been better placed to see it. On it came towards the Etoile, always followed by the great search-light. It looked like a white Japanese lantern, lighted up inside, with the light shining through the paper. Of course it carried no lights; but the search-light gave it that ef-

fect. The light seemed to play along its sides in ripples as on the water. When about 1000 yards from where I was, it gradually swung round broadside and started off to the east over the northern part of the city.

In the meantime the French cannon were firing away at it. Some shells were coming from my left near the Bois, others passing over my head from behind, and others from the Arc de Triomphe to my right. It was a wonderful sight as the shells—like great round red balls of fire—described their arcs against the starry sky. I could follow each shell and involuntarily, I found myself saying "Pas assez loin", "Trop à gauche", as though I were at some kind of a tremendous big game-hunt. At all the balconies, I could hear the same remarks, as each one followed the course of each shell with passionate interest. I could distinctly see the two passenger-baskets under the balloon part of the Zeppelin. Suddenly, just as the shells began to fall near the Zeppelin, it disappeared out of the beam of light, and that was the last I saw of it, while over the city we could distinctly hear the roar of the motors, like a train of cars in the distance.

About 5 A. M. the "pompiers" went about to let people know that all the Zeppelins had gone off. I am sorry that they did not bring at least one of them down to earth to put with the other trophies at the Invalides. Of course the shots fired at them while there over the city were more to drive them off, than to bring them down, as it would have been dangerous to have brought down a 160 mètres Zeppelin on the roofs.

HARVARD MEN IN THE WAR

'03—Dunlap Pearce Penhallow (M.D., '06) has sailed from New York for service at the American Red Cross Hospital at Paignton, England.

'08—Arnold Fraser-Campbell is not, and has

not been, driving an ambulance in France, but is a second lieutenant in the 8th Batt'l Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and at last accounts was in training at Bedford, England.

'08—Edward Mandell Stone died at the military hospital in Romilly, France, on February 27. He was taken to the hospital on February 17, presumably wounded, as he said in a letter written the week before that he was well although worn out from service in the trenches at Craonne since last October. He enlisted in the Second Regiment of the Foreign Legion of France at the outbreak of the war. He is buried in the cemetery at Romilly.

'09—J. Tucker Murray is now lieutenant in the 11th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, stationed at Halifax, Yorkshire, England.

'09 A. M.—Chalmers Jack Mersereau, artillery major in the 2d brigade of the Canadian expeditionary force, is reported seriously wounded in France.

'11—James C. Trumbull has gone abroad as assistant to Eliot Wadsworth, '98, in his work with the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation.

M.D. '12—Herbert H. Howard has sailed from New York for service at the American Red Cross Hospital at Paignton, England.

'12-14G.—Calvin Wellington Day, who held last year a Whiting Fellowship in physics, and went to the war as lieutenant in the 2d battalion of Canadian infantry, was killed in the recent fighting at Ypres.

LL.B. '13—Isaac C. Spicer, A.B. (Univ. New Brunswick), '10, of Spencers Island, N. S., joined the Ammunition Corps at Fredericton, N. B., early in the year, in preparation for going to the front.

M.D. '15—William L. Shannon, A.B. (McGill Univ.) '09, M.D. (ibid) '11, is captain in a field ambulance service which has been organized to sail with the next contingent from Canada.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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Alumni Notes

'63—Edward Darley Boit, a native of Boston, for many years a resident of Paris and Newport and more recently of Florence, a painter of international distinction, died in Rome on April 22.

'77—Samuel J. Watson, president of the Watson Machine Co., died at his home in Paterson, N. J., on April 15.

'80—James B. Field, M.D. '84, one of the leading surgeons and physicians of Lowell, Mass., died of pneumonia at his home on April 16.

'85—Rev. Loring W. Batten has published a volume in the International Critical Commentary on "Ezra-Nehemiah."

'86—Frank E. Dickerman, of the law firm of Hale & Dickerman, has moved his office to 1020 Scollay Building, 40 Court St., Boston.

'92—A daughter, Valentine, was born to Susan Creighton (Williams) Porter, widow of Valentine Mott Porter, at Los Angeles, Calif., on April 4. This daughter, the only child, was born on the forty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of the father, who died on January 22.

'93—Henry G. Pearson, who has been assistant professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been elected full professor to succeed Professor Arlo Bates.

'04—Carroll Greenough, who has been practising architecture in Paris and has recently been attached to the American Ambulance service at Neuilly, was married early in April at the Ambulance Chapel at Neuilly to Miss Margaret V. Greble, daughter of Edward Greble of Pasadena, Cal. Miss Greble has had charge of the special diet kitchen connected with the ambulance.

'04—William R. Valentine of Indianapolis has recently been elected principal of the Bordentown Institute, Bordentown, N. J.

'05—Lewis M. Thornton was married in New York City on September 8, 1914, to Miss Blanche E. Vincent.

'06—William H. Appleton was married in New York City on April 14 to Miss Noel Johnston.

'06—Henry E. Brennick, formerly teacher of English and history at the Boys' Latin School of Baltimore, is now in charge of the foreign division of the Fidelity & Deposit Co. His residence is at 1404 Park Ave., Baltimore.

'06—S. Douglas Malcolm, formerly with the International Harvester Co., Chicago, is now advertising manager of the American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York City.

B.A.S. '06—Professor Stanley F. Morse is superintendent of the agricultural extension

service of the University of Arizona, and state leader of the United States Department of Agriculture, at Tucson, Ariz.

'08—Wheelock Bigelow is with Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., bankers, 14 Wall St., New York City.

'08—Albert C. Burrage, Jr., of Boston, son of Albert C. Burrage, '83, was married in Philadelphia on April 7 to Miss Anne B. Shirk.

'08—Kenneth G. Carpenter has recovered from his recent severe accident and is again actively engaged as sales manager of The Cupples Cordage Co., St. Louis, Mo.

'08—George Prentiss Tubby, landscape architect, died of typhoid fever on January 4 at Greenwich, Conn. He leaves a widow and two children.

'10—Warren B. Strong, M.B.A. '12, was married at St. Paul, Minn., on February 16, to Miss Katherine S. Bryant. Strong has opened an office as dealer in investment securities at 403 Pittsburg Building, St. Paul.

'11—A second son was born on April 10 to Fred F. Field, Jr., and Ruth (Bunten) Field of Brockton, Mass.

'12—Raiph T. Alger, M.I.T. '13, is assistant engineer on the construction of a new \$4,000,000 water supply for Akron, O. His present address is Kent, O.

'12—Lois C. Levison was married in New York City on April 8 to Miss Jeannette van Raalte.

'12—Charles H. Marsh, M.C.E. '14, formerly with the Turners Falls Co., Turners Falls, Mass., is now with the Turner Construction Co., 11 Broadway, New York City.

'12—Wheeler Sammons, who has been manager of the editorial extension department of *System* and *Factory*, the two magazines published by the A. W. Shaw Co., Chicago, has become managing editor of *System*. His residence address in Chicago is 1635 East 53d St. I.L.B. '12—Lawrence L. Larrabee, Ph.B. (Brown) '09, is practising law at 336 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

'13—Herman G. Brock, formerly with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, is now commercial agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, New York City.

'14—Arthur W. Bell is with J. & H. Goodwin, Ltd., commission fruit dealers, 60 State St., Boston.

'14—Talbot O. Freeman, formerly with Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston, is with the Detroit Graphite Co., paint makers, 94 Milk St., Boston.

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HARVARD ALUMN BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 31.

MAY 12, 1915

ARNOLD
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NUMBER

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915.

NUMBER 31.

News and Views

The Arboretum. Such a department of the University as the Arboretum has one advantage over all others in the nature of its appeal to the layman: it can make this appeal to the inexpert through the eye alone. To the ripe understanding of course its achievements make other appeals, and these are set forth in the later pages of this issue of the BULLETIN, both by him who for more than forty years has devoted his energy and intelligence to making the Arboretum what it is, and by observers, both American and English, especially qualified to measure the significance of all that has been accomplished. But there is a large and growing number of nature-lovers who care for outdoor things, for trees and plants, chiefly for the beauty to be seen in them. To these persons the pictures of scenes in the Arboretum will tell as much as the descriptions of it. The place itself, however, is what they should see.

It is not without a deliberate purpose that this particular month has been chosen for calling the attention of our readers to the Arboretum and its work. Many of them live within visiting distance of the grounds. Many others will be in Boston and Cambridge during May and June. If some of these, not already aware of what the University has done and is doing at Jamaica Plain, do not go and see the results for themselves, they will miss a vivid pleasure and lack one

important element in a knowledge of Harvard in its completeness.

There is still another respect in which the Arboretum may be said to hold a unique place among the departments of the University. The museums, the observatory, the chief professional schools, have all grown to their present estate through the efforts of successive generations of devoted men. The growth of the Arboretum from its small beginnings to its large accomplishments has all occurred within the working years and under the guidance of one man. The obedience at eve—or, more truly, afternoon—of the voice obeyed at morn and at prime has seldom produced results involving a larger future.

* * *

The Part of Harvard. The list of Harvard men lost on the *Lusitania* appears fortunately to be short. When it is definitely verified, we shall publish it. The Harvard community has its part, with the rest of the Anglo-Saxon world, in the sorrows of warfare as it has come to be conducted. The men whose thought and spirit have been trained in our American universities owe a special debt to the nation and its chief magistrate in helping to spread throughout the people only that wrath which is a righteous wrath and to stand at the government's right hand in every effort to bring to its most delicate and portentous of problems that wisdom and vigor and deep concern for mankind which all the world expects of it at this

moment. It happens that the President of the United States conspicuously represents the type of university man in public life. It is not enough to spare him embarrassment through ill-judged speech. His hands must be held up most of all by those who are his brothers in training and ideals.

**The
Forthcoming
Quinquennial.**

By the faithful of Harvard there is no compendium of useful knowledge more frequently consulted than the Quinquennial Catalogue. Between its red covers is found the very frame-work of the life of the University, not only as it is today, or when the oldest living graduate was in College, but back to the very beginning of things. In the prospect of the edition of 1915, to be published in June, all the faithful may therefore rejoice.

It is only since 1890 that the names of graduates have been printed in English, and that Lowell's exuberant travesty of the honors ascribed, in Latin, to Homer Wilbour, A.M., with his crowning distinction of "S. pro Diffus. General. Tenebr. Secret. Corr.," has had its point in past instead of present methods of record. It is only since 1875 that the Catalogue has been issued at intervals of five years. For nearly two hundred years before that time, or from 1682, it appears to have been issued triennially, first as a broadside, then, from 1776 onward, in octavo form. Probably the first complete catalogue of Harvard graduates was published as a broadside in 1674. Of this only one copy is known to exist, in the State Paper Office in London. A photograph of it has recently been given to the College Library by Edward Bell, '04, of the American Embassy in London.

The 1915 representative of this long lineage of publications will be different

in several respects from all its predecessors. In the early pages of other Quinquennials there have been long lists of professors, tutors, instructors, and other officers of the University. For these will be substituted, under the heading of named professorships, the lists of those who have held them; and a longer, single, alphabetical list of all officers of instruction and administration, including the holders of named professorships. In the class lists, the first ten scholars will be indicated by italic numerals in the order of their rank when it can be ascertained, and until the rank in this way was discontinued. Undergraduate distinctions won with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and of Science will be indicated by abbreviations of *cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, and *summa cum laude*; also by the name of the field in which distinction, of varying degree, has been won. Academic positions will be noted only in the case of permanent appointments to presidencies, professorships and the like. The number of learned societies, American and foreign, in which membership is credited will be somewhat reduced. It is obvious that the rapidly growing number of graduates, and the addition of scholarly distinctions won in College, must necessitate some abridgment.

The changes, as a whole, will add to the human interest of the volume. The Homer Wilbours will occupy less space; but every graduate who attained distinction, in college or in later life, will receive a recognition which must freshen the interest of the volume not only to himself, but to all who would place him where he belongs in the great company of scholars. The opportunities for illuminating analysis which the book will afford to the statistically minded are almost unlimited.

The new volume will be the first is-

sued under the editorship of Chester C. Lane, '04, director of the Harvard University Press.

* * *

The Singing Freshmen. In the *Harvard Illustrated Magazine* for April, Dr. A. T. Davison, Jr., '06, the College Organist and Choir Master, himself in residence at one of the Freshman Halls, has an article on "Singing at the Freshman Dormitories." He points out the fact that "there is an ever-increasing belief among many Americans that singing must eventually come into its own in this country, and that the time is even now ripe for inaugurating a movement looking toward the establishment of popular singing on a normal and dignified basis. The attempt to encourage consistent singing among the men at the Freshman dormitories is perhaps a pioneer step in this direction."

To bring this step to pass a leader of singing has been chosen for each hall. On Monday evenings at seven there are rehearsals under his direction with occasional general rehearsals under Dr. Davison. The music ranges from football songs to German chorals. It is strongly marked in rhythm and melody—"vigorous, direct music, well suited to men's voices, and calculated to raise the level, to some degree at least, of undergraduate song." Before the end of the college year, it is intended to hold a competition of song between the choruses of the three halls, and thus to begin a contest for a trophy to be held each year by the winning hall. There will be an opportunity for the freshmen to extend the hospitality of the halls to their families and friends, so that the evening will bear a social as well as a musical aspect. The experiment obviously has far-reaching possibilities. Of its ultimate success, says Dr. Davison, "time alone must judge; for it is not enough

that we should have a freshman class that loves to sing, nor yet a whole college that loves to sing, but, rather that in time we shall have sent out a nation which, no matter what its internal differences of politics, race, or creed, shall unite on the common ground of song."

* * *

The Food Supply. Because Harvard has enjoyed a happy immunity from the epidemics and "flashes" of typhoid which have wrought havoc in other colleges, there is no guarantee but that of far-sighted precaution against such outbreaks at Cambridge. Under the new Professor of Hygiene, Dr. Roger I. Lee, precautionary measures have been instituted in the weekly inspection of the milk, butter and cream supplies of Memorial, Foxcroft, the Freshman Dining Halls and the Stillman Infirmary. In several of the larger clubs, including the Varsity Club, the food is under similar inspection. The machinery is ready for application to all the eating-places of various sorts at which the students of Harvard are fed. These ounces of prevention may well prove worth many pounds of cure.

* * *

The Tuition Fee. In spite of all the discussion that preceded the advance in the tuition fee for most of the students in Harvard University, the announcement that it was an accomplished fact came so suddenly two weeks ago that the BULLETIN could merely report it. The grounds for this important decision can now be made more fully known through the publication, on a later page, of the report of the Committee of the Overseers which recommended the advance voted by the Board on April 12 and, finally, by the Corporation, on April 26. This report is a highly significant document in the history of the change.

The Arnold Arboretum

Its Past, Present, and Future

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES S. SARGENT, '62.

ESTABLISHED in 1872 by an arrangement between the President and Fellows of the University and the Trustees of the Estate of James Arnold of New Bedford, the Arboretum is one of the largest and youngest of the great scientific gardens of the world. By a contract between the University and the City of Boston made ten years later the permanency of the Arboretum in its present position is assured. By this contract the City agreed to add certain adjoining lands to the Arboretum, to construct and maintain under the direction of its Park Commission a system of roads and walks planned by the late Frederick L. Olmsted, to police the grounds and to assume all taxes which might be levied on the property for the thousand years for which the contract was made. In return for this assistance the University agreed to open the Arboretum to the public every day in the year from sunrise to sunset, reserving, however, entire control of the collections and of the land outside the drives and walks.

Under the arrangement with the Trustees of the James Arnold Estate the the University undertook to grow in the Arboretum every tree and shrub able to support in the open ground the climate of New England. It is safe to say that none of these contracting parties had any idea what this agreement might entail,

for when it was made, surprisingly little was known of the trees and shrubs of the world and of the possibility of establishing them in New England. In order, therefore, to carry out the arrangement made by the University the chief employment of the Arboretum during the forty-three years of its existence has been in the direction of exploration, and of the classification and arrangement of the material it has brought together. To those who have directly controlled it, however, the purpose of the Arboretum has seemed to mean more than the establishment of a garden of living plants, and that its real duty was to increase the knowledge of trees in every possible way and in all parts of the world.

From other Botanic gardens the Arboretum differs in its restricted purpose, for it is intended only for the study and cultivation of woody plants. Other

public arboreta are parts of general botanic gardens and so sometimes suffer from the want of exclusive attention. In many countries individuals have planted collections of trees, but such collections have lacked scientific control and permanency, and sooner or later such collections disappear without leaving behind them any great addition to knowledge. It has been left to Harvard to establish the first garden which is exclusively an arboretum and which has



PROFESSOR SARGENT.

the size and the promise of permanency necessary for success in its field.

As a museum of living plants the Arboretum occupies in West Roxbury two hundred and twenty acres of rolling hills, narrow valleys and broad meadow. Natural woods of great beauty and interest cover a part of these acres, and among these woods the collections have been planted in natural groups of genera which are easily reached by grass-covered paths leading from the drives main-

mination and arrangement of its collections, and these have grown with the general development of the department. The library, which now contains thirty thousand bound volumes and a large number of pamphlets, is confined to publications more or less directly related to trees, and is believed to be the most complete collection of such books. A catalogue of the library has recently been published.

The herbarium is of special interest.



THE LILAC COLLECTION.

tained by the City of Boston. There is a special collection of shrubs near one of the entrances in which the species of each genus are planted together for the instruction of visitors who may wish to use a shrub for some special purpose; other collections of shrubs are planted in connection with the trees to which they are related, and in less conspicuous positions are arranged for trial and study.

Early in its history it was found necessary to establish for the Arboretum a library and herbarium for the deter-

It is the only herbarium devoted to trees and shrubs, and these can therefore be more fully represented than in a general herbarium in which less attention is usually paid to trees than to some other group of plants. The herbarium already contains large suites of specimens of North American trees and shrubs, and probably the best representation of the ligneous flora of Japan. Its Chinese and Siberian collections are important, and it contains perhaps the richest collection of the conifers of the world.



VALLEY OF THE BUSSEY BROOK.

It is the plan of the Arboretum to continue and extend its explorations that in time its herbarium may contain a representation of the trees and shrubs of the world sufficiently complete to make possible the preparation of monographs of these plants, as Shaw has already monographed the Pines and Rehder the Honeysuckles at the Arboretum. The forming of such collections and their elaboration must be the work of many years, probably of centuries, but this work on which the Arboretum is engaged is the most important thing it can do to increase knowledge, and unless it can be continued the Arboretum will fail of its greatest usefulness.

In its short life the Arboretum has collected and arranged one of the greatest of existing collections of living trees and shrubs. It has established its library and herbarium and provided ample and secure accommodations for them. Some of the publications which it has

made possible are a "Report on the Forest Resources of the United States", "The Silva of North America", with an abridged edition in one volume under the title of "The Trees of North America", ten volumes of *Garden and Forest*, the "Bradley Bibliography" (not yet completed), being a list of books and papers relating to the morphology, cultivation and economic value of all woody plants, published in all languages down to the end of the last century, "A Forest Flora of Japan", "Trees and Shrubs", in which have appeared descriptions and figures of two hundred new or little known woody plants, the "Plantae Wilsonianae" (not yet completed), a description of the plants gathered in China for the Arboretum by E. H. Wilson, a "Monograph of the Genus *Lonicera*" by A. Rehder, an account of the "Pines of Mexico" and a "Monograph of the Genus *Pinus*" by G. R. Shaw, '69.

By the Report prepared at the Arboretum in its early days for the Government of the United States on the forest wealth of the country, interest in American forests and their preservation was excited, and the foundation laid for the system of forest control now practised by the general Government and by several of the states. Directly or indirectly the Arboretum has caused the planting of large numbers of trees in the United States; it has introduced into parks and gardens many trees and shrubs unknown in them or long lost to cultivation, and by example and precept has increased the variety and quality of plants found in American commercial nurseries.

Classes from other departments of the University or from other institutions, or led by private teachers, take advantage of the Arboretum for study among the living collections, and special students are sometimes received; but direct instruction to graduates or undergraduates forms no part of the scheme of the Arboretum, which is devoted entirely to

increasing knowledge by its museum of living plants and by research in its laboratories, herbarium and library.

The Arboretum is supported by the income of its own small endowment and by the generous gifts of its friends. Without such assistance it would be impossible to maintain it on its present scale or to carry on its scientific work and publications.

The position and permanence of the Arboretum seem to be assured. Its existence appears to be justified by what it has already accomplished, and its usefulness is generally acknowledged by those best able to judge of the value of such an institution. Its future, however, is seriously threatened by the want of a proper endowment that its activities can be maintained and that work to extend into a long series of years can be arranged for in advance. It is equally important that additional land for it be secured before it is too late in order properly to display the trees which are constantly coming to the Arboretum and for which there is no longer room.

An Appreciation from Kew

By W. J. BEAN, CURATOR, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

WITHIN the last few months I have completed and published a two-volume work on the trees and shrubs that can be grown in the open air in the British Islands. Having, in the course of its preparation, attempted to pass under review every species and variety which can be said to have any value in English gardens and woodlands, I am in a position, probably better than that of most people, to estimate the respective parts taken by the various agencies engaged in the introduction and dissemination of this class of vegetation. In this country the magnificent work accomplished by the Arnold Arboretum has, in a general way, long been known and appreciated. Its name is a household word here, wherever trees and

shrubs are cherished. But, for myself at any rate, it was not until I had taken detailed stock, as it were, of our resources, that I learned how much of their richness is due to the work done by the Arnold Arboretum. I believe the foundation of this institution, in 1872, has proved to be the most important single event that has occurred during the last half a century affecting the interests of all those concerned with the growth and study of the woody vegetation of temperate climes, either in Europe or elsewhere.

Nothing adds so much to the amenities of a public park as fine trees and beautiful shrubs. And in a private garden or demesne, next to the house itself, it is its trees which give it individuality and dig-

nity. No class of vegetation can attract and retain one's sympathies in the same way that trees do. They link the centuries together more effectually than any other living organisms—almost as effectually as the noblest of buildings. Any institution, therefore, that brings new and beautiful trees to our hands, adding thereby to the graces, refinements, even the deeper joys of life, merits the gratitude of all civilized communities. That is what the Arnold Arboretum has done—and not only that, it shows them in their living state so that every one may see, enjoy, and get to know them.

All Europeans whose interests are either centered in, or merely attracted by, the beauties and growth of hardy trees and shrubs always make the Arnold Arboretum one of their chief objectives during a visit to the United States. I am one of those fortunate enough to have been there. In the summer of 1910 I spent the greater part of a fortnight exploring its treasures and enjoying the beauties of its landscape. Although that length of time was far from sufficient to exhaust its interest—it is, in fact, one of those delectable places whose charms grow more insistent day by day—I saw sufficient to impress me deeply with the energy and competence of its management.

In its most comprehensive sense, the aim of the Arboretum I take to be the scientific study of the entire woody vegetation of the globe. More particu-

larly, it is the investigation of the *Sylva* of the North American continent, and the representation in the Arboretum itself, so far as climate permits, of the arborescent flora of the north temperate zone in a living state for the use of students and planters. I know, perhaps no one better, how antagonistic purely scientific gardening, or the maintenance of large botanical collections of trees and shrubs or other

plants, is to purely landscape gardening, where the aim is to select and arrange the fittest and most beautiful only. This antagonism is shown by the arid sterility of so many of the botanical gardens of Continental Europe. But in no scientific garden that I know has the maintenance of a great collection resulted in less disturbance of the natural beauties of the site than in the Arnold Arboretum. During my stay, I was constrained to admire

more and more as each day passed by, the skill with which the master hand had preserved and developed them.

The printed books that have emanated from the Arnold Arboretum represent some of the finest work ever done in botany. The quality of thoroughness which has always marked the work of the Arboretum in other branches is equally characteristic of its literature. Perhaps some of these works must be regarded as pertaining more to their authors than to the institution, but, in any case, I apprehend it is the institution that has made their production possible.

A curious fact in regard to American



IN THE OAK COLLECTION.

horticulture was its tendency, until recent times, to neglect its own splendid native flora, more especially its trees and shrubs. To the French, and to us in this country, who for 150 years at least made the present territories of the United States the most fruitful hunting ground of their plant-collectors, this might have seemed strange, had we not seen the same thing happening in our own colonies. We know now, from the American plant catalogues we receive, that this has been changed. We know also that the chief agents in effecting the change have been the Arnold Arboretum and its personnel. In England, we have to thank the institution for the possession of many gems of plant life from the south-eastern United States

which the present generation had only known by repute or by pictures.

I do not find it easy to express in adequate terms the sentiments I entertain in regard to the rôle of the Arnold Arboretum: the beneficence of its work in introducing and distributing new and beautiful plants, the classic dignity of its literature, the value of its example to landscape art. How much it owes to the master mind that has guided its destinies for over forty years, to the calm and inflexible resolution that has faced and overcome many administrative and perhaps financial difficulties—this, probably, will never be fully known. In this country we have some perception of our indebtedness. Is it as fully realized in its own country as it ought to be?

The Arnold Arboretum and the Gardens of America

BY J. HORACE MCFARLAND, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.

EACH time I visit the Arnold Arboretum I am the more impressed with the breadth, character and value of its work as related to hardy gardening in the United States. I believe that not many persons in the United States actually realize that there is in existence in connection with Harvard University this great garden of trees and other plants, which, through the admirable work of its lifetime conductor, Professor Charles Sprague Sargent, has become a most permanent as well as a most beneficial institution.

I do not speak at all as a scientific authority, being merely an humble plant-lover, who does, however, when he meets an acquaintance on the street, like to remember his name in addressing him, and who when he meets a plant acquaintance in the garden, has the same feeling. The Arnold Arboretum makes plant acquaintance easy.

Moreover, among one's personal acquaintances there is sometimes opportunity for selecting friends by comparison. At the Arnold Arboretum there is

always opportunity for making plant friends by comparison, and, so far as I know, the best opportunity for this purpose available in the whole wide world, so far as the uses of plants for this portion of North America are concerned.

I have had opportunity to see how this display operates upon those of even less concrete and accurate plant knowledge than I possess. It was my fortune to go about the Arnold Arboretum on one occasion with a gentleman of large means, who with his wife was looking about the country for information as to how he might best make more beautiful an estate he was improving. I listened, always with interest and sometimes with amusement, to his struggles with botanical designations, but there was no doubt at any time of the value of the information he was obtaining and of the way in which he would use it for the advantage of his own eighty-acre garden. Having before him here well-placed specimens of everything that will grow in a climate approximate to his own, he was able to individualize his garden se-

lections in a fashion impossible if he had depended on his landscape architect, and utterly incomprehensible to the average nurseryman. Thus this gentleman will have for a relatively small expenditure a garden which completely reflects his own preferences and is thus admirably individualized and made more interesting to his friends, as well as more valuable to himself.

I have had likewise opportunity to

leaves to read. To the unacquainted nurseryman who was in the party the visit was a revelation. He was of the unfortunates—and there are millions of them in this country—whose plant horizon is limited to perhaps a score of the commoner shrubs, mostly exotic, that have been disseminated because they are the easiest to grow. He had no idea that a man might easily have in his nursery, and be able to supply to his



THE LINDEN COLLECTION.

visit the Arboretum in company with nurserymen who should be, but are not, the most anxious to obtain the better new things for general dissemination. In the party, on one occasion of this sort, were several acquainted nurserymen who knew the Arnold Arboretum and who frequently visited it for their own benefit. To them it was an open book, reading the leaves of which was a new pleasure at each visit, because there was some new information unfolded from those same leaves, and as well there were new

customer, forms of shrub and tree beauty that would give interest to every day in the year by reason of some feature in form, leaf-color, flowering, fruiting, or the like.

It is perhaps not in point to speak of the enormous value to the people within easy range of the Arnold Arboretum of its great collections, as, for instance, of rhododendrons, of lilacs, of Philadelphiaeuses, and the like. These might be made anywhere, even though they are not. It is in point to speak of the effect

on all who enter its borders of the landscape value of the plantings. Here is a great living dictionary, a vast growing encyclopedia, perfectly readable and legible in all its terms, and yet, if one may use the simile, so disposed as to be read in sentences of absorbing interest. As many genera, species and forms might be displayed in as much space in a perfectly orderly and legible arrangement, so that all the scientific informa-

specimens, and in no sense comparable to the picturesque and essentially natural arrangement worked out so skilfully in the Arnold Arboretum.

It happens that my work in life touches upon the making of horticultural catalogues very closely, and I have in a quarter-century been able to note the changes in the offerings of hardy shrubs and trees that have come about, largely through the work of the Arnold Arbo-



THE PINETUM IN WINTER.

tion would be available, just as all the etymological information is available in a dictionary or all the varied information is available in a cyclopedia. Here, however, in the Arnold Arboretum, the defined words are arranged in beautiful pictures which in themselves are educational, impressive and most beautiful. I have seen other comprehensive collections of conifers, for instance, quite pleasant to look at because they were growing things, but after all nothing but living museum

return. These changes have meant that more people in more sections of the country have had more beautiful things with which to surround their homes. They mean yet, and will mean more as the years go by, that parks and cemeteries as well as home grounds will be more pleasing and beautiful.

Of the work of the Arnold Arboretum in its introduction of new trees and shrubs from the far corners of the earth, in connection with that climatic study which has given an inkling in ad-

vance of what ought to be obtained and might be expected, I can only say that what I have seen of this work shows the opening to American planters of a totally new and very beautiful world of growing things.

As time goes by and as more people come to know what is theirs for the looking, at Jamaica Plain within the walls of the Arnold Arboretum, I shall expect more and more that its vast value will come to be recognized.



THE MEADOW ROAD—WILD ROSES.

The Benefits to Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners

By J. K. L. M. FARQUHAR, PRESIDENT, MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

IN collecting and cultivating the woody plants of the north temperate zone the Arnold Arboretum has been doing and continues to do a work the full value of which can be disclosed only to succeeding generations. In the magnitude and scope of its purpose, it has gone far beyond any similar institution in the world, and the results already attained justify, many times over, the expenditure of the time and money, which it has cost. The great variety of trees, shrubs and woody vines, comprising its vast collec-

tion, is recognized as unsurpassed. It is a wonderful collection botanically, but it is much more;—to the nurseryman and landscape gardener, it is of the greatest assistance in affording ready information not obtainable elsewhere. Here there is opportunity to become acquainted with new or hitherto unused plants. One of the best functions of the institution has been that of calling to public attention the value of our native shrubs for landscape decoration. It is virtually a magnificent trial ground for all interested in arboriculture, whether

as dealers or amateurs, in which the fullest knowledge may be had of the hardiness, season of blooming, habit and other characteristics of each variety; in addition to all of which the plants are grouped in a manner which demonstrates

the suitability for North America, besides furnishing unlimited material for the hybridist, upon whom we must depend for new varieties of plants when no more fields for exploration remain.



HEMLOCK HILL.

their landscape value and adaptability. American nurserymen are favored more than those of any other country in having in their own land such a field for observation and study.

One of the most important works of the Arnold Arboretum has been that of sending collectors to remote regions of the globe, and there collecting new plants and introducing them to American nurseries and gardens. A few of these introductions which have found their way into commerce, like *Berberis Thunbergi*, run into millions in their annual sales. Many others will soon be in like demand.

The recent introductions from Western China will perhaps double the num-

The work of the Arnold Arboretum far eclipses any previous effort in this country for the arts of arboriculture and horticulture. May it long continue under its strong and far-reaching management.

BEQUESTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

Miss Helen Collamore, of Boston, who died on April 17, bequeathed \$10,000 to the Dental School of Harvard University, \$2,500 to the endowment fund of the Arnold Arboretum, and \$1,500 to the Gray Herbarium.

Gifts amounting to \$21,168.33 were reported at the meeting of the Corporation on April 26.

The Overseers' Report on the Tuition Fee

ON receiving the following report of the Executive Committee of the Board of Overseers on the increase of the tuition fee, the Board, at its meeting of April 12, 1915, voted to make the advance.

TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE:

Your Executive Committee to whom was referred the question of the proposed increase in tuition fees beg leave to report as follows:

They have carefully considered the matter and secured the opinions of various alumni and students, and have had a conference with a sub-committee of the Faculty, and have come to the conclusion that an increase in the tuition charge to \$200 should be made, but that this should cover laboratory fees, except charges for breakage, and should also include the fee for graduation in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the charge for the Stillman Infirmary, amounting in all to about \$15 per student, so that the net increase to the student will be about \$35 per year. This increase should not apply to the Medical School, where the charge is already approximately \$200, nor to the Divinity School, where agreements with other institutions make a change out of the question, nor should it apply to the Law School, where the Faculty have voted against making any increase, but should apply to the other departments of the University.

Your Committee feel that this increase is made necessary by the increased cost of most things at the present time, and by the greater facilities which Harvard is offering its students. They feel also that in the case of the well-to-do students the addition will not be a serious matter, and that in the case of other students who might be seriously hampered the difficulty can be relieved by an increase in the amounts of scholarships and fellowships;* and by making some provision permitting the remission in exceptional cases, within the discretion of the Corporation, of the whole or a part of the extra charge.

The question on which there is apparently the greatest difference of opinion between the Corporation and the Faculty is as to the time when this increase should go into effect. The

Faculty desire that it should be put in force for the year 1916-17 for all members of the University with the exception of the Medical, Divinity, and Law Schools. Their argument is: that there is no contract between University and student that the fee will not be raised during the four years of the student's stay in the College, just as there is no contract that the student will remain there four years; that to make a difference in the charge to different students will lead to confusion and dissatisfaction; that on a previous occasion Harvard increased the amount of tuition without any notice (this was in 1869, when the fee was raised from \$104 to \$150); that at Princeton an increase in tuition was made without notice, and that the recent advance at Yale was made to apply to all entering six months later (this took effect in 1914); that by making the tuition payable in quarterly payments in advance the burden will be less felt (under the present system \$94 has to be paid at the outset, which in the case of poor students is believed to be a difficult matter); that many students who have very small means have been asked as to whether such an increase in the tuition fee would prevent their continuing their College work or would be deemed by them unjust, and that the reply in the case of all but a very small percentage of those asked, 8 per cent. or less, has been that it would not prevent their continuing at Harvard, and that in no case has it been claimed that the advance would be unreasonable; that there has been a deficit for a number of years in the amount of income as compared with the amount of expenditure, and that next year there will be a large increase in expenses owing to unusually heavy additions to the salary list, about \$21,000, and owing to the cost of maintaining the new library, probably about \$32,000; that it is therefore important that relief should be secured promptly.

On the other hand, your Committee feel that, while there may not be any binding legal contract, there is a certain moral obligation on the part of the University to let its present students finish their work on the same basis of charge as that prevailing when they entered the University, and that this should apply not only to present students but also to those entering College this year; that while there has been a deficit when one compares expenditure with income, nevertheless the property of the University has increased very largely. From 1880 to 1914 the invested funds of the entire University have increased more than twenty-three and a half million dollars. Within ten years these invested funds have

*There are 115 scholarships and fellowships in the Graduate School and 299 in the College which are affected. The number of students entering per year is about 1000.

increased over eleven million dollars. There may be added also land and buildings costing about two and a third million dollars, which figures do not include anything at the Medical, Divinity, or Law Schools. The University, College and Library Account, so called, includes simply the Undergraduate Department and the Graduate School, but leaves out all funds for Museums, the Bussey Institution, and all Graduate Schools except the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. In 1880 this account amounted to less than two million dollars. Ten years ago it had increased to over eight and a half million dollars, and in 1914 it had grown to nearly fifteen million dollars. In other words, since 1880 there has been a gain in this account of about thirteen million dollars. During the last ten years the increase has been nearly six and a third million dollars. It cannot, therefore, be said that it is impossible for the University to encroach a little further on its unrestricted funds, amounting in 1914 to more than nine and a quarter million dollars, rather than to run the risk of creating throughout the country a feeling that it has treated its students with a lack of due consideration. It is true that many of the large gifts are limited to special purposes, and that the deficit which this year is \$52,000 will next year probably be materially larger, perhaps something like \$105,000, unless more income is obtained, but in so postponing the time at which the increase shall take effect we should be doing what the Massachusetts Institute of Technology did some years since when it was obliged to increase its charge for tuition, and your Committee feel that this is the fairer and better method. They do not feel that the difference in the rate of charge to different students is a serious matter, since in many businesses corresponding differences in charges exist.

To recapitulate briefly, therefore, your Committee recommend that, beginning with the academic year 1916-17, the tuition fee for new students be \$200 in the following departments: Harvard College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Business Administration, the Schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and the Bussey Institution with the School of Forestry, but that students registered before that time in any of the above departments be charged a tuition fee of \$150 so long as they continue in the departments in which they are then registered, and that no fee for Stillman Infirmary, or for laboratory, except for breakage, or for graduation in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, be charged to any student paying a tuition fee of \$200 or more. Further, that all resident scholarships and fellowships in the depart-

ments under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences be increased until further notice by an amount equivalent to the proposed increase in tuition. That the present charges for examinations to make up conditions and the present charges for additional courses be continued, but that for students taking less than full work payments by the course be pro rata; that is, \$50 per course, \$25 per half-course, and, finally, that the tuition fee be payable in advance in four instalments.

Respectfully submitted,
 LAWRENCE E. SEXTON,
 F. L. HIGGINSON,
 L. A. FROTHINGHAM,
 G. V. L. MEYER,
 GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH,
Committee.

April 12, 1915.

COMMENT FROM YALE

Harvard University is the most recent convert to the inevitable logic of increased tuition charges. According to a recent announcement of the Harvard Corporation, an increase of \$50, bringing the annual tuition charge to \$200, will be effective a year from next fall. The reason for this advance is not far to seek; Harvard's deficit for the last year of more than \$50,000 is a stubborn fact, and the fairness of increasing charges for instruction which shall more nearly approximate the costs to the university is just as obvious. The majority of Eastern universities not supported by the state have acknowledged the laws of necessity and have either raised or planned to raise their charges for tuition. It is worthy of note, however, that two important considerations have generally been kept in mind in the attempt to make the charges more closely approach the costs. In the first place, a fair allowance is made for actual variation in costs according to the subjects taken by the student. Thus, for example, Sheff tuition charges that are higher than those in the College are intended to approximate the costs of instruction in the various departments of science, especially where laboratory work is involved, which the Scientific School has to meet. The system adopted by the College of charging a fixed amount per hour over a minimum general charge appears also as being reasonable and therefore acceptable to those upon whom an increased burden falls. The other consideration relates itself to the deserving but impecunious student for whom the increased charges are obviously prohibitive. Every university needs this type of student and could ill afford to adopt a system which would discriminate against him. Therefore for such desirable

men provision is made not only in the form of scholarships but in a system of remission of charges which puts the burden of the expense where it can most easily be borne. There can be no objection to the expectation that those financially able to do so shall pay tuition charges more nearly equal to the costs of instruction rather than that those unable to meet such charges be asked to accept too heavy a burden. This regard for the self-supporting or impecunious student is of more than passing importance, for with the enforced advance in tuition charges there must

be no suspicion of a defeat of the democracy of the education offered by the endowed universities of this country. That Harvard has followed in the steps of Princeton, Yale, and other large institutions is proof enough of the practical necessity of increases along the line adopted. At the same time the facts should be well enough understood, to keep the public mind free of any suspicions that might hurt the very democracy which, in one sense, the increased tuition charges tend to promote.

—Yale Alumni Weekly.

“The Spirit of Harvard”

ABOUT a month ago Professor Taussig mailed to Berlin the following letter to *Vossische Zeitung*, in which it has presumably appeared by this time. Its comments on Professor Eduard Meyer's letter, entitled “The Spirit of Harvard”, indicate sufficiently what that letter contained:

April 2, 1915.

To the Editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*,
Dear Sir:

Permit me to say a word in comment upon the article by Professor Eduard Meyer, published in your issue of March 7th. Professor Meyer has been misled by some statements that have had wide currency, and he is also unaware of some circumstances that might possibly influence his opinion as well as that of your readers. The scrupulous care and accuracy which distinguish his historical writings make me feel certain that the corrections which I bring to the attention of your readers will be welcome to him also.

Professor Meyer states that a fund of \$100,000 has been appropriated by Harvard University for the professors of Louvain, and his language might be thought to imply that all the professors of Louvain had been invited to come to Harvard University in a body. This myth about the \$100,000 seems to have been frequently repeated, for sundry troublesome inquiries about it have reached the University authorities. There is absolutely no foundation for it. Two professors from Louvain are now teaching here. No extra sums have been set aside for their remuneration. One is paid from salary funds left free by the appointment to an important official position of a member of our staff who had taught the same subject. For the other, the funds (very moderate) come from a private subscription. On the other hand, the

University early in the current year invited Professor Bonn of Munich to join our teaching staff,—a circumstance which naturally was not known to Professor Meyer. Professor Bonn was in this country at the outbreak of the war, and was unable to return to Germany. Learning of this, Harvard University invited him to conduct courses here in the Department of Economics. It happened, however, that at the same time an offer was made to Professor Bonn by the University of Wisconsin, where the Carl Schurz Professorship was vacant. Professor Bonn preferred to accept the position at Wisconsin, where the pecuniary offer was more advantageous. We should have been more than glad to have his services here, and should have given him a cordial welcome; and I am sure his stay would have been agreeable to him as well as profitable to ourselves.

Professor Meyer states that my colleague Professor Kuno Francke in what he has said about German affairs and the American attitude toward German affairs has been directed or inspired by President Lowell. I beg to say, and I speak whereof I know, that Professor Francke has acted solely upon his own judgment. I can give the most unqualified assurance that no word of suggestion or advice, still less of command, has come to him from President Lowell, or anyone else among the University authorities, concerning his public or private utterances. Professor Francke, like my other colleague, Professor Münsterberg, is acting entirely on his own initiative and according to his own judgment. These two distinguished representatives of German scholarship have written and spoken unceasingly for the German cause, each according to his own judgment, each with perfect liberty, and each in the manner which seemed to him proper and effective.

In the preceding paragraphs I have made only statements of fact concerning which there

can be no possible disagreement. May I add an expression of opinion on two topics on which my views are those of one who tries to be a dispassionate observer?

First, I am convinced that the manner in which Professor Francke has advocated the German cause has been much the most effective in eliciting American sympathy and goodwill. It is natural and proper that the Germans and German-Americans in the United States should be fervid in their advocacy of the German cause; but this very intensity of feeling may lead them to misjudge the effects of their utterances. No one has spoken and written with more fervidness for his native country than Professor Francke; but it is also to be said—of this I am very sure—

that no one has done more to stem the current of anti-German feeling.

Second, I venture to add the expression of my conviction that the bonds of intellectual coöperation between nations will not prove to have been severed when this tragic struggle comes to an end. The debt of the world to German science is too great ever to be overlooked; and German men of science are too wide-minded, and too fully aware of the aid which comes from the generous rivalry of science, to refrain from renewing the intellectual and academic associations which have been so profitable and inspiring in the past.

Very truly yours,
F. W. TAUSSIG.

Letters to the Bulletin

NATHANIEL EATON

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

A correspondence that took place in 1911 between the present writer and the late William H. Tillinghast will interest "Seventy-Seven" (see the BULLETIN of March 24, p. 450), and perhaps others. The Quinquennial Catalogue (p. 45) gives the name of "M. Longloiserie" as Instructor in French from 1733 to 1735. Having recently identified that person as Louis Langloiserie, I wrote Mr. Tillinghast giving the result of my investigation. On November 23, 1911, he replied:

It seems that the note, Quinquennial, page 45, needs to be somewhat modified. Mr. Langloiserie did not receive his permission to teach from the Corporation but from the President and Tutors, which I take it answers to the Faculty. Strictly, M. Langloiserie has a very doubtful right to appear in the Quinquennial, but I think that the antiquarian interest might be allowed to justify the insertion of his name.

I then wrote Mr. Tillinghast suggesting that the name of Nathaniel Eaton should somewhere be inserted in the next edition of the Quinquennial, and received the following reply (dated December 4, 1911):

I note what you say in regard to Eaton. I have felt the difficulty there for a long time. I do not see why the master should not be mentioned, nor am I yet clear as to how men-

tion should be made. I fancy that Eaton's record had something to do with his name not appearing in the Catalogue, and the fact that chronologically his name would head the list. I believe there might be some objection made now to putting his name in the first place. A note, however, might be inserted stating his relation to the College. I am inclined to think that such notes might be inserted to advantage in other places, adding to the historical value and the human interest of the Catalogue.

The suggested difficulty as to exactly how Eaton's name should be inserted is a very real one. For two reasons, Eaton can not properly be called "President." First, that particular term was first employed on August 27, 1640, when at "a meeting of the Magistrates and Elders at Boston. . . . The Reverend m^r Henry Dunstar was by them invited to accept the place of President of the Colledge, which he accordly accepted" (College Book III. 3). Second, in the College Charter of 1650 it was specifically stated that the Corporation should consist "of seauen persons, (to witt,) a president, fve fellows, and a treasurer or burser; and that Henry Dunster shalbe the first president" (Mass. Col. Records, III. 195). On the other hand, the title "Professor" is equally out of the question, for there was no real Professor until the inauguration of Edward Wigglesworth as Hollis Professor of Divinity in 1722. Moreover, that title was

I think, only once applied to Eaton, in an entry (College Book III. 2) of unknown date in the hand of Thomas Danforth; and Eaton's usual designation was "Master" or "Schoolmaster."

Nevertheless, Eaton was for two years the head of the institution, was practically its President, though that title was never applied to him, and his name ought surely to appear somewhere in the Quinquennial. Had Mr. Tillinghast lived, there is reason for believing that he would have inserted the name, and it is to be hoped that a place will somewhere be found for it in the forthcoming edition.

ALBERT MATTHEWS, '82.

Boston.

THE UNION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I read your editorial of April 7th on "The Value of the Union" and note that you believe that the success of it might be much larger if both undergraduates and alumni would feel something more of personal responsibility for its attainment; and that of its present undergraduate members forty-nine per cent. are seniors, sixty per cent juniors, fifty-nine per cent. sophomores and fifty-three per cent. freshmen. It is needless to say that the largest percentage ought to be from the last class, while because of local clubs and societies, one may be taken into during his last year or two, it is not surprising that the smallest percentage is from the senior class.

To increase the membership from the former class, it seems to me that a different type of literature might be sent out to the parents of the in-coming freshmen, literature though stereotyped in form and containing plans and photographs of the Union, yet more personal. A letter should be addressed to the parent and signed in person by some one in authority, explaining in a personal way the advantages to be derived by the son at the outset joining the Union. Such a communication ought to go far

in removing any doubts which often arise in the parent over his son becoming a member his first year. I feel this because I remember in 1903 how much askance my father looked at my joining while a freshman, notwithstanding that he at one time was an enthusiastic club-man at a western college. He was in possession of no knowledge which adequately informed him or convinced him of what the Union would mean to a freshman, and if it had not been for a 1903 man who had just graduated and whose judgment he thought much of, I would not have joined until my second year. And if that is the case, how much more apt it would be for a parent who had not himself gone to college or who did not believe in clubs, and there are many such, to refuse to allow his son to join at least while a freshman.

JOHN EARLY, '07.

Chicago.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I wish to present to you some thoughts relative to the falling off in the graduate membership in the Union, which you deplore in your editorial of April 7. All of us who have watched the founding and growth of the Union and have realized the necessity for financial as well as moral support are heartily in agreement with your wish for an increasing, instead of a decreasing, membership.

I wish to suggest that the most potent factor in the success of any club or social undertaking is judicious advertising. A university club or tennis club is advertised by its members, by its activities and by all that goes to make up its reputation. The Union gets local advertising, but makes no direct appeal to the distant, and perchance busy, graduate. In spite of our loyalty to any club, how many of us would pay our dues were it not for periodical duns, and Article III, Section 2 of the By Laws relative to the posting of names? How many of us would remember to renew our sub-

scription to a magazine if we did not get a bill? Some magazines have a way of continuing to arrive after our subscription has lapsed, "in order that our files may be complete." But always comes the bill.

But to come to the point. I continued to send my \$5 annually to the Union as long as I received reminders that my membership was expiring, until one year I failed to receive the reminder; my membership forthwith expired and was buried in the archives. It is not lack of interest of graduates that is the matter; it is lack of a prod. Spend \$10 on application blanks, \$150 on stamps, let the "bell-hops" lick the stamps between drinks, and I warrant you the money will roll in like that of the proverbial Apple-pie Baker's family.

F. A. VAUGHAN, '98.

Cleveland, O.

CITY vs. COUNTRY UNIVERSITIES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

One of your contributors, writing about Cost of Tuition at Harvard, mentioned the large enrollment at some of the State Universities, as if that were due to low cost of tuition alone. The April number of the *Illinois Alumni Quarterly* has some figures on enrollment at various universities, totals, and by departments. The four largest enrollments of undergraduate men are at Cornell, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin—all of which are in small towns, and at a safe distance from large cities. It happens that the tuition at Cornell is \$150.00 per year; though the tuition at Minnesota is only \$20.00 a year, they have only half as many undergraduate men as Cornell, yet they have four-fifths as many total students for the winter session.

In the Graduate Departments, Minnesota has more people than Cornell. The first five in enrollment for both Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and for the total of all Graduate Depart-

ments, are located at large cities. This makes it appear that when people send their sons away to college they prefer to send them to college in the country, away from the temptations of large cities, but that for graduate study, a large city is necessary. The larger the city where the university is located, the smaller the proportion of undergraduate men—Cornell has seven-tenths of its total numbers in undergraduate men, Michigan six-tenths, Chicago one-third, and Columbia one-sixth. Since this tendency exists, we might as well make the most of it.

R. D. LYMAN, '09.

GREEK PLAY IN THE STADIUM

Under the auspices of the Department of Classics and the Department of English, Lillah McCarthy and Granville Barker will present in the Stadium on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 18 and 19, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Euripides' "Iphigenia in Tauris" and "The Trojan Women." Professor Gilbert Murray's English translations will be used in both instances.

The performances will last for approximately an hour and three-quarters, and the proceeds will go to charities. The prices of seats range from fifty cents to \$2. Tickets may be obtained at the Columbia Phonograph Company, 174 Tremont Street, Boston, at Herick's in Boston, and at the Harvard Co-operative Society in Cambridge. Special seats are to be reserved for members of the Faculty. School-children, in groups, will be admitted for twenty-five cents.

The company includes not only Lillah McCarthy, but also Edith Wynne Mathison, who has already appeared in Boston in "Everyman", and in open-air performances with Ben Greet.

The scenery and costumes have been designed by Mr. Norman Wilkinson, and the music for the chorus has come from the hands of Professor David Stanley Smith.

The Baseball Nine

THE baseball nine played and won three games last week. The scores were: Tuesday—Harvard, 5; Colby, 1. Thursday—Harvard, 14; University of Vermont, 2; Saturday, at Worcester—Harvard, 5; Holy Cross, 3.

The Holy Cross game was the most important of the three. It has been a number of years since Harvard has beaten Holy Cross on the latter's grounds, and victories over that team anywhere have been very scarce. Holy Cross lost last Saturday's game through its own errors rather than because of Harvard's playing. Mahan's lack of control in the first inning seemed at the time to be fatal, but Harvard made one run in the fourth inning, another in the seventh, and the tying run after two batters had been retired in the ninth. Mahan's three-bagger in the tenth inning practically won the game and compensated for his earlier mistakes; Nash and Captain Hardwick followed with timely singles, which sent two runs across the plate.

The Vermont game was almost a burlesque; the visiting pitcher made two balks, and the umpire's rulings were unusual. The game with Colby was fairly close.

Another misfortune has overtaken the Harvard nine in the illness of Fripp, who had taken Ayres's place at third base and was rapidly improving in that position. Fripp has scarlet fever, and will be unable to play again this season. Beal, who has succeeded Fripp, is a good fielder but he is a much weaker hitter than Ayres or Fripp.

The summaries of the last week's games follow:

HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.,	5	0	0	2	1	0
Mahan, p.,	5	1	1	0	4	0
Nash, 1b.,	4	2	2	11	0	0
Gannett, r.f.,	2	0	0	0	0	1
Harte, c.,	4	0	0	10	1	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	5	0	2	2	1	0

Brickley, c.f.,	5	0	0	2	0	0
Reed, s.s.,	2	1	0	2	2	0
Phillips, s.s.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beal, 3b.,	3	0	1	0	3	0
*Coolidge,	0	1	0	0	0	0
**Frye,	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals,	35	5	6	29	12	1
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HOLY CROSS.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Long, c.f.,	3	1	1	2	0	1
O'Neil, 2b.,	4	0	0	2	5	1
Graney, l.f.,	2	1	0	0	0	0
Carroll, l.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hastings, r.f.,	4	1	1	0	0	0
Norton, 3b.,	3	0	0	0	1	1
Murphy, c.,	3	0	0	7	3	1
Devlin, 1b.,	4	0	0	18	1	1
Griffin, s.s.,	2	0	0	1	3	2
Wallace, p.,	2	0	1	0	3	0
††McCarthy,	1	0	0	0	0	0

Totals,	29	3	3	30	16	7
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Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Harvard,	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2—5
Holy Cross,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Harvard 2. Sacrifice hits—Long, Murphy, Wallace, Norton, Gannett 2. Stolen bases—Long, Nash, Coolidge. Three-base hit—Mahan. Bases on balls—Mahan 4, Wallace 3. Left on bases—Harvard 7, Holy Cross 5. Struck out—Mahan 6, Wallace 4. Hit by pitched ball—Nash, Reed, Harte. Passed ball—Harte. Wild pitches—Mahan 2.

*Ran for Frye in ninth inning.

**Batted for Reed in ninth inning.

†Devlin out for batting out of place.

††Batted for Griffin in tenth inning.

HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.,	2	2	0	6	5	0
Mahan, c.f.,	3	2	1	1	0	1
Brickley, c.f.,	1	1	1	1	0	0
Nash, 1b.,	3	2	0	9	2	0
Gannett, r.f.,	3	2	2	1	0	0
Harte, c.,	5	1	2	4	2	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	4	1	1	1	0	0
Beal, 3b.,	4	1	1	1	3	0
Reed, s.s.,	3	1	0	2	0	2
Frye, p.,	4	1	2	1	2	0

Totals,	32	14	10	27	14	3
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VERMONT.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Maiden, s.s.,	3	1	0	1	1	0
Ridlon, 2b.,	4	0	2	3	3	0
Murnane, l.f.,	4	0	0	1	1	0
Mayforth, c.,	4	1	1	10	0	0

Linnehan, 3b.,	4	0	1	1	4	0
Merrill, 1b.,	3	0	2	8	0	0
Swett, c.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, r.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Gallagher, p.,	2	0	1	0	0	2
Spear, p.,	1	0	0	0	0	0

Totals.	31	2	7	24	9	2
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Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard.	2	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	—14
Vermont.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—Harvard 2. Sacrifice hit—Abbot. Stolen bases—Mahan, Nash, Frye, Hardwick. Two-base hits—Mahan, Hardwick, Harte, Merrill. Three-base hit—Ridlon. Bases on balls—Frye 1, Gallagher 4, Spear 1. Left on bases—Harvard 5. Vermont 3. Struck out—Frye 4, Gallagher 5, Spear 1. Hit by pitched ball—Abbot, Mahan, Nash. Double plays—Abbot to Nash 2.

HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.,	4	0	0	4	3	0
Reed, s.s.,	4	0	0	1	4	1
Nash, 1b.,	2	0	0	9	0	0
Gannett, r.f.,	3	1	1	1	0	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	3	2	1	2	1	0
Mahan, c.f.,	2	2	1	0	0	0
Brickley, c.f.,	1	0	0	4	0	0
Waterman, c.,	3	0	0	5	0	1
Beal, 3b.,	2	0	0	1	1	1
Whitney, p.,	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.	26	5	3	27	11	3

COLBY.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.			
Simpson, l.f.,	3	0	0	3	0	0			
Campbell, 2b.,	3	1	0	1	3	1			
LaFleur, 3b.,	4	0	0	2	0	1			
Deasy, c.,	4	0	1	5	2	0			
Fraser, r.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0			
Smith, 1b.,	3	0	0	8	1	1			
Duffy, s.s.,	3	0	0	2	0	0			
Bliss, c.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0			
James, p.,	3	0	0	2	1	0			
Totals,	30	1	1	24	7	3			
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Colby,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned run—Harvard. Sacrifice hit—Waterman. Stolen bases—Nash 2, Fraser. Two-base hit—Gannett. Three-base hit—Mahan. Bases on balls—off James 3, off Whitney 1. Left on bases—Harvard 5. Colby 4. Struck out—James 4, Whitney 5. Hit by pitched ball—Nash 2, Mahan, Gannett. Double plays—Reed to Abbot to Nash, James to Smith. Passed ball—Deasy. Time—rh., 45m. Umpire—Kelley.

CORNELL WON THE TRACK MEET

CORNELL defeated Harvard in the track and field meet in the Stadium last Saturday, 59 1-3 points to 57 2-3 points. Although it can not truthfully be said that the Harvard men were satisfied with the result, there is no doubt that they did much better than they had expected to do. A much more decisive victory for Cornell had been generally anticipated. Harvard's good showing was due to the excellent performances of some of the new men.

Six new records for these meets were established on Saturday, as follows: 1 min., 56 1-5 secs., in the half-mile, by Bingham of Harvard; 4 min., 22 4-5 secs., in the mile, by Windnagle of Cornell; 9 min., 33 1-5 secs., in the two-mile, by Southworth of Harvard; 6 ft., 0 1-8 in., in the high jump, by Richards of Cornell; 12 ft., 3 5-8 in., in the pole-vault, by Camp of Harvard; 154 ft., 3 3-4 in., in the hammer-throw, by McCutcheon of Cornell. Richards, of Cornell, was the most conspicuous man in the meet; he won first place in the high-jump, the broad-jump, and the hammer-throw.

Many of the races were close and exciting. Bingham barely defeated the fleet-footed Speiden in the half-mile; only the judges were able to tell which man broke the tape. The most popular Harvard victory, however, was Southworth's in the two-mile run. All the places in this event had been commonly conceded to Cornell, but Southworth kept in third or fourth place until the last lap, when he spurted, and, an eighth of a mile from the finish, ran Potter off his feet. Southworth won by about 30 yards. The other Harvard runners in this event were far behind. The defeat of Teschner in the 100-yards dash was a disappointment.

The meet was not decided until the pole-vault, the very last event on the program, had been finished. If either of the two Harvard men who tied with Milton of Cornell for second and third

places could have beaten him, Harvard would have won the meet.

The performances of the Harvard men in last Saturday's contest gives hope that the team will make a fairly close fight in the dual meet with Yale, which will be held in New Haven next Saturday. The records of the season, however, indicate that Yale will win.

The summary of the events in the Cornell meet follows:

TRACK EVENTS.

100-yards dash.—Won by Ingersoll, Cornell; second, Teschner, Harvard; third, Foley, Harvard. Time, 10s.

220-yards dash.—Won by Foley, Harvard; second, Teschner, Harvard; third, Lewis, Cornell. Time, 21 4-5s.

440-yards dash.—Won by Willcox, Harvard; second, Biddle, Harvard; third, Crim, Cornell. Time, 48 3-5s. (new dual record).

880-yards run.—Won by Bingham, Harvard; second, Speiden, Cornell; third, Capper, Harvard. Time, 1m., 56 1-5s. (new dual record).

Mile run.—Won by Windnagle, Cornell; second, Kent, Harvard; third, Hoffmire, Cornell. Time, 4m., 22 4-5s. (new dual record).

Two-mile run.—Won by Southworth, Harvard; second, Potter, Cornell; third, Eldred, Cornell. Time, 9m., 33 1-5s. (new dual record).

120-yards high hurdles.—Won by Lukens, Cornell; second, Millard, Cornell; third, Robinson, Harvard. Time, 15 4-5s.

220-yards low hurdles.—Won by Smith, Harvard; second, Starr, Cornell; third, Rice, Harvard. Time, 25 1-5s.

FIELD EVENTS.

High jump.—Won by Richards, Cornell, 6 ft., 1-8 in. (new dual record); second, Camp, Harvard, 5 ft., 11 1-8 in.; third, Johnstone, Harvard, 5 ft., 10 in.

Pole-vault.—Won by Camp, Harvard, 12 ft., 3 5-8 in.; second, Greeley and Haydock, Harvard, and Milton, Cornell, tie, 12 ft.

Hammer-throw.—Won by McCutcheon, Cornell, 154 ft., 3 3-4 in. (new dual record); second, McCormick, Cornell, 143 ft., 5 in.; third, Sturgis, Harvard, 140 ft., 7 1-2 in.

Broad-jump.—Won by Richards, Cornell, 21 ft., 11 1-4 in.; second, Johnstone, Harvard, 21 ft., 9 5-8 in.; third, Wright, Harvard, 21 ft., 9 1-2 in.

Shot-put.—Won by Richards, Cornell, 44 ft., 7 1-4 in.; second, McCutcheon, Cornell, 42 ft., 2 in.; third, Moore, Cornell, 42 ft., 1 in.

THE LACROSSE TEAM

The university lacrosse team defeated the Boston Lacrosse Club, 6 goals to 2, on Soldiers Field last Saturday.

Harvard will play Hobart at Geneva next Thursday, and Cornell at Ithaca next Saturday; as Hobart and Harvard are tied for first place in the northern division of the United States Lacrosse League, the championship may depend on these two games. The winner of the series in the northern division will play the winner in the southern division for the college championship of the East.

The summary of last Saturday's game follows:

HARVARD.	BOSTON L. C.
Cochran, g.	g., Lincoln
Flu, Story, p.	o.h., Gustafson
O'Neil, c.p.	i.h., Beateley
Catton, 1d.	1d., Nichols
Beal, 2d.	2d., Roberts
Elliott, 3d.	3d., P. C. Nash
Wanamaker, c.	c., Foristall
S. E. Nash, 3a.	3d., P. C. Nash
Nightingale, 2a.	2d., Simmons
Lucas, 1a.	1d., Hale, C. S. Fleming
Persons, i.h.	c.p., Osgood
J. R. Fleming, o.h.	p., Hodgdon
Goals—Nash, Wanamaker, J. R. Fleming 2, Lucas, Persons, Gustafson, Foristall.	
Umpire—Stevens. Time—25 and 20 minute halves.	

THE YALE BOAT RACES

Final arrangements have been made for the Yale-Harvard boat races at New London, Conn., on Friday, June 25.

The university race will be rowed upstream at 4.30 in the afternoon; if a postponement is necessary the race may be rowed at any time before 6.30, but, if it cannot be rowed then, it will go over to 4.30 on Saturday.

There will be a two-mile race for university second eights; this will be rowed at 10.15 on Friday morning, downstream over the last two miles of the course, finishing at the railroad bridge. The race for freshman eights will be rowed half an hour later over the same two miles. Special trains from New York and Boston will arrive in time for the

morning races. If the races are postponed they may be rowed upstream immediately before or after the university four-mile race in the afternoon, or go over to Saturday morning. The race for freshman four-oar crews will be rowed upstream on Thursday afternoon at a time to be fixed by the captains.

W. H. Meikleham of Columbia, who has been for many years the referee of these races, will serve again this year. H. A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics at Columbia University, will be the only judge at the finish. It has been agreed that if a bona fide accident happens to any of the crews during the first half-mile of a race, the referee shall call the boats back and give another start.

HARVARD CLUB OF MONTANA

The Harvard Club of Montana was organized on Saturday, April 24, when twenty-three Harvard men of that state met and had dinner at the Silver Bow Club in Butte. There have been several gatherings of Harvard men in Montana, and an informal organization has been carried on, but a permanent Harvard Club, with a constitution and officers, has never before existed there.

B. B. Thayer, '85, of New York, and F. W. Dewart, '90, of Spokane, were guests at the dinner and were elected honorary members of the club. The other men present were:

L. P. Sanders, '93, D. O. Noel, '99, B. A. Tower, '99, Bancroft Gore, '00, B. H. Ellis,

'01, M. A. Walker, M.D. '01, D. C. Bard, '03, R. H. Daniels, '04, Augustus Locke, '04, Walter Scott, G. '04-'05, W. O. Batchelder, '05, Hugo Giduz, '05, W. D. Rankin, '05, W. J. McCormick, '06, E. H. Perry, '09, S. S. Rogers, '09, W. H. Schumacher, S.T.B. '11, H. C. Elling, '13, J. A. Groeneveld, L.L.B. '13, Dr. H. D. Kistler, Dr. Peter Potter.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Shirley S. Ford, '09, of Great Falls; vice-president, D. C. Bard, '03, of Butte; secretary, W. O. Batchelder, '05, of Butte.

Everyone at the dinner spoke informally about the opportunities for increasing the influence of the University, for interesting Montana boys in Harvard, and for benefitting the Harvard men now in the state. The officers of the club will be glad to hear from, and to welcome, Harvard men who propose to go to Montana.

AN EDUCATIONAL DINNER

On Friday evening, April 30, the Overseers' Committee for the Division of Education gave a dinner to the staff of the Division and a group of twenty-five honor students. Mr. John F. Moors, Chairman of the Committee, presided. The speakers were Professor Paul H. Hanus for the staff; C. W. Hobbs, J. M. Brewer, and R. A. Bakeman, for the students; and Joseph Lee, Frederick P. Fish, Felix Warburg, David A. Ellis, and A. Lincoln Filene, for the Committee.

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Alumni Notes

'94—Ernest Linwood Walker, S.D. '07, formerly chief of the biological laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Science, and chief of the department of medical zoology at the University of the Philippines, Manila, is now associate professor of tropical medicine at the George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, University of California, San Francisco.

'95—Newell Bent is with Patterson, Wyld & Windeler, insurance, 72 Kilby St., Boston.

'95—John A. Fairlie, professor of political science at the University of Illinois and director of the Efficiency and Economy Committee of the State of Illinois, has published in pamphlet form his report on "Revenue and Finance Administration."

'96—A son, David Irwin, was born to Ralph S. Hosmer and Jessie (Irwin) Hosmer on April 14 at Ithaca, N. Y.

'97—John Alden Carpenter's suite, "Adventures in a Perambulator", was performed on March 19 and 20 by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and was cordially received by critics and audience. The piece treats in a fantastic, humorous manner the adventures of a child in a perambulator, his naive impressions, the meeting with a policeman, "an unprecedented man, taller than my father", the hurdy-gurdy, the lake, dogs, etc., and ends with a dream in which the policeman and the others return.

'02—Francis R. Boyd, LL.B. '08, of Boston, was married in Charleston, S. C., on April 27 to Miss Sarah Haynsworth Lyles. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd will live at 14 Hilliard St., Cambridge, Mass.

'04—Clark W. Blossom, treasurer of the Grant Leas Gear Co., Cleveland, O., was married on April 14 in Detroit to Miss Nathalie Nelson.

'04—Henry G. Ferguson was married on September 14, 1914, to Miss Alice L. Lowe of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have returned from a six months' trip in South America, and are living in Washington, D. C.

'04—A daughter, Ruth, was born in New York City on March 26 to Ellwood M. Rabenold and Elizabeth (Kuhnast) Rabenold.

'04—J. Willard Tuckerman, Jr., was married on April 10 in New York City to Miss Elsie Morrill.

'05—Harry L. Foster was married in Brookline on April 12 to Miss Ethel Truette. Mr. and Mrs. Foster will make their home at 92 Pleasant St., Brookline, Mass.

'05—Constantine Hutchins was married in Boston on April 17 to Miss Gertrude L. Amory, daughter of Harcourt Amory, '76. Mr.

and Mrs. Hutchins will live in Dedham, Mass.

'06—Chester R. Carleton, LL.B. '09, and Paul Kieffer, L. 1903-04, have formed a partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of Carleton & Kieffer, with offices at 52 Broadway, New York City.

'06—Evan Fraser-Campbell is with the Burro Mountain Copper Co., Tyrone, New Mex.

'07—Richard H. Wiswall, LL.B. '10, has become a member of the law firm of Boyden, Palfrey, Bradlee & Twombly, 84 State St., Boston.

'08—Dwight S. Brigham is trainmaster of the Boston & Albany Railroad, Boston.

'08—Bradley Dewey, who is with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., Pittsburgh, was married in Chicago on April 17 to Miss Marguerite Mellen.

'08—A second son was born on April 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Short, Jr., at 21 Catherine St., Westminster, London, England.

'09—Arthur Russell Jones has been elected assistant secretary of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

'09—Phillips Ward Page, who is in the sales department of the B. F. Goodrich Co., and has been connected with the Cincinnati office, is now in charge of the office at 28 Preble St., Portland, Me. His residence address in Portland is 175 Liberty St.

'10—Albert P. Everts was married in Pepperell, Mass., on April 24, to Miss Fannie Tower.

'10—Claiborne M. Garrett is with John Glass, publishers' representative, People's Gas Building, Chicago, Ill.

'11—Allan M. Dumas' home address has been changed to 376 Andover St., Lowell, Mass.

'11—A son, Judson Scott Strong, was born to Judson M. Strong and Pauline (Scott) Strong on September 5, 1914. Strong's address is 19 Florentine Gardens, Springfield, Mass.

'12—Hans W. Miller was married in Cambridge on April 17 to Miss Marian Blackall, Radcliffe, '11.

'12—Frank Cabot Paine of Boston was married in Detroit, Mich., on April 15 to Miss Virginia M. Low.

'13—Edward A. Lincoln is teaching physics and chemistry at the Natick, Mass., high school. His address is 33 Florence St., Natick.

'14—Benjamin Sumner Welles, son of Benjamin Welles, '78, was married in Webster, Mass., on April 14, to Miss Esther Slater.

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VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 32

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

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NUMBER 32.

News and Views

The Visiting Overseers.

While the alumni of Harvard are waiting to hear whether the idea of an Alumni Day, such as Yale, Princeton and other colleges have observed with good results, is to be put to a practical test at Cambridge, it is reassuring to learn that the Board of Overseers has devoted its May meeting, this year for the third time, to what may be called a visiting session. After the business meeting on Monday morning, May 10, the members of the Board visited, according to the program, "such portions of the University as are most in need of attention." They lunched together on Monday at the Union, with members of Visiting Committees and the staffs of various departments, and on Tuesday at the Medical School. On Monday evening both the Overseers and the Fellows dined with President Lowell in Cambridge. The two visitation days—to borrow a term from the Divinity School—gave those who direct the affairs of the University an admirable opportunity to see it in operation. It will be interesting to see whether the committee of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs which has been considering the extension of a similar opportunity to interested alumni shall reach the conclusion that the visitation of the Overseers accomplishes all that the conditions peculiar to Cambridge require and admit.

A Foreign Verdict on the Law School.

In 1913 the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in the course of its pending investigation of the teaching of law in the United States, invited Dr. Josef Redlich, professor of law in the University of Vienna, to examine into the mode of instruction originated at Harvard under Langdell, now general in this country, and commonly known as the "case method." Professor Redlich, trained in a system of law which proceeds deductively from principles laid down in legislative form rather than empirically by free judicial development of traditional premises, and in a mode of teaching which is wholly expository, came to this country disposed to be critical, if not skeptical. It is most gratifying, therefore, to those who believe in Langdell's mode of teaching law, to read Professor Redlich's report, recently published by the Carnegie Foundation, for he pronounces the method at once practically successful, eminently scientific, and worthy of study by continental teachers of law who are confronted by an urgent call for improvement in methods of teaching.

The "atmosphere" of the American university law schools impressed the Austrian visitor as "a phenomenon which has not its like in the most remote degree anywhere else in the world today, and which can hardly be too much applauded." It consists, he says, "above all in the extraordinary strong spirit of

fellowship, in the spirit of professional comradeship, that pervades the young people in all these important law schools in varying degree, but nowhere in so powerful a way as at Harvard."

By way of criticism, Professor Redlich suggests that classes are too large, that the teachers at Harvard are overburdened and that too much is expected of the beginner, who, should, he thinks, be prepared by a preliminary course of general lectures. To a continental teacher of law, who thinks of himself primarily as a writer and thinker, the amount of time given by the teachers at Harvard to personal consultation with students was quite incredible. As to the other points, perhaps Professor Redlich underrates the capacity of mature college-trained students who come at about the age of twenty-two to devote their whole energies to professional study, and overlooks the extent to which the student in the American law school must be driven to go directly to the books for himself as his predecessor, who studied in an office, was compelled to do. But this is a minor detail. The noteworthy fact is the emphatic and indeed enthusiastic testimony to the work of the Harvard Law School on the part of one whose whole training and experience might have been expected to lead him to a different conclusion.

* * *

"A Journal of Opinion." *The New Republic*, a weekly journal which began its career in New York last November, derives so much of its impetus and flavor from Harvard writers that it has a special claim upon the attention of Harvard readers. Herbert Croly, '90, heads the list of its editors, and is president of the company which publishes the journal. Philip Littell, '90, and Walter Lippmann, '10, are

editorial associates of Mr. Croly, and Robert Hallowell, '10, is treasurer of the publishing company. In the list of regular and occasional contributors Harvard names are of frequent recurrence.

The purpose and achievement of this "journal of opinion"—as it describes itself—are unfolded week by week with increasing clearness. To its issue of May 8, the final number of the first half-year of publication, a Harvard scholar, Professor J. H. Robinson, '87, contributes a special article, "A Journal of Opinion", in which the aims of *The New Republic* are set forth with comprehending sympathy. Two sentences of Professor Robinson's give the gist of the matter: "The great opportunity of *The New Republic* seems to be that it proposes to introduce scientific doubt into human affairs on a larger scale than any other journal of opinion, with the conviction that only in this way can the intellect be freed for fruitful discussion. . . . At present *The New Republic* promises to become a chief solace to that growing class of thoughtful men who have no undue reverence for established habits of thought, and who feel that our final extrication from the present muddle must come in part at least through unhampered scientific criticism, not only of existing moral, social and political institutions, but of the very ideas and standards that have been underlying them."

These principles for the conduct of a magazine are principles which should be learned at Harvard, if anywhere. It is typical of their application by the editors of *The New Republic* that in the very issue to which Professor Robinson contributes his article Harvard itself comes in for a full measure of filial criticism—on the score of the denial of

College buildings for a suffrage meeting several years ago, of the exclusion of women students from the Law School, and of the quality of undergraduate verse, as represented by the *Advocate's* prize war poem.

In general the journal must make its appeal to that portion of the community which President Wilson so truly classified, and made so recognizable, in his widely adopted term, "forward-looking men." It is in the very nature of Harvard that men of this class should be bred in her air. She has always sent many of them forth into the life of America. Their relation to their *alma mater* often resembles that of Whitman to his spiritual father, Emerson—in that the offspring surpasses the parent in the exercise of liberty. The forward-looking are ultimately the forward-moving. It is an excellent thing that a Harvard group of them has become articulate in *The New Republic*.

* * *

College and Nation. The note of the Harvard undergraduates to President Wilson, one of many he is receiving from the colleges of the United States, says in few words what Harvard men throughout the land are thinking—that the President has chosen the path on which his countrymen stand ready to follow him, wherever it may lead. If our youth are not so unanimously clamorous for war as the young in previous times have been, is it not a token of an earlier maturity of thoughtfulness, rather than of any decay of manly spirit? The eagerness of young Harvard men to render personal service on the battle-fields and in the hospitals of Europe, the thought which many undergraduates are giving to the question of summer military training, indicate clearly enough that the spirit of sacrifice and responsibility is keenly alive today.

The educated men of the country, young and old, are rejoicing that they have for a President a teacher whose course is now educating the whole land in the highest patriotism.

* * *

Baseball Prospects. Misfortunes follow rapidly, one upon another, in the affairs of the ball nine this year. The loss of Captain Ayres came first, and then the loss of Fripp at third base. Now, under circumstances related on a later page, Dr. Sexton, the coach of the team, has resigned. Whether the blame is to be laid upon him or upon the graduate baseball committee, or is to be divided—as blame so often must—none but a wholly informed and wholly unprejudiced arbiter, if such there be, should undertake to say. But in view of the fact that Dr. Sexton's term of service was nearing its stipulated end we cannot help feeling that many followers of Harvard baseball must read the news of his resignation with something of the sensation that follows the announcement of the divorce of married persons in their seventies. It does seem as if they might have stuck it out to the end.

Happily, however, the story does not end here. Percy D. Houghton, '99, has agreed to coach the nine for the remainder of the year. In turning for a time from football to baseball, he is but reverting to the sport in which he won his athletic fame in College. His subsequent successes as a coach—with Hardwick, Brickley and Mahan of the nine as an important element in the material with which he has recently dealt—provide a happy augury for the salvation of the baseball season. There is the warmer appreciation of his readiness to help at this critical moment because he assumes his new position at considerable personal sacrifice.

Does Rowing Enlarge the Heart?

BY ROGER I. LEE, '02, PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE.

FOR years there has been a popular impression that indulgence in athletics impaired the heart. Such an impaired heart has been generally known as "athlete's heart." A considerable controversy has sprung up and much statistical evidence has been published to support either side. Probably rowing more than any other collegiate sport has been considered as the cause of "athlete's heart." Recently the University of Wisconsin abolished rowing as an intercollegiate sport but encouraged intramural rowing. The authorities at the University of Wisconsin based their action on some careful studies of their medical department which have been published in full. These studies tended to show that intercollegiate rowing with its attendant preparation caused certain derangements of the heart. Without going into the medical details, particular emphasis was laid on the apparently lasting increase in size of the heart in athletes.

It is at once apparent that if intercollegiate rowing is detrimental to even a small percentage of oarsmen, it ought to be abolished. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance that the effects of rowing be carefully studied. It is difficult to collect valuable evidence from the duration of life of oarsmen in the past. From various statistics obtainable here and in England, it is only fair to say that the men who have rowed in college seemed to have lived as long as their classmates who did not row. Yet it is true that competition is now much more intense than it was some years ago, and the periods of training are longer and perhaps more exacting. This long preparation may theoretically be interpreted in two ways:

- (1) to increase any tendency toward athletic hearts by increased work or
- (2) to lessen the danger of heart strain

during the race by more thorough training.

It therefore seems desirable to start a fresh study.

We have acquired in the last few years additional methods of precision for the study of the heart. The most notable acquisition is the Roentgen Ray. The older methods of determining the size of the heart depended largely on the skill of the examiner. Inevitably a large personal factor is introduced. The use of the Roentgen Ray has its limitations and its errors, but can be reasonably controlled.

With the assistance of Dr. E. L. Young, Jr., the surgeon to the Harvard crews, and of Dr. Walter J. Dodd, Roentgenologist, some studies have been made on Harvard oarsmen. These studies are necessarily incomplete. We expect to continue them from year to year, and eventually to collect sufficient data to permit definite conclusions. In this communication only one side of the study will be presented. No attempt will be made here to discuss the immediate effect of a race. The important point as we see it is—does rowing, particularly intercollegiate four-mile rowing under the present system of training, have any permanent detrimental effect on the heart?

For a number of years the Harvard crews have had the benefit of close medical supervision. No student with any signs pointing to a damaged heart has been permitted to row.

For the purposes of study, this year's crew captain, H. A. Murray, kindly selected sixteen candidates for the freshman crew who promised to be likely material not only for the freshman crew this year but for the university crews later. Some of these candidates had rowed previously and some had not. They were of the general oarsman type

of build and corresponded closely to the older oarsmen to be studied—only younger.

The second group studied were sixteen candidates for the university crew. Three were seniors, eight were juniors and five were sophomores. Four of these sixteen had rowed in a varsity four-mile race. Six had been on the Harvard second crew that went through the same period of training but did not row in any intercollegiate four-mile races, but raced at Henley, England, in July of last year. The five sophomores rowed in the class crew in June, 1914.

The third group consisted of ten graduates. All had rowed in a four-mile intercollegiate race in College and all had been active in competitive rowing since graduation. This group averaged over ten years of rowing. Seven of them were members and one a substitute in the Union Boat Club crew that went to Henley. The other two were men who had participated in many rowing races since graduation.

On physical examination there were no irregularities in heart action in any of the groups. One of Group I, that is the freshmen, presented a murmur which was interpreted as functional. One of Group II presented a similar systolic murmur. Two of Group III presented very slight functional murmurs. None of the three groups presented any evidence of cardiac enlargement by the usual methods of percussion, auscultation or blood pressure determination. The cardiac outlines by percussion seemed normal. The urines were normal.

During February and March, 1915, before the active rowing season, X-Ray pictures were taken of these three groups under identical conditions. Briefly these conditions were as follows:

Pictures were taken upright during quiet respiration with the X-Ray tube on the level with the mid-portion of the thorax, at a distance of seven feet. It had been carefully worked out by Dr. Dodd that with the X-Ray tube seven

feet distant the rays are sufficiently parallel so that no appreciable error is intruded. A more detailed discussion of the results will be given elsewhere. Only the general results will be considered here.

The width of the heart in the X-Ray pictures of Group I, the freshmen, averaged 12.96, or essentially 13 centimeters, varying from 11.5 cm. to 14.2 cm. The width of the hearts in the X-Ray pictures of the varsity candidates averaged 13.85 cm., varying from 12.7 cm. in a junior to 15.1 cm. in a sophomore. There was no evident relation between the amount of rowing done and the size of the heart.

The width of the hearts of Group III, height as 13.2 cm., varying from 11.4 cm. varying from 11.5 cm. to 15.5 cm. Groedel, who has tabulated averages from a large number of cases, gives the average of adult males of this general height as 13.2 cm. varying from 11.4 cm. to 14.6 cm. It should be stated that Groedel's method differed somewhat from ours and his method would show a slightly narrower heart. Furthermore, one might reasonably expect such selected physical specimens to show greater development than the average from unselected individuals. The measurements of one normal healthy man of 33, who had never participated in any form of athletics, showed the width of his heart to be 14 cm., or the same as the average of Group III.

From these figures it is evident that the difference between the hearts of Groups II and III is very slight. In figures it is 0.19 cm., or one-thirteenth of an inch. Whatever effect rowing may have had on the heart, the continuance of rowing has not increased the size to any extent that can be appreciated by this method. It is true that Groups II and III averaged roughly a centimeter more in width than Group I. It can be readily appreciated, however, that a centimeter, or two-fifths of an inch, is not a very great variation. This average

variation is only between 7 and 8 per cent. Again the difference is even slighter when we compare the groups with the figures of Groedel. Groedel's average, presumably a trifle smaller than would be the case by our method, is 13.2 cm. Group I, or the freshman group, is slightly under that, Groups II and III are somewhat over. The increase over Groedel's figures is only a little over 5 per cent. in Group II, and a little over 6 per cent. in Group III.

We also measured the length of the hearts on the X-Ray plates. Groedel's average length was 14.2 cm. The average of Group I, the freshmen, was 14.57 cm., varying from 13 to 16 cm. The average of Group II, the university candidates, was 15 cm., varying from 13.5 cm. to 17 cm. The average of Group III, graduate oarsmen, was 15.35 cm., varying from 14 cm. to 16.5 cm. We need not discuss these figures further, as they are essentially very similar to the width of the heart. The average of the freshmen was slightly over the accepted standard, the average of the varsity candidates was nearly half a centimeter larger, and the average of the graduate oarsmen was a third of a centimeter larger than the varsity average and three-fourths of a centimeter, or a third of an inch, larger than the average of the freshmen. The variation is in any event slight.

One may summarize these findings that the hearts of the graduate oarsmen are only very slightly wider, and very slightly longer, than the hearts of the varsity oarsmen; and both these groups show hearts that average a little larger than those of the freshmen.

It must be realized, however, that there are important differences between these groups, namely the differences of age and development. The difference was rather striking on casual inspection. A given freshman may be as tall, or weigh as much, as the varsity man or graduate, but he is usually, obviously, not so well developed or muscled.

In point of age the freshmen averaged 18.6 years, the varsity 20.37, the graduates 28.3. In weight the freshmen averaged 170.4 pounds, the varsity 174, the graduates 178.6 pounds. In height the freshmen averaged 71.8 inches, the varsity 72.7 inches and the graduates 71.9 inches. In order to study the question of development further, we took measurements of the antero-posterior and lateral diameters of the chest in the nipple line during quiet breathing. The freshmen averaged 29.25 cm. for the lateral diameter, and 19.34 cm. for the antero-posterior diameter. The varsity averaged 29.87 cm. and 20 cm., the graduates 31.6 cm. and 21.6 cm.

It is evident that, as one might expect, the freshmen average younger and, though of the same height, weigh somewhat less and show less development of the chest. It is probable that some of the freshmen have attained their development, while others are still developing. As some of them will develop in weight and become too heavy for the accepted standards of the crew, it seems likely also that with this general increase there will be an increase in the size of the heart.

It is difficult to draw any definite conclusion from the study of such a small group of cases. There may be damage to the heart in other ways than actual enlargement. The present study does not bear upon that point. My personal feeling after the examination of the hearts of athletes and non-athletic students coincides with that of James Mackenzie of London who has contributed so much to our exact knowledge of heart disease. Mackenzie says: "I have seen a very large number of youths who were supposed to be unfit to play games or to row because of some impairment of the heart. Except in a few instances of manifest heart disease, the evidence on which the heart's impairment was based was those manifestations of murmurs or irregularity which my experience has shown to be perfectly consistent with a healthy heart."

It is evident that the size of the heart in every way was nearly the same in the candidates for the varsity crew who averaged twenty years and in the graduate oarsmen, all of whom had continued active, competitive rowing since leaving College and who averaged twenty-eight years.

It is impossible to reconcile this striking fact with the supposition that prolonged participation in rowing enlarges the heart. The hearts in these two groups are very slightly larger than the average figures of different classes of individuals and slightly larger than the hearts of a group of freshmen of nearly the same general build, height and weight. In view of the increase in the diameter of the chest and in view of the increased muscular development it seems reason-

able to assume that the slight difference in the size of the heart is purely a difference of development; and it seems unfair, at least on the present evidence, to attribute to rowing any permanent enlargement of the heart. In other words, no evidence has been discovered in the study of this group of forty-two cases that would tend to show that the present system of intercollegiate rowing, with a four-mile race and with a long preliminary training period, causes any permanent damage to the heart, particularly, as has been the case at Harvard, where only organically sound students are permitted to participate and are kept under medical supervision. Furthermore, rowing persisted in by college oarsmen for an average of over five years after graduation fails to show that the size of the heart is affected.

Harvard Won the Track Meet

AT the end of the track and field meet with Yale at New Haven last Saturday, Yale was ahead, 56 points to 48, but the subsequent withdrawal of Roos, of Yale, who had won first place in the shot-put, gave Harvard the meet, 53 to 51.

The facts in regard to the eligibility of Roos are contained in an article published in the *Crimson* last Tuesday and reprinted in this issue of the BULLETIN.

Harvard protested Roos during the games, but he was allowed to compete. On Sunday night Captain Shedden and Manager Stackpole, of Yale, gave the following statement to the newspapers:

It has been the understanding of the Yale University Track Athletic Association that questions of eligibility between Harvard and Yale in their dual track games were to be decided under the deed of gift covering the competition for the cup. As this was constructed by the Yale management, Roos was considered eligible to compete in this year's meet, and therefore entered.

It appears, however, that Harvard's understanding is that the provisions of the deed of gift respecting eligibility rules have been sup-

erseded by other eligibility rules under which Roos would have been ineligible. Yale has no desire to be declared the winner of the meet and thereby secure permanent possession of the cup through any mere technicality and hereby cancels the points made by Roos in the meet.

In view of the misunderstanding that has arisen, Yale offers the suggestion that a conference be held at an early date to determine all rules and conditions for future competitions.

Inasmuch as Harvard did not care to appear as the beneficiary of a ruling on a technical point, about which there might be difference of opinion, the *Crimson* prepared its article, already referred to.

The ineligibility of Roos gave Harvard all the places in the shot-put. Roos had put the shot 45 feet, 1 1-2 inches.

The most notable race of the meet was the quarter-mile, which was won by Wilcox of Harvard in 48 seconds. This time made a new dual record, and equalled the intercollegiate record held by Reidpath of Syracuse. Wilcox led Wilkie, the fastest of the Yale runners, for the whole distance. The time was

the more remarkable because Willecox had to run the last 220 yards against a strong wind.

Teschner, of Harvard, and Treadway, of Yale, ran a dead heat for first place in the 100-yards dash—a very unusual result. Bingham, of Harvard, won the half-mile in a good race, and Rice, of Harvard, surprised the experts by finishing first in the high hurdles. Overton, of Yale, won the two-mile race; Southworth, of Harvard, made a splendid spurt at the finish, but he had allowed Overton to get too long a lead. Overton's time, 9 minutes, 34 1-5 seconds, established a new dual record.

Oler, of Yale, won the high jump with the bar at 6 feet, 1 inch, and made a new dual record in the broad jump by clearing 23 feet, 11 inches, on his first try. Greeley, of Harvard, won the pole vault, and three Yale men and three Harvard men tied for second place.

The summary of the events follows:

TRACK EVENTS.

100-yard dash.—Tie for first place between H. I. Treadway (Y.), and E. A. Teschner (H.); third, J. L. Foley (H.). Time, 10s.

220-yard dash.—Won by H. I. Treadway (Y.); second, E. A. Teschner (H.); third, R. Tower (H.). Time, 21 3-5s.

440-yard dash.—Won by W. Willecox, Jr., (H.); second, V. M. Wilkie (Y.); third, A. Biddle (H.). Time, 48s.

880-yard run.—Won by W. J. Bingham (H.); second, F. W. Capper (H.); third, A. O. Barber (Y.). Time, 1m., 56s.

120-yard high hurdles.—Won by P. M. Rice (H.); second, W. M. Shedden (Y.); third, M. P. Robinson (H.). Time, 15 3-5s.

220-yard low hurdles.—Won by W. M.

Shedden (Y.); second, H. St. J. Smith (H.); third, C. A. Willets (Y.). Time, 24 3-5s.

One-mile run.—Won by R. W. Poucher (Y.); second, W. W. Kent (H.); third, N. L. Torrey (H.). Time, 4m., 24s.

Two-mile run.—Won by J. W. Overton (Y.); second, C. Southworth (H.); third, H. Holden (Y.). Time, 9m., 34 1-5s.

FIELD EVENTS.

High jump.—Won by W. M. Oler (Y.), height, 6 ft., 1 in.; second, J. O. Johnstone (H.), height, 6 ft.; third, J. B. Camp (H.), height, 5 ft., 9 in.

Broad jump.—Won by W. M. Oler (Y.), distance, 23 ft., 11 in.; second, R. E. Matthews (Y.), distance, 22 ft., 6 1-8 in.; third, F. M. Hampton (Y.), distance, 22 ft., 3 1-8 in.

Pole-vault.—Won by M. L. Greeley, Jr., (H.), height, 12 ft.; J. B. Camp (H.), G. G. Haydock (H.), L. G. Richards (H.), L. Carter (Y.), H. W. Johnstone (Y.), and W. O. Preston (Y.), tied for second at 11 ft., 6 in.

Shot-put.—Won by C. E. Brickley (H.), distance, 40 ft., 11 1-2 in.; second, H. R. Hardwick (H.), distance, 40 ft., 7 1-2 in.; third, F. B. Withington (H.), distance, 40 ft., 3 in.

Hammer-throw.—Won by P. Loughridge (Y.), distance, 140 ft., 2 in.; second H. S. Sturgis (H.), distance, 141 ft., 10 1-4 in.; third, N. S. Talbot (Y.), distance, 138 ft., 5 in.

POINTS BY EVENTS.

Event	H.	Y.
100-yard dash,	4 1-2	3 1-2
220-yard dash,	3	5
440-yard dash,	6	2
880-yard run,	7	1
120-yard hurdles,	6	2
220-yard hurdles,	2	6
One-mile run,	3	5
Two-mile run,	2	6
High jump,	3	5
Broad jump,	0	8
Pole-vault,	6 1-2	1 1-2
Shot-put,	8	0
Hammer-throw,	2	6
Totals,	53	51

The Eligibility of Roos

THE *Crimson* printed last Tuesday morning the following statement in regard to the eligibility of Roos, the Yale shot-putter, against whom Harvard made a protest at the meet last Saturday. In view of the importance of this matter in its general bearing upon the athletic relations of Yale and Har-

vard, the statement is given in full:

Imperfections and omissions in the Yale records evidently resulted in a misunderstanding by Yale as to the rules which governed the meet. The University was not aware of these defects in Yale's records and did nothing before the meet except to call the attention of the Yale authorities to the fact of Roos's competition at Columbia before he entered Yale, supposing that this would be suf-

ficient to establish his ineligibility, and leaving the decision on the facts entirely in the hands of the Chairman of the Yale Athletic Committee.

Roos represented Columbia in 1910 in a dual meet with Annapolis; he again represented Columbia in 1911 in a dual meet with Syracuse University; he then entered the Sheffield Scientific School and was ineligible to compete for one year under the one-year resident rule, but represented Yale both in 1913 and 1914, making four years in which he had represented a university in outside competition. Yale claimed, as to the competition against the Naval Academy, that it should not count as a competition against a college. This contention seemed to be borne out by the copy of the dual agreement between the University and Yale as published in the latest edition of the Yale Rule Book. This publication failed to include an amendment to the definition of the term "college" which was passed by the Yale Athletic Advisory Committee in June, 1905, and likewise adopted by Harvard, reading as follows:—"Note: In Rules 3 and 5 the term 'college' includes all institutions named in the list of colleges and technological schools in the latest report of the United States Commissioner of Education as well as all foreign schools of learning of similar rank, also the United States Academies of West Point and Annapolis." This omission was not discovered until after the meet, and clearly makes this year Roos's fifth year of intercollegiate competition; so that it is now absolutely clearly established that Roos, even under the four-year rule, was ineligible to compete this year, and under the three-year rule, was really ineligible last year.

The University, moreover, claimed that since 1906 all competitions in the four branches of major sport had been conducted by agreement with Yale and Princeton on the basis of three-year competition. Yale contended that the agreement of 1903, which automatically renewed itself every two years, unless notice was given by one college to the other at least six weeks before the expiration of any two-year period, controlled the question of eligibility in dual track meets between the two universities. This agreement provided for four years of competition. This agreement was entered into in the days when both universities used freshmen and members of the graduate schools. As a matter of fact, the Athletic Association gave notice to Yale in January, 1907, that, on account of athletic conditions at the University, it could not renew the agreement for another two-year period; so that it has not been in force since May, 1907.

So far as the eligibility rules contained in this agreement were concerned, they had been

revised in 1906. A conference between representatives of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, at which were present Walter Camp of Yale, Professor White, then Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, and Professor Fine of Princeton, had been held at New Haven, and had drawn up a set of eligibility rules to govern future contests between the three universities in all four major sports. One of these rules read as follows:—"No student shall represent one or more universities or colleges in athletic contests for more than three academic years." The members of the conference recommended these rules to their several athletic committees and they were adopted by all three, to go into effect with the beginning of the academic year of 1906-07.

While the Yale records showed that the rules recommended by this conference had been adopted, a blank space had been left under the caption "Eligibility Rules" evidently for the purpose of writing them in later. This, however, had never been done. The rules, however, as recommended by the conference, were incorporated in the published Yale "Eligibility Rules" and for nine years had been followed in all athletic contests between Yale and Harvard in the four major sports.

During all the discussion as to the eligibility of Roos, up to the time of the beginning of the shot-put competition in which he was entered, the University management declined to make any formal protest, but asked to submit the records and facts in order that the Yale authorities themselves might decide the question. Even after the event had begun, with Roos competing, Harvard suggested that he be allowed to compete conditionally, with the understanding that his eligibility should be finally determined afterwards by Professor Corwin, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Committee. Professor Corwin, unfortunately, was absent in New York during the meet and the matter could not then be referred to him. As the Yale authorities present at the meet declined to make any decision other than to allow Roos to compete unconditionally, the Harvard management, acting in accordance with the advice of Dean Jones, of Yale, filed objections with the referee, as provided in the rules governing the meet, in order that an extra man might compete in the finals of the shot-put so that the winner of third place might be fairly determined in case Roos was later found to have been ineligible. After having thus objected, the Harvard management earnestly besought the Yale authorities themselves to decide the question, assuring them that the Harvard authorities would be entirely satisfied with their decision whatever it might be.

Dr. Sexton, the Baseball Coach, Resigns

DR. FRANK J. SEXTON, who has for several years coached the Harvard baseball nines, resigned last week because of a disagreement with the baseball advisory committee, the members of which are Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, Barrett Wendell, Jr., '01, and Dr. Channing Frothingham, '01. P. D. Haughton, '99, has consented to take charge of the baseball squad for the remainder of the season; he will serve without pay.

The break between Dr. Sexton and the baseball committee was the result of a suggestion made by the committee that certain graduates should help him in coaching the catchers and outfielders on the squad. It is said that Dr. Sexton agreed to this plan, but he soon changed his mind; for, under date of May 7, the day after the meeting at which the suggestion of graduate coaching was made, Dr. Sexton transmitted the following letter:

My dear Wendell:

Consideration of the matter discussed at the last meeting of your committee leads me to take this opportunity to decline your suggestion of having men appear at Soldiers Field as coaches in various departments of the game.

I deem it quite unnecessary and in direct violation of the conditions stated upon my assuming the responsibility of the work in 1911.

Any advice extended from your esteemed committee, seemingly for the benefit of this team, I shall gladly apply at once.

I am,

Yours truly,

F. J. SEXTON.

Because of this letter, another meeting between Dr. Sexton and the members of the baseball committee was held on Thursday of last week. Dr. Sexton refused to accede to the requests of the committee, and finally tendered his resignation in the following form, which he had apparently prepared before the meeting:

Mr. Fred Moore,

Graduate Manager, Harvard Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir: Herewith, I tender my resignation as coach of the present Harvard baseball team, this same to take effect immediately.

This action has become imperative, due to the insistence of your committee, Dr. E. H. Nichols, Mr. Barrett Wendell, Jr., and Dr. Channing Frothingham, that it coach and be allowed to send coaches to do work in my department without my consent.

This is an absolute violation of the verbal and written statements under which I accepted the position in 1911.

I am,

Yours truly,

F. J. SEXTON, M.D.

Dr. Sexton's contract would have expired with the last Yale game of the present season. He made the following statement to the *Crimson* after he had submitted his resignation to the baseball committee:

It was impossible for me to continue longer as coach of the Harvard baseball team and accept the suggestions of the Baseball Committee that they supply a coach for my catchers and outfielders, and a man to bat flies to my outfielders. I felt that I could no longer retain my self-respect and esteem, and tolerate such interference. In no way do I feel that the past record of the team or the present record of the team with 12 victories in the last 16 games justifies it.

TWO BASEBALL VICTORIES

The baseball nine defeated the University of Pennsylvania, 6 to 5, on Wednesday of last week, and Boston College, 10 to 0, on Friday. These games were the only ones played during the week.

The Pennsylvania game took a long time, but grew interesting as first one side and then the other tied the score. Harvard outbatted the visitors, but Whitney and Frye were weak at critical times, and the five hits by Pennsylvania counted for almost as much as Harvard's 12. In the ninth inning Armstrong's home run made the score 5 all, but in Harvard's half, Brickley doubled,

Abbot made a sacrifice, and Mahan's stinging single brought in the winning run.

The match with Boston College was watched with some interest because it was the first game for the Harvard players after the resignation of Dr. Sexton, the coach. The men played with unusual spirit, and had little trouble in winning. The visitors had a good record for the earlier part of the season, but did not do much against Harvard. The summaries of the two games follow:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.,	3	1	1	1	5	0
Mahan, c.f., p.,	3	1	1	0	0	0
Brickley, c.f.,	1	1	1	0	0	0
Nash, 1b.,	4	1	3	13	0	0
Gannett, r.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Harte, c.,	4	0	3	5	1	1
Hardwick, l.f.,	3	0	2	3	0	0
Reed, s.s.,	4	0	0	2	4	2
Beal, 3b.,	4	1	1	0	1	0
Whitney, p.,	0	1	0	2	3	0
Frye, p.,	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals,	30	6	12	27	15	3

PENNSYLVANIA.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Mann, 2b.,	1	1	1	4	2	1
Eichelberger, 2b.,	1	0	0	1	1	0
Armstrong, r.f.,	4	3	2	1	0	0
Irwin, l.f.,	5	1	0	3	0	0
Koons, c.,	4	0	1	4	2	0
Moore, s.s.,	5	0	1	1	3	0
R. Wallace, 1b.,	4	0	0	8	3	0
Miller, c.f.,	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kane, 3b.,	3	0	0	1	2	0
*H. Wallace, p.,	2	0	0	1	3	0
Totals,	33	5	5	25	**16	1

Innings,										
Harvard,	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	—6
Pennsylvania,	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Harvard 3; Pennsylvania 2. Stolen bases—H. Wallace, Mahan, Frye. Two-base hits—Armstrong, Moore, Brickley. Home run—Armstrong. Bases on balls—Whitney 6, Frye 1, Mahan 1. Left on bases—Harvard 8. Pennsylvania 7. Struck out—Whitney 3, Frye 1, Wallace 3. Double plays—Reed to Abbot to Nash; Reed to Harte to Nash. Time—2h., 15m. Umpires—McLoughlin and Conroy.

*Miller ran for Wallace in the fourth.

**One out when winning run was scored.

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.,	5	2	1	3	2	0
Mahan, p.,	4	2	1	0	4	0
Nash, 1b.,	5	1	0	9	0	0
Gannett, r.f.,	5	1	1	0	0	0
Harte, c.,	3	1	0	7	2	0
Waterman, c.,	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hardwick, l.f.,	4	2	2	1	0	0
Brickley, c.f.,	4	0	3	1	0	0
Reed, s.s.,	3	1	1	1	1	0
Beal, 3b.,	4	0	0	2	1	1
Totals,	37	10	9	27	10	1

BOSTON COLLEGE.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Flynn, c.f.,	3	0	0	4	0	0
Gildea, l.f.,	3	0	0	3	0	0
Maloney, 2b.,	3	0	1	0	5	1
Mitchell, 3b.,	4	0	0	2	0	0
Dee, c.,	3	0	1	2	2	0
Linehan, 1b.,	3	0	0	8	0	0
Manley, s.s.,	3	0	0	1	1	4
Wholley, r.f.,	3	0	0	3	0	0
Halloran, p.,	3	0	0	1	1	0
Totals,	28	0	2	24	9	5

Innings,										
Harvard,	0	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	—10	
Boston College,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Harvard 3. Sacrifice hits—Gildea. Stolen bases—Nash 2, Brickley, Reed. Two-base hits—Hardwick, Brickley, Gannett, Dee. Home run—Hardwick. Bases on balls—Mahan 2, Halloran 2. Left on bases—Harvard 4, Boston College 2. Struck out—Mahan 9, Halloran 2. Hit by pitched ball—Harte. Time—1 hour, 35 minutes. Umpires—Wilson and Brady.

THE BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The first baseball game with Princeton will be played next Saturday at Princeton, and then come the other important contests of the year. The schedule follows:

May 22.	Princeton at Princeton.
May 26.	Dartmouth at Soldiers Field.
May 29.	Brown at Soldiers Field.
May 31.	Brown at Providence.
June 2.	Williams at Soldiers Field.
June 5.	Princeton at Soldiers Field.
June 9.	Calumet Club at Soldiers Field.
June 12.	Univ. of Penn. at Philadelphia.
June 15.	Pilgrims at Soldiers Field.
June 18.	Princeton at New York.
June 22.	Yale at New Haven.
June 23.	Yale at Soldiers Field.
June 26.	Yale at New York.

LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP WON

Harvard won the championship of the northern division of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League by defeating Cornell, 4 goals to 2, at Ithaca last Saturday. Cornell was ahead at the end of the first period, but in the second half Harvard scored three goals. The teams were made up as follows:

HARVARD.
Cochran, g.
Flu, c.
O'Neil, c.p.
Catton, 1d.
Beal, 2d.
Elliot, 3d.
Wanamaker, c.
Nash, 3a.
Nightingale, 2a.
Lucas, 1a.
Fleming, o.h.
Persons, i.h.

CORNELL.
g., Bush
c., Grimes
c.p., Spiegelberg
1d., Hart
2d., Williams
3d., Taylor
c., Collins
3a., Van Arnam
2a., Graham
1a., Kent
o.h., Thomas
i.h., Garguilo

HARVARD SOPHOMORES WON

The Harvard sophomores defeated the Yale sophomores last Saturday in the annual boat race between the winning class crews of the two colleges. The Harvard crew led from the start, and was three lengths ahead at the finish.

The Harvard eight was made up as follows: Ingalls, bow; Phillips, 2; Webber, 3; Coolidge, 4; Richardson, 5; Lovell, 6; Potter, 7; White, stroke; Henderson, cox.

The race for single sculls was won by S. Gaillard, of Yale, who finished less than a length ahead of N. P. Darling, '17. B. Carpenter, Jr., '16, was third, and G. Burton, of Yale, was last.

HARVARD CREWS AT CORNELL

The Harvard University and freshman crews will row the Cornell crews at Ithaca next Saturday.

That day is "Spring Day" at Cornell, one of the most popular of the year. In addition to the Cornell-Harvard boat races, Cornell and Yale will play their annual baseball game on that afternoon,

and in the morning the circus of the undergraduates, which is the chief event of "Spring Day", will be seen on the campus.

All these events can be seen from automobiles, or reserved seats can be obtained from the Cornell Athletic Association. The hotels and tea-rooms of Ithaca and the two University cafeterias make special preparations for the entertainment of visitors on "Spring Day", and all the fraternities welcome members.

LAWN TENNIS TEAM DEFEATED

The Harvard tennis team received its first defeat of the year last Saturday, when it was beaten at Ithaca by the Cornell team. R. N. Williams, 2d, '16, and W. W. Mansfield, '15, won their singles matches, and Williams and G. C. Caner, Jr., '17, won a doubles match, but Cornell won all the other matches. The score was 6 to 3 in favor of Cornell.

DR. PAUL WITHINGTON RESIGNS

Dr. Paul Withington, '09, assistant graduate treasurer of the H. A. A., and director of freshman athletics, will resign from these offices November 1, when he will become an interne at the Boston City Hospital.

CRIMSON DINNER

The forty-second annual dinner of the *Harvard Crimson* was held in the assembly room of the Union on Wednesday, May 12. More than 100 guests, including former editors of the *Crimson* and prominent newspaper men, were present.

Fletcher Graves, '15, of St. Paul, president of the *Crimson*, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Talcott Williams, director of the Columbia University School of Journalism; Arthur D. Hill, '01, of Boston; James T. Williams, Jr., editor of the Boston *Transcript*; and R. E. Connell, '15, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., editorial chairman of the *Crimson*.

Recent Books by Harvard Men

WHENEVER the BULLETIN publishes a list like the following, drawn from the announcement of recent and immediately forthcoming books, titles which have escaped attention are promptly brought to notice. It will, therefore, be surprising if a supplementary list is not soon required and printed.

- '69—Francis Rawle, "Bouvier's Law Dictionary", Third Revision (8th edition), West Publishing Co.
- '71—Henry Cabot Lodge, "Democracy of the Constitution", Scribner.
- '73 S.B.—Harvey W. Wiley, "The Lure of the Land", Century; "1001 Tests of Foods, Beverages and Toilet Accessories", and "Not by Bread Alone", Hearst.
- '78—Henry Osborn Taylor, "Deliverance: the Freeing of the Spirit in the Ancient World", Macmillan.
- '80—Bradley Gilman, "Robert E. Lee", (True Stories of Great Americans), Macmillan.
- '80—Theodore Roosevelt, "America and the World War", and "Through the Brazilian Wilderness", Scribner.
- '81—Chester A. Reed, "Bird Book", Doubleday.
- '83—Joseph Lee, "Play in Education", Macmillan.
- '89—G. H. Maynadier (editor), "Made to Order: Short Stories from a College Course", Lloyd Adams Noble.
- '90—Edwin Tenney Brewster (with Lillian Brewster), "Nutrition of a Household", Houghton Mifflin.
- '93—Oswald Garrison Villard, "Germany Embattled: An American Interpretation", Scribner.
- '94—Edward Neville Vose, "The Spell of Flanders", Page.
- '95—William Walker Rockwell, "Papers of the American Society of Church History", Putnam.
- '96—Frederic L. Huidkoper, "Military Unpreparedness of the United States," McBride.
- '96—Arthur Train, "The Man Who Rocked the Earth", Doubleday.
- '97—William Healy, "The Individual Delinquent", Little, Brown.
- '97—Frederick T. Lord, "Diseases of the Bronchi, Lungs and Pleura", Lea & Febiger.
- '97—Percy MacKaye, "Sistine Eve and Other Poems", Macmillan.
- '97—William Belmont Parker, "Life of Edward Rowland Sill", Houghton Mifflin.
- '98—Robert Dunn, "Five Fronts", Dodd, Mead.
- '98—Robert Thew Stephenson, "The Study of Shakespeare", Holt.
- '98—Ellery C. Stowell, "Diplomacy of the War of 1914", Houghton Mifflin.
- '00—Walter P. Eaton, "The Idyl of Twin Fires", Doubleday.
- '00—Rupert S. Holland, "Historic Heroes of Chivalry", George W. Jacobs & Co.
- '01—Walter S. Hinchman, "A History of English Literature", Century.
- '01—Thomas H. Reed, "Government for the People", Huebsch.
- '01—Roland G. Usher, "Pan-Americanism", Century.
- '02—Alfred M. Butler, "Household Physics", Whitcomb & Barrows.
- '02—Witter Bynner, "The New World", Kennerley.
- '02—John Haynes Holmes, "Is Death the End?", Putnam.
- '02 A.M.—Frederic Logan Paxson, "The New Nation", Houghton Mifflin.
- '03-04c.—Hendrick Willem Van Loon, "Rise of the Dutch Kingdom", Doubleday.
- '04 A.M.—David Baines-Griffiths, "Our Brother of Joy: the Christian Affirmation of Life", Eaton & Mains.
- '04—Philip Davis, "Streetland", Small, Maynard.
- '04—Arthur Davison Ficke, "The Man on the Hilltop, and Other Poems", Kennerley.
- '05 A.M.—Rollo Walter Brown, "How the French Boy Learns to Write", Harvard University Press.
- '07 A.M. (hon.)—Worthington C. Ford (Ed.), "The Writings of John Quincy Adams", Vol. 5, Macmillan.
- '07 Ph.D.—Howard Levi Gray, "English Field Systems" (Harvard Historical Studies), Harvard University Press.
- '07 M.D.—Richard M. Smith (with Mrs. Henry Copley Greene), "The Baby's First Two Years", Houghton Mifflin.
- '08—Edward Sheldon, "The Garden of Paradise", Macmillan.
- '09—Harold E. Porter ("Holworthy Hall"), "Pepper", Century.
- '09 g.—H. Addington Bruce, "Psychology and Parenthood", Dodd, Mead.
- '09-10 g.—Isador H. Coriat, "The Meaning of Dreams", Little, Brown.
- '10—Norman Foerster, editor, (with Will David Howe, '95.) "Selected Literary Essays from James Russell Lowell", (Riverside Literature Series), Houghton Mifflin.
- '10—George Palmer Putnam, "Tabular

Views of Universal History"; "In the Oregon Country", Putnam.

'10-11 g.b.—Arch Wilkinson Shaw, "Some Problems in Market Distribution", Harvard University Press.

'11—Conrad Aiken, "Earth Triumphant", Macmillan.

'12—Henry Herbert Knibbs, "Sundown Shm", Houghton Mifflin.

'12 Ph.D.—Norman S. B. Gras, "Development of the English Corn Market from the 12th to the 18th Century" (Harvard Economic Studies), Harvard University Press.

'13 S.J.D.—Charles Andrews Huston, "Enforcements of Decrees in Equity", Harvard University Press.

'14—Frank Washington Ballou, "Appointment of Teachers in Cities", Harvard University Press.

President-Emeritus C. W. Eliot, '53, "The Road to Peace", Houghton Mifflin.

Professor-Emeritus George H. Palmer, '64, "Trades and Professions", Houghton Mifflin.

Professor-Emeritus James Jackson Putnam, '66, "Human Motives", Little, Brown.

Professor Eugene Wambaugh, '76, "Cases on Constitutional Law", Harvard University Press.

Professor-Emeritus J. W. White, '77, Ph.D., "The Scholia on the Aves of Aristophanes", Ginn.

Professor J. H. Beale, '82, "Cases on Legal Liability", Harvard University Press.

Professor G. L. Kittredge, '82, "Chaucer and his Poetry", Harvard University Press.

Professor George P. Baker, '87, "Technique of the Drama", Houghton Mifflin.

Professor Richard C. Cabot, '89, "Differential Diagnosis", vol. 2, W. B. Saunders Co.; "Prescriptions", (selected by Edith M. Lamb from "What Men Live By"), Houghton Mifflin.

Professor William Morse Cole, '99, "Problems in the Principles of Accounting", Harvard University Press; "Accounts: their Construction and Interpretation", Houghton Mifflin.

Professor W. Bennett Munro, '00, Ph.D., "Bibliography of Municipal Government", Harvard University Press.

Professor Kuno Francke, Litt.D., '12 (editor-in-chief) and Assistant Professor W. G. Howard, '91, (assistant editor-in-chief), "The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries", Vols. XVI and XVII, German Publication Society.

Assistant Professor Chandler Rathfon Post, '04, "Mediaeval Spanish Allegory", Harvard University Press.

Associate Professor C. W. Killam, '06-'07 G.S. (and others), "Report to Legislature Relative to Construction, Alteration and Main-

tenance of Buildings Throughout the Commonwealth", Boston, Wright & Potter Printing Co.

Professor M. Anesaki, "Buddhist Art in its Relation to Buddhist Doctrine", Houghton Mifflin.

Professor Thomas Nixon Carver, "Essays in Social Justice", Harvard University Press; "The Organization of a Rural Community", United States Department of Agriculture.

George Hodges, Dean, Episcopal Theological School, "The Early Church", Houghton Mifflin; "The Episcopal Church, its Faith and Order", Macmillan.

Professor R. M. Johnston, "Arms and the Race: Difficulties in the Way of Disarmament", Century.

Professor Kirsopp Lake, "The Stewardship of Faith", Putnam.

Professor C. R. Lanman (editor), "The Harvard Oriental Series", Vol. 17: "The Yoga System of Patanjali", etc., translated by Professor J. H. Woods, '87, Harvard University Press.

Professor Hugo Munsterberg, "The Peace and America", Appleton.

Professor Richard Pearson Strong, "Report of the Tropical Medicine Expedition", Harvard University Press.

Professor George Fillmore Swain, "Conservation of Water by Storage", Yale University Press.

Professor Leo Wiener, "An Interpretation of the Russian People", McBride.

Professor Roscoe Pound, "Readings in Roman Law and Civil Code and Modern Codes as Developments Thereof", Harvard University Press.

A SCHOLARSHIP TROPHY

In the BULLETIN of January 27 there was some account of the plan of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa to establish an annual competition between schools preparing boys for Harvard. A bronze trophy will be awarded each year to the school, out of those from which five or more boys present themselves for entrance examinations, represented by the greatest number of names on the Honor List in proportion to the number of candidates from the School.

The trophy, which will first be awarded this year for entrance examination at Harvard, is a bronze bas-relief showing a vigorous student figure, with the well-

known statue of John Harvard in the background. It has been executed by Mr. R. H. Recchia, of Boston, and will be on exhibition at the Harvard Union and other places until awarded, after which it will be held each year by the winning school, and at the end of ten



years will be awarded permanently to the school that has done best for the ten years.

In addition individual trophies, consisting of electric table lamps with appropriate inscription, will be given to each boy of the winning school who himself attains a position in the Honor List, published by the College.

STUDIES CHOSEN BY FRESHMEN

The list of studies chosen by the members of the class of 1918 for concentration shows a tendency to follow the choice of the two upper classes, though it differs from the specialization last year. The third group of subjects, in which are history, government, and economics, is again coming into favor; thirty-one per cent. of the present freshman class have elected to concentrate in this field

as against 25 per cent. of the sophomores.

The first group, which contains languages and the fine arts, is the most popular; the percentage of men choosing this group is not as high this year as it was last, but it is greater than it was among the 1916 men. Twenty-one men are to concentrate in the classics; this is the largest number yet shown by any class except 1915.

Class	GROUP I.					
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	
Semitic,	0	0	1	0	0	
Classics,	12	22	14	13	21	
English,	42	74	93	153	136	
German,	9	14	28	23	26	
Rom. Lang.,	45	39	68	46	53	
Comp. Lit.,	3	12	3	4	0	
Hist. and Lit.,	9	4	0	1	10	
Fine Arts,	12	14	18	16	16	
Music,	9	6	3	6	6	
Architecture,	6	0	0	0	0	
Inadequately expressed,	9	0	0	0	1	
Total,	156	185	228	262	269	

	GROUP II.					
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	
Physics,	4	7	8	13	1	
Chemistry,	38	72	59	72	71	
Engin. Sci.,	55	43	47	36	44	
Biology,	14	12	8	11	12	
Geology,	5	4	2	2	4	
Inadequately expressed,	2	0	0	0	0	
Special Scientific Combinations,	0	3	0	0	3	
Totals,	118	141	124	134	135	

	GROUP III.					
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	
History,	41	50	52	23	35	
Government,	25	33	24	37	42	
Economics,	133	132	127	77	114	
Anthropology,	1	2	0	2	1	
Inadequately expressed,	33	0	0	0	3	
Total,	233	217	203	139	195	

	GROUP IV.					
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	
Philosophy,	3	9	7	5	12	
Mathematics,	9	21	20	19	22	
Social Ethics,	0	0	0	0	1	
Total,	12	30	27	24	35	
Totals of Class,	510	573	582	550	634	

PERCENTAGES.						
Group I,	30	32	39	47	42	
Group II,	23	25	21	24	21	
Group III,	45	38	35	25	31	
Group IV,	2	5	5	4	6	

Further Aid to Warring Europe

SINCE mention was made in the BULLETIN two weeks ago of Sir William Osler's proposal that the Harvard Medical School should send another "surgical unit" to Europe, the plans for the undertaking have assumed definite shape. It has been announced that, unless complications arise, a staff of 32 surgeons and 75 nurses will leave Boston early in June for service in a base hospital for British wounded in England or France. President Lowell is quoted as saying that "if Germany should make a similar request, I should make my best endeavor to furnish a similar unit." But no such request has been received.

The medical schools of Johns Hopkins and Columbia are involved in the same enterprise. Instead of uniting in a common staff for six months' service, each of the schools is planning to furnish a unit for two months. The first period is allotted to Harvard. The organization of the Harvard unit is in the hands of Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, of the Boston City Hospital, surgeon in charge of the Harvard athletic teams. Dr. W. E. Faulkner, '87, and Dr. C. A. Porter, '88, are among the first recruits. Many other surgeons of recognized standing and a large number of nurses have made application for service.

The doctors will have "relative rank" of officers in the British army, but will not enlist or receive commissions. Their pay, and that of the nurses, will be the "war pay" of their ranks, ranging downwards, for the surgeons, from majors to subalterns. Harvard University is expected to provide the supplies and instruments, so that immediately upon arrival the unit will be ready for work.

Notices, nearly identical, have been sent out to surgeons and nurses. The notice to surgeons indicated that 32 were wanted, of whom 16 should preferably be well trained fourth-year graduates or house officers having just completed a

surgical service, the expedition to start between June 5 and 15. Preference was announced for men willing to stay six months.

Men wishing to join were advised to apply in writing to Dr. Edward H. Nichols, 294 Marlboro St.; Dr. C. A. Porter, 254 Beacon St.; or Dr. William E. Faulkner, 290 Marlboro St., stating age, medical education and surgical training.

Until the final arrangements are made there must, in the present state of affairs, be some uncertainty that the project will be accomplished; but those in charge of it are proceeding as definitely with their plans as if there were no elements of doubt.

Another enterprise in which Harvard, through the Harvard-Technology School for Health Officers, has a direct interest, is the provision of the company of doctors, sanitary inspectors, and one sanitary engineer, which sailed from New York on May 15 to help Professor Richard P. Strong in his campaign against typhus in Serbia. Professor W. T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is at once president of the American Public Health Association and chairman of the Administrative Board of the School for Health Officers. On learning of Dr. Strong's need for assistants he issued, on April 29, a "call for volunteers", ending with the significant words, "This is no pleasure excursion, but a highly dangerous expedition." His fellow-members of the Administrative Board, Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical School, Director of the School for Health Officers, and Professor George C. Whipple, of the Institute of Technology, joined in the organization of the volunteers.

The result has been that 26 men are now on the way to Serbia. Of this number, 16 are either Technology students or have been members of the Harvard-Technology School for Health Officers. There are, in addition, two men with

Harvard degrees, Theodore R. Schoemaker, S.B. '12, who has been connected with the Baltimore Sewage Commission, and George H. Hazlehurst, M.C.E. '13, of the City Engineer's Office, Savannah, Georgia. It is not too much to say that the health of the world is vitally involved in the work of Dr. Strong and his helpers.

MEN NEEDED FOR AMBULANCE WORK

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have just returned from Paris after five months' service with the American Ambulance, and I wish again to appeal through your columns for volunteers to go to France to serve in the Ambulance Corps.

During the winter, when no operations of importance were taking place, we had all the men we needed, in fact, there were times when we had too many. But now that the spring operations are beginning, the demand for men and ambulances is imperative.

I would like to quote from a letter just received from Hon. A. Piatt Andrew, who is on the ground:

"They (Grand Quartier General) have heard good reports of Lawrence's section now in Alsace; of Salisbury's section and the Dunkirk section, and they want us to double each of them—to build them up to twenty ambulances each—and to send out as many more sections of twenty ambulances as we can. We want more cars and we want more men—twenty-five more men for the cars that we have on hand now. Do try to get some good men to come over. You can speak enthusiastically now, for all is going well and the sections are performing great service. The men and cars who were at Beauvais are flying around Nancy. The St. Pol cars have gone to Dunkirk. We want you to bring back with you as many dependable men as you can."

In the light of this communication and of my positive knowledge of the con-

ditions which are existing now in France, I can assure any man who goes to France that he will find all the work that he can do ready for him.

REGIS H. POST, '91.

DROWNED ON THE LUSITANIA

Four Harvard graduates were drowned when the Lusitania went down: Herbert S. Stone, '94, Carlton T. Brodriek, '08, Edwin W. Friend, '08, and Richard R. Freeman, Jr., '09.

Stone was the son of Melville E. Stone, who has been for many years general manager of the Associated Press. The younger Stone began the business of book-publishing while still an undergraduate, and continued it until 1905 in the firms of Stone & Kimball and Herbert S. Stone & Co. From 1897 to 1913 he published "*The House Beautiful*." In his class report of 1914 he said: "I have spent a year as a stock broker—which is quite long enough."

Brodriek and Freeman were on their way to Russia, where they were to enter the employ of the Russo-Asiatic Exploration Co. Dr. J. Tilley Houghton, another member of the class of 1908, was in the party but was saved. Brodriek received the degree of A.M. in 1910, and was a mining engineer; his home was in Newton Highlands, but he had spent considerable time in Europe. Freeman lived in Wollaston, Mass., but in 1911, after receiving the degree of M.E., he went to work for the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., of Ishpeming, Mich., and remained there until last fall when he returned to the East.

Friend was going to London to confer with the officers of the English Society of Psychological Research. He had recently been made under-secretary of the American Society, and had assumed the editorship of its journal with the number for January, 1915. He married Miss Marjorie Patten of Boston only a short time ago. She was not with him on the Lusitania. He lived in Farmington, Conn.

The Harvard Medical School of China

By EDWARD B. DREW, '63, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SIX months have elapsed since the readers of the BULLETIN have been offered information of the progress of the Harvard Medical School of China. During that period the regular business of the school, hospital and out-patient clinic, has been proceeding in the regular way and with no remarkable developments. The reports from Shanghai rendered by Dr. Houghton, the Dean, to the executive committee's office at Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, show that work is steadily proceeding; that the students are studying seriously; that there is nothing but the best to be said of their intelligence and conduct; that a small training school for nurses has been organized; and that fidelity and *esprit de corps* distinguish the professors and teachers.

The out-patient department was opened for work last November. It is situated at the corner of Chekiang and Peking Roads in a busy part of the Shanghai settlement,—a place perfectly adapted to the convenience of the native population. The building, originally a large dwelling-house for Chinese of the well-to-do class, has been altered and refitted to meet the requirements of a polyclinic.

The professors and instructors, the business manager, the nurses, the teacher of Chinese, continue as six months ago without change of personnel.

The most important development is connected with the return from China to New York of the special committee sent out by the Rockefeller Foundation last year to inquire into the condition of medical education, hospitals and the like, in China under the control of missionary and kindred agencies. This committee, which consisted of President Judson of the University of Chicago, Dr. Francis W. Peabody of Cambridge, and Mr. Roger S. Greene, till recently Consul-General of the United States at Hankow,

were—as is shown by their report, published by the Rockefeller Foundation—favorably impressed with the quality of the work in Shanghai carried on by the Faculty of the school, so much so that a gift of \$15,000 has been promised by the newly constituted China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation for the coming academic year, 1915-16.

Arrangements are now making by the executive committee in Cambridge for appointing and sending to China professors of anatomy, and physiology, and clinical medicine; one of these is to replace the present instructor of anatomy whose term of engagement expires next June. Two internes will, also, be appointed. One member of the Faculty, who has been in Shanghai four years, is to return to America next summer, probably for a year's rest and study; and, similarly, another professor returns to this country next December for a year's leave. Arrangements of this kind are necessary if the quality of instruction given by the Faculty is to be kept abreast of most recent discoveries and practice in medicine and surgery.

The stipulation with the Red Cross Society at Shanghai, by authority of which the Harvard Medical School of China occupies its premises (school, hospital, laboratories, dormitory), provides for the continuance of this occupancy for three more years. To carry on the school at the ideal level of excellence which is our aim, it will be necessary to enlist the continued support of all Harvard men who desire its success and who can afford to contribute towards its maintenance. The gift of the China Medical Board above referred to, generous as it is, will nevertheless be quite insufficient to provide all the necessary income. It is hoped by the executive committee that in the future as in the past, there will be found numerous

contributors to the support of this beneficent institution.

The successive annual reports, of which there have been four,—the last having been published in November, 1914,—afford full information of the history and development of the Harvard Medical School of China. These can be obtained from the executive committee at Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge.

IN SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT WILSON

The following letter, signed by a large number of Harvard undergraduates, has been sent to President Woodrow Wilson:

We, the undersigned, members of Harvard University, beg to assure you that we endorse the stand you have taken in regard to the sacred rights, not only of Americans but of all mankind, and that we have confidence in your wisdom and justice. It is our hope and our prayer that under your guidance this country may keep God's peace, but if in upholding this country's dignity and honor, you deem recourse to the use of force necessary, we pledge you our support.

CLASS DAY TICKETS

Graduates who desire tickets for any of the exercises in Cambridge on Class Day may now apply on blanks which have been placed at the office of the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State St., Boston; the Boston Harvard Club; and at the Union, Leavitt & Peirce's, and the Coöperative in Cambridge. The prices of tickets are: Yard, 35 cents each;

Stadium, \$1.50; Memorial, \$1. No application will be filled unless with it is an addressed envelope on which is 12 cents postage. Applications will not be received after June 5.

There will be in addition a sale of tickets for graduates from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., on Friday, June 18, at the office of the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State St., Boston, and at the '77 Gate in Cambridge on Class Day from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The number of tickets to be sold to any graduate will be limited to five of each kind, but besides these a graduate will receive a Yard ticket and a special Stadium ticket when his application is filled.

NEW YORK ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The Harvard Engineering Society of New York had its eighth annual meeting at the Harvard Club on Friday, April 30. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Clifford Richardson, '77; vice-president, Charles Gilman, '04; secretary, Clifford M. Holland, '06; treasurer, Dean G. Edwards, '03; members of the executive committee, Warren Delano, '74, Sidney J. Jennings, '85, Ralph R. Rumery, '00, J. F. Sanborn, '99, J. P. H. Perry, '03, R. W. Greenlaw, '02, W. S. Nichols, '03.

After the business meeting Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson spoke on the organization of the New York Fire Department.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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Roger Pierce, '04, *Secretary*, Milton.

William C. Boyden, '80, Chicago.

Francis L. Higginson, Jr., '00, Boston.

Odie Roberts, '80, Boston.

Alumni Notes

'62—Edward D. Lindsey, who formerly lived in Boston, but for many years had been a well-known architect in New York, died at Flushing, Long Island, on April 30.

'64—John Owen, a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home in Boston on May 8. Since 1872 he had been a letter-carrier at the Boston Post Office. He was the patentee of the wooden letter box which was in general use before metal boxes were installed.

S.B. '65—Charles Follen Atkinson died in Boston, Mass., on May 6. For a while after his graduation he was with the Manchester Print Works in Lowell, but trouble with his eyes forced him to abandon his work in chemistry, and he then took up the cotton business, which he followed until illness caused his retirement in 1911.

M.D. '65—Archibald E. MacDonald died in Jamaica Plain, Mass., on April 27.

'68—Isaac Homer Sweetser, LL.B. '70, who had practised law in Boston until his retirement in 1890, died at his home in Boston on April 30.

'70—Nelson C. Chapman of St. Louis, Mo., died on April 26.

'76—Theodore C. Williams, S.T.B. '82, died in Boston on May 6. For a number of years he was minister of the All Souls' Unitarian Church in New York City. In 1899 he took up teaching, and became headmaster of the Hackley School for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. In 1907 he became headmaster of the Roxbury, Mass., Latin School, but ill health compelled him to give up that post after two years of service. He was widely known as an author, poet and hymn-writer. He was author of "Character Building"; "The Making of Man", the Phi Beta Kappa poem which he delivered at Harvard in 1894; and "Elegies of Tibullus", a verse translation, published in 1907.

'80—The university senate of Nebraska has voted to recommend that the Regents confer, at the June commencement, the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Professor W. G. Langworthy Taylor, of Lincoln, professor of economics at the University of Nebraska.

'80—George H. Shattuck died at his home in Salem, Mass., on May 4. He was with the Boston & Albany Railroad until 1906, when he withdrew from active business. During the last years of his life he took an active part in the municipal and charitable affairs of Salem.

'90—Frederic S. Duncan has moved his law office to the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City.

'93—Edwin S. Mullins died on February 19 in Savannah, Ga.

'93—Oswald G. Villard has been appointed a member of the Harvard Commission on Western History.

'94—Carl Tilden Keller is New England manager for Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery, certified public accountants (Pa.), and has opened his office at 50 Congress St., Boston.

B.A.S. '97—Elisha Wilson Morse died from pneumonia in Washington, D. C., on April 18. For eleven years he was instructor in natural history at the Bussey Institution, but more recently had been a specialist in animal husbandry in the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and associate editor of the *Experiment Station Record*. He was well known for his contributions to the history of domesticated animals.

'98—Frederic M. McIntire, LL.B. (University of Tennessee) '03, has moved his offices to 607 Monks Building, 35 Congress St., Boston.

'99—A third son, Edward Fletcher Whitney, was born on April 5 to Howard Fletcher Whitney and Lillian (Keck) Whitney at 530 Riverside Drive, New York City.

'01—William L. Holt, M.D. '05, who received the certificate in public health from the School for Health Officers last June, is now with the State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.

'01—A son was born on May 4 to R. Heber Howe, Jr., and Marion Appleton (Barker) Howe at Concord, Mass.

'08—Edgar F. Zachritz died on March 27 at his home in St. Louis, Mo.

'10—Eric Parson, now a master at Groton School, is building a school for boys near Pinehurst, N. C. The school will be known as the Pinehurst School.

'12—Robinson Murray, formerly assistant advertising manager of the American Optical Co., is now with the W. R. McLain Co., advertising agents, West Washington Square, Philadelphia. His address is 1226 South Wilton St., West Philadelphia, Pa.

'13—Carroll J. Duggan, of the sales department of the Aluminum Co. of America, is now at their Philadelphia office, 1315 Pennsylvania Building.

'14—A daughter, Anna, was born to Alvin F. Sortwell, Jr., and Elise (Pollard) Sortwell on March 6 at Manchester, Mass.

LL.B. '14—Harvey H. Bundy, A.B. (Yale) '09, was married on April 17 in Manchester, Mass., to Miss Katharine L. Putnam, daughter of William L. Putnam. '82. Bundy is private secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, '61, of the United States Supreme Court.

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HARVARD ALUMN BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 33

MAY 26, 1915

Pages From the Diary
of an Ambulance Surgeon

Letters to the Bulletin

Rowing and Baseball

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

NUMBER 33.

News and Views

Euripides in the Stadium.

The beauty of Mr. Granville Barker's productions of "Iphigenia in Tauris" and "The Trojan Women" on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week made them a rarely rewarding experience to the fortunate spectators, of whom there were about three thousand on the first day and four thousand on the second. The student body appeared to be meagrely represented. In proportion to its size, and in view of its reputed interest in artistic matters, the Boston and Cambridge community made no more reassuring an exhibition of itself. The element which "came out strong"—towards the end of "The Trojan Women"—was the overflow from the concluded baseball game between Harvard and Holy Cross. It could hardly have been foreseen that police protection against such an invasion would be needed.

These were the flies in the ointment of a truly memorable occasion. What will not be forgotten is that plays written twenty-three centuries ago hold their power to stir the deepest human feelings, that the fundamental affections and passions of mankind are unchanged, that the fruits of war were the same when "civilization" was beginning as they remain now that it has grown old, and—to turn from life to its interpretation—that an artist like Mr. Barker can assemble other artists in action, speech, effects of music and scene, bringing de-

light and enrichment to the senses and the emotions. In an alien speech, under an alien sky, these plays of ancient Greece would have illustrated the essential unity of human experience—even if on the first day, a singing bird had not flown across a sky in which the late sun struggled out from behind the clouds, and, on the second, the shouts of a neighboring crowd at an athletic spectacle had not mingled with the voices of the players. It is by no means the least value of such amphitheatres as Harvard, Yale and Princeton provide for physical sports that they can be employed for the intellectual and spiritual ends of great artistic productions.

* * *

The Summer Military Camps.

On the evening of Friday, May 28, General Leonard Wood, President Lowell, and Adjutant-General C. H. Cole are expected to speak in the Harvard Union on the Summer Military Instruction Camps for college students. This is one of the occasions that bring home the good results that would attend membership in the Union for everybody connected with Harvard. Not only would it be desirable for the entire student body to hear what is to be said on behalf of these camps, but also the opportunity is one of which every alumnus with a son in College might profitably avail himself. Fortunately the greater portion of the University and a considerable number of the alumni have it in their power to take

part in the meeting as members of the Union.

At Harvard, as in many other colleges of the United States, there is a definite opposition to the idea of the summer training camps. It is, we believe, the opposition of a conscientious minority. Through expressing its beliefs, this minority brings to the believers in the extension of some military knowledge throughout the civilian community the necessity of defining the faith that is in them. Their faith is not an affair of "jingo" sentiment, but a sincere conviction, strengthened by the events of the past year, that, in a world of men still floundering up the lower mountain-slopes of the ideal state, peace cannot surely be maintained without conflict. To acquire some readiness for conflict is not to abandon the belief that it is to be employed only in the last resort. If the Harvard community stands as a whole behind the movement of which General Wood is a conspicuous and effective champion, it will merely be applying to present-day conditions the spirit embodied in the motto of the Commonwealth which gave Harvard its being: *Ense petit placidam sub Libertate Quietem*.

* * *

An Old Football Score. Football scores of thirty years ago are not usually matters of controversy. The worst defeat that Harvard ever received at the hands of Yale has, however, been brought into question by Mr. Parke H. Davis, the well-known Princeton authority on football matters. In our special Football Number of December 16, 1914, he has noticed in the list of "Yale-Harvard Football Scores", the item, "1884.—Yale 52; Harvard, 0", and has sent us a communication of his own to the New York *Sun* of November 24, 1913, maintaining that the true score

was 48-0. To support his point he quoted freely, in his letter to the *Sun*, from the Yale and Harvard journals of the time, and in all of them the total number of points scored by Yale was placed at 48. This score is confirmed by the vivid recollection of the referee, David M. Look, Princeton, '84. The surviving players of both teams wrote in 1913 to Mr. Davis—all the Harvard players holding to 48, all the Yale players to 52, the discrepancy being due to the question whether the last touchdown was scored after or before time was called. Certain newspapers reported that time had not been called, making the score 52. The referee's remembrance is that time had been called.

Somehow 52 has found its way into many compilations such as that which the BULLETIN published last December. How it got there, in view of Mr. Davis's citations from the *Yale Record* and *Harvard Crimson*, one does not completely understand. On one point there need be no uncertainty. The editorial comment of the *Harvard Advocate* upon the game, immediately after it was played, put the matter as Harvard may well be content to leave it permanently: "Yes, we have been defeated, and yet there is for us the sweet satisfaction that a whipped man always has—of having come off knowing that he might have been whipped worse—for the score Yale made was 48, while she might have made a thousand."

* * *

The Student Council.

The recent report of the secretary of the Student Council on the work of this undergraduate board for the year 1914-15 is a record of many fruitful activities. It is no wonder that a special note of satisfaction is to be detected in the account of what has been accomplished with regard to Oral Examinations in French

and German. The sense of injustice with which the student body has hitherto regarded the Orals seems to have been removed through the new agreement with the Faculty, and that of itself is no small gain. Many other topics of social, athletic and academic concern are touched upon. The Committee on Scholarship, for example, is credited with having made arrangements for a series of lectures to be given in English A, under the direction of the Department of Education, with the purpose of instructing the freshman class in methods of study. The new Scholarship Service Bureau of the Phi Beta Kappa, which proposes to place the unpaid assistance of more studious upper classmen at the disposal of students in scholastic difficulties, is mentioned—as well it may be—as a project of promise. This fine spirit of service pervades the whole report.

* * *

**The
Postal
Ballot.**

This issue of the BULLETIN will not reach all its readers before the closing of the polls in the postal ballot for the nominations of candidates for the Board of Overseers. On or before Tuesday, June 1, every voter who wishes to register his preference among candidates must have his ballot in the hands of the General Secretary of the Alumni Association. Last year there were 4,905 voters, 51 more than in the previous year, but 851 less than in 1910, when the maximum vote was recorded. A vote of 5,000 means that nearly twice that number fail to sign and mail the postal ballot. It may be too late to induce the alumni at large to bestir themselves to make a new record this year; but there is still time for many readers of the BULLETIN who have not voted to do so, and, if only that the choice of candidates may be as broadly representative as possible, it is most desirable that these

electors should immediately disinter the ballot from the papers on their desks, mark and sign it, and drop it in the mail.

* * *

**"The
Harvard
Ethos."**

In a recent number of the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* there was a review of J. H. Gardiner's *Harvard*, over the signature of Theodore A. Miller (A.M. Harvard, 1908), which presented an interesting aspect of Harvard as seen by an alumnus of another college who spent several years in graduate study at Cambridge. Touching on what he considers an omission in Gardiner's book, he says: "I refer to the fundamental principle on which the whole *ethos* of Harvard is based, the foundation stone of her educational policy, which serves to differentiate her from all other colleges with which I am acquainted. I mean her *individualism*, the perfect liberty she grants to all her students, within reasonable limits, to develop each in his own way. This principle has certain manifest dangers, of course, and there will always be warm supporters of the opposite theory, who will usually be found to be graduates of colleges like Princeton or Yale, in which a more or less deliberate and conscious attempt is made by the students themselves to force all men into the same mould, so that they shall be recognizable on sight as Princeton or Yale men. Of that tendency there is surprisingly little at Harvard, and for myself, although I know what prejudices I am encountering in championing this thesis, I feel strongly convinced that the larger freedom that obtains there in undergraduate sentiment, a freedom that is carefully fostered by the College authorities, while it does harm in some cases, engenders more original thought and makes possible the richer development of a larger number of good students than the other system."

From an Ambulance Surgeon's Diary

AT the solicitation of the BULLETIN, the chief surgeon of the Harvard Surgical Unit at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, who has recently returned from France, permits the publication of the following extract from a diary which he kept during his term of service. It will be found to give a vivid picture of one of the phases of the work which the representatives of Harvard are performing, to the great credit of the University. The service of this Unit began April 1, and will end July 1.

Saturday, April 24, 1915.

LA CHAPELLE.

Some time since, I followed for you as well as I could, the *blésés* from the *Poste de Secours* to the *Gare Régulatrice*, and this afternoon in response to a call to the Ambulance for all of our many cars, I went with them to La Chapelle, which is the present Paris distributing station.

It was very funny—our start. We had been at work all the morning, and about 1.30 I learned by mere chance from Dr. Gros that there was such a call and expressed a desire to go down with the Ambulance drivers, and he said I might go in his motor which would be better, but that we must leave about 2.00—the train was due at 2.30—and, moreover, that I had better stop at our lodgings and put on my uniform, for most of us have provided ourselves with the Hospital khaki uniforms which they like to have us wear more than we do. There was room for another, so B—'s eager face left no question as to who should go. We had lunch, learning there that Gros had been detained so that we were to go in a militarized car with a Mr. Lemoyne instead.

Well, by this time B— had secured an excited permission from O— to borrow his uniform and we left for 163 bis Ave. V. H. B— dashed in, unlocking the gate and front door as though the house were afire—found Mrs. O— and Miss H— quietly playing duets on the piano, breathlessly commanded Dr. O—'s uniform, for they were waiting for us in a motor and we were due at the station at 2.30, and were going to *Neuve Chapelle*, and there was no time to lose. Well, there was much scurrying, for the ladies thought at the very least that we had been summoned to the line to operate upon some generalissimo, and B— himself at this stage had a very confused idea of what and where La Chapelle was. He

got into O—'s uniform by magic, over-large and over-long as it was, and was ready by the time I could get on my ambulance overcoat and put on some heavy boots, for it's still raw and wet hereabouts. And so we stilled out, but before we had gone a block, off flew B—'s cap which after its rescue was strapped under his chin, and without further incident we reached the station way across Paris at the northeast edge of the city.

Red Crossed ambulances of every pattern and from a great many hospitals were being picked up from all sides as we neared our destination—a rather unusual sight here at mid-day, as the authorities did not like to have the recent wounded going through the street by day even though it be in closed cars, and the larger number of our admissions as a matter of fact occur in the late hours or at night.

It was a very impressive sight. A large, high building, once a freight-shed I presume, possibly 250 feet long, has been transformed for the present purpose and the train runs in on a single track behind a curtained-off side of the building—curtained off by a heavy black huge canvas curtain which opens at one place through which the wounded successively come—first the *petits blésés* on foot, then the men in chairs, then the *grands blésés* on stretchers.

The impressive thing about it is that it is all so quiet—people talk in low voices—there is no hurry, no shouting, no gesticulating, no giving of directions—nothing Latin about it whatsoever. And the line of men, tired, grimy, muddy, stolid, uncomplaining, bloody. It would make you weep. Through the opening in the curtain through which you could see one of the cars of the train, they slowly emerged one by one, cast a dull look around, saw where they were to go—and then doggedly went one after the other, each hanging on to his little bundle of possessions; many of them Arabs, though for the most part downright French types. Those with legs to walk on had heads or bodies or arms in bandages or slings, to hurriedly apply which day before yesterday uniforms and sleeves had been ruthlessly slit open. Not a murmur—not a grunt—limping, shuffling, hobbling—in all kinds of bedraggled uniforms—whether the new grey-blue ones, or the old dark blue and red-trowsered ones—home troops or African Zouaves and occasionally a marine, for they too have been in the trenches of late.

The procession wound directly by us, for the American Ambulance drivers are privileged to go into this part of the shed, owing to their

known willingness to lend a hand. They were sitting in a quiet group, evidently moved, though many of them had been through the Marne days when cattle trains would come in with wounded on straw, without food or water for two or more days—stinking and gangrenous. Things of course are very different now, and here at La Chapelle where Dr. Quenu, of Hôpital Cochin reputation, has finally gotten a very perfect system arranged out of the demoralization of those days when any system would have broken down.

It has been only two days since these fellows were hit and many of them, regarded as sitting cases, have stuck it out and thought they could walk off the train. But not all could. One poor boy collapsed before us and they put him on a stretcher and took him to the emergency booth. Others had to be helped as they walked on between the two rows of booths to the farther end of the building, where were two large squares of benches arranged in a double row about an open perforated iron brazier in which a warm charcoal fire was glowing, for as I've said, it's a cold, raw and drizzly afternoon. There was a separate table for the slightly wounded officers, of whom there were some six or eight.

The wounded all have their tags dangling from a button somewhere—a tag from the *Poste de secours*, another from the *Ambulance de première ligne*, and possibly one or two more indicating where they have been stopped for a dressing—and in addition, on the train, to save trouble, each has been chalked somewhere on his coat with a big B (*blessé*) or M (*malade*) so that they can be sorted readily. The booths of which I have spoken and into which the stretcher cases are distributed are merely little frame—perhaps card-board—houses, five or seven in all, occupying the farther half of the building. Each has a different color—red, green, yellow, grey, brown.

It was soon whispered about that this lot had come from Ypres, and that they had all suffered greatly from some German *gaz asphyxiant*, but I hardly believed the tale, or thought I had misunderstood, until this evening's *Communiqué* bears it out. Many of them were coughing, but then most of the wounded still come in with a bronchitis. We have heard rumors for some days of a movement of German troops in the direction of Ypres, and this attack is apparently the result—an attack against a weak spot at the junction of the English left and the Franco-Belgian lines, as I understand it—hence these French wounded from the English section. But this will clear up tomorrow.

The little houses of varied colors were all

very neat in appearance and were surrounded by palms and green things, so that the place was quite attractive and by the time the wounded were all out, many Red Cross nurses were giving them hot soup and other things, ending up with the inevitable cigarette. The men were quiet, immovable, sitting where and how they first slumped down on their benches. No conversation—just a stunned acceptance of the kindly efforts to comfort them.

Meanwhile Quenu and his assistants were going about listing the men and distributing them as they saw fit among the hospitals which had indicated the space at their disposal. Our drivers had handed in the number of their cars and the number of patients the Ambulance Hospital could take—possibly 50. I'm not quite sure—and we finally went away with perhaps 20—a large proportion of the 250 who came in, as a matter of fact.

I looked over the list of hospitals posted on the wall with some amazement—they were grouped under the following heads:

1. *Hôpitaux Militaires* e.g., Val de Grace, etc.; 4 in all with their dependencies.
2. *Hôpitaux Complémentaires* for each of above 4, as at the Grand Palais, etc.
3. *Hôpitaux Auxiliaires* de la Croix Rouge; 105 in all, de la *Société de Secours aux blessés militaires*.
4. *Hôpitaux de l'Union des Femmes de France*; 86 in all.
5. *Hôpitaux de l'Association des Dames Françaises*; 99 in all.
6. *Hôpitaux Indépendants*; The English Hospital, Rue de Villiers, The Ambulance Américaine at Neuilly.
7. *Hôpitaux et Hospices Civils*; 25 of the Assistance Publique, i.e., the Civic hospitals and 30 of the environmental towns.
8. *Convalescents*; 10 as at the Ecole Militaire, etc.
9. *Établissements de l'œuvre d'assistance aux convalescents militaires*, etc.
10. A new list of 25 additional hospitals recently added.

The numbers ran up to 1014, though this is really more than they represent as the individual groups begin their enumeration with 100's. But there must be at least 400 to 500.

Quenu, though busy, was very polite—they all are—and pretended he knew me, and asked if I would like to see the room where the *petits pansements* were being made—which I did and found a chance not only to lend a hand myself, but to call on B—and some of the Ambulance drivers. Among the several who had been singled out as needing immediate dressings because of pain, or dislodged bandages or recent bleeding, was the poor boy we had seen collapse as he walked out of

the train. He had a high fever and a trifling bandage on his badly fractured left arm. This was enough, but when the young doctor cut off his six layers of clothing, there was an *undressed* chest wound in his right pectoral region, and we sat him up and found the wound of exit near the scapula in his back—at which the boy said, "*C'est bon, je guérirai.*" He was in our lot and I saw him landed later at Neuilly spitting blood.

The evacuation was very orderly and quiet—the drivers got their slips at the bureau and the color of the houses where they would find their man and each answered to his name when it was called out and was carried away to the waiting ambulance and slid in—three in each Ford car for the couché patients—men on their faces or their backs, some propped up on pillows and knapsacks—any position to find a spot to lie on that didn't hurt—but not a complaint or a groan.

When we got back to the Ambulance the air was full of tales of the asphyxiating gas which the Germans turned loose on the men Thursday—but it is difficult to get a straight story. A huge, rolling, low-lying greenish cloud of smoke with yellowish top, began to roll down on them from the German trenches, fanned by a steady easterly wind. At the

same time there was a terrific, heavy bombardment. The smoke was suffocating and smelled to some like ether and sulphur, to another like a sulphur match times one thousand—to still another like burning rosin. One man said that there were about 1,000 Zouaves of the *Bataillon d'Afrique* in the lines and only to go back—either suffocated or shot as they clambered out of the trenches to escape. Another of the men was "*au repos*" 5 k. away, and says he could smell the gas there. He with his fellows was among those of the reserves who were called on to support the line, but by the time they got up, the Germans were across the canal having effectively followed up their smudge. They seem to have been driven out later, or at least these men thought they had been. We'll have to await the official *communiqués*, and perhaps not know even then. In any event, there's the devil's work going on around Ypres and the heralded "spring drive" seems to have been initiated by the Germans.

We got back in time to see the men brought in, and when I finally got up to our operating room—to and behold—there was B—, getting his photograph taken, his cap still strapped down and filling out O—'s uniform as best he could. H. C.

The Nationality of Names in Harvard College

By DR. RUDOLPH ALTROCCHI, '08.

IN these days when so much is said about "hyphenated" Americans I thought it might be interesting to examine the catalogue of students in Harvard College, and, judging them only from the nationality of their names, draw a few statistical conclusions.

At the outset I wish to note a few preliminary facts. First of all here I am considering the actual nationality of the name only, not that of the individual, for in this country, (and the same fact is true to a certain extent in all countries) often men bearing foreign names have been loyal Americans for generations, so that the name, naturally, shows not at all the actual allegiance, but the original motherland. Indeed, in many cases it is misleading even in showing the original motherland, for

some of the "names" now settled in this country had already undergone other migrations before they came to America. In fact, it is quite common to find French names in England, as well as Italian names in France, and Spanish names in Italy.

In the College catalogue, for instance, Perez, which is a Spanish name, belongs to an American citizen whose ancestors came from Italy, and Blanchard, which looks like a French name, may well have been rooted in England for centuries. Some names have undergone changes: Smith may, in some cases, be a translation of Schmidt; but such changes I cannot possibly take account of, for I must take names at their face value. Again, the perversion of names makes their nationality at times quite

unrecognizable. These names I place under the heading "Doubtful", together with others, perhaps normal, which I am unable to classify.

It is almost impossible to distinguish all the different nationalities of Germanic names. Francke, for example, is, I am told, Danish, and not German. Johnson, which looks English, might easily originate from Scandinavia. Austrian and German names are similar. So I came to the conclusion that except for a few names that were obviously Dutch, I should put under one heading all Germanic names. But here came another problem. Since the great majority of Jewish names are Germanic (a few are Slavic) should I include most Hebrews under the heading of Germanic? This seemed hardly accurate, so I put under a separate heading all names which were manifestly Jewish.

Under the heading Asiatic I put all Japanese, Chinese, Indian, Arabic and Armenian names. Anglo-Saxon names include Scotch and also Irish names, which is not historically or philologically correct, but, given the superficial nature of this investigation, sufficient. Spanish names include Portuguese. As to the division of students I followed the figures and nomenclature of the 1915 catalogue, as they appear on page 123.

Given the many little puzzling problems, I make no claim to exact accuracy, in spite of the fact that I received the valuable help of my friend and colleague George B. Weston, '97, to whom I here give hearty thanks.

The tabular view which shows approximately the distribution of nationalities in the names of Harvard undergraduates is printed herewith.

From these figures it appears that 81 per cent. of the names are Anglo-Saxon, 7 per cent. German, 7 per cent. Hebrew, 1-1.3 per cent. French, 3-4 of 1 per cent. Asiatic, 1-2 of 1 per cent. Slavic, and that, roughly speaking, Dutch, Italian, Spanish and Greek are represented each by 1-3 of 1 per cent. Even should I include a part of the Jewish names under Germanic, the total of so-called hyphenated names could not possibly amount to over ten or twelve per cent.

Let me note again that such statistics only refer to the College, which I chose as perhaps more emphatically "Harvard" than the University as a whole, the latter including in its Graduate Schools men from so many other colleges. As Harvard gets a large part of its undergraduates from the Eastern States, these statistics may even suggest in a vague way the distribution of nationalities in the College-going class of our Eastern population.

	Total number of students	Anglo-Saxon	Germanic	Dutch	French	Italian	Spanish	Slavic	Hebrew	Greek	Asiatic	Doubtful
Seniors	423	361	24	1	6	3	—	4	19	—	2	3
Juniors	585	470	38	—	8	1	4	1	51	1	6	5
Sophomores	583	471	42	3	6	1	3	4	37	2	2	12
Freshmen	705	579	46	4	12	3	—	4	50	2	1	4
Unclassified	115	70	16	—	1	1	—	—	19	1	5	2
Out-of-course	52	40	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Special	10	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	2473	2002	173	8	33	9	8	13	178	6	17	26

Letters to the Bulletin

NATHANIEL EATON

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

That the name of Nathaniel Eaton should appear somewhere in the forthcoming Quinquennial is the wish of many. As long ago as 1855, a writer asked "whether he be properly called Schoolmaster, Minister, Professor, Doctor, Reverend, Superintendent, or anything else, with what propriety is his name suppressed from the head of the list of its presiding officers, and even from the whole catalogue of its governors and instructors?" The question has never been satisfactorily answered to this day.

Mr. Matthews refers to the title "Professor" applied to Eaton as of unknown date (College Book III. 2). It is also to be found twice in the printed Town Records of Cambridge, p. 33, under the date May 11, 1638. This seems to indicate the title by which he was commonly known to his fellow-townsmen. The meaning of "Professor" at that period may, however, have been wider and more inclusive than at present. Take for instance this quotation from the memoranda of Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State, written in London about 1667.

"Their University is called Cambridge, the Colledge is called Harvey Colledge. . . . One Dunstan (a Presbyterian Anabaptist) professor, a very ingenious tho' heterodoxe man.

Eaton	} their Professors
Dunstan	
& Chancey	

successively."

(Mass. Hist. Soc. 1. Proc., vol. 13, p. 133.)

This association of Eaton's name with Dunster's and Chauncy's on terms of equality is, to say the least, suggestive.

Wood, in "Athenae Oxonienses", says Eaton was the first Master of the College at Cambridge. Hutchinson, in his "History of Massachusetts", says Eaton was the first Master of the Col-

lege and was succeeded by Dunster. Query: to what did he succeed if not to the Mastership of the College? It may be remarked here that of the seventeen separate colleges included in the University of Cambridge, England, fifteen are governed by a Master, one by a Provost and one by a President.

It is objected that Eaton cannot be properly called President for two reasons. One is, that it was specifically stated in the College Charter of 1650 "that Henry Dunster shalbe the first president." Now the Charter was not retroactive, and the quoted clause, amplified, means merely that "Henry Dunster shalbe the first president *under the present charter.*"

The other objection is that Eaton cannot properly be called President because that particular term was first employed, August 27, 1640, at "a meeting of the Magistrates and Elders", when Dunster "was by them invited to accept the place of President of the Colledge, which he accordly accepted" (College Book III. 3.) These "Magistrates and Elders" were neither more nor less than the first Board of Overseers of Harvard College. As such they were the only persons authorized by the General Court to act in matters concerning the College. They were established by the General Court, November 20, 1637, to take order for a "Colledge at Newtowne." They are referred to thus in "New Englands First Fruits", p. 13: "Over the Colledge are twelve Overseers chosen by the Genefal Court, six of them of the Magistrates, the other six of the Ministers, who are to promote the best good of it, and (having a power of influence into all persons in it) are to see that every one be diligent and proficent in his proper place." The Latin "inspectoribus", p. 18, in the Commencement Programne for 1642 also refers to them. This book must be used with caution in determining dates. It is concerned only

with what took place on or before September 26, 1642, the date of the letter written by the governor and divers of the ministers describing the late Commencement. Whatever took place the next day or the next month falls beyond the limit of time covered by "New Englands First Fruits."

The first Board of Overseers served continuously, and with only one change in its membership, four years, ten months and seven days, that is from November 20, 1637, to September 26, 1642. On September 27, 1642, it was legislated out of office, and its make-up re-organized. The original records of the first Board of Overseers disappeared long ago. Of their doings as a body we know almost nothing. The extract concerning their invitation to Dunster is a mere scrap taken out of its setting, and refers only to their action on this specific occasion. Until the original records are found, it is hardly safe to deny that the same first Board of Overseers had previously given much the same invitation to Eaton, and had received from him much the same acceptance.

There is one contemporary authority whose words seem to have escaped notice in this discussion. He establishes Eaton in a position from which it is difficult to dislodge him. Rev. William Hubbard, from his personal knowledge of what happened at the very beginning of things connected with Harvard College, and from his employment by the General Court as the official writer of the history of the Colony, was well qualified to speak on the point at issue. He says:

As for the college, which was erected in the year 1638, it was matter of great encouragement to those who laid out their estates, and hazarded their lives, to make a settled plantation here, to see one of the schools of the prophets set up; that from thence they might be supplied with persons fit to manage the affairs both of church and of state, at such a time when a supply was like to fail elsewhere. But herein they were very unhappy, that the first man who was called to *preside there*, so much failed the expectation of those that reposed so much confidence in him; *viz.*

Mr. Nathaniel Eaton, who proved a mere Orbilius, and fitter to have been an officer in the inquisition, or master of an house of correction, than an instructor of christian youth. (Hubbard's Hist. of N. E. in M. H. S., 2d Coll. Vol. 5, p. 247.)

Mr. Gordon Goodwin, writer of the article on Eaton in the Dictionary of National Biography, happily calls him President Designate. William Hubbard, graduate of the class of 1642, under Dunster, and who perhaps had felt the force of Eaton's authority, must have known whereof he wrote when he said Eaton was "*the first man who was called to preside there.*" Accordingly it is respectfully moved that his name appear in the next edition of the Quinquennial as Nathaniel Eaton, Master of Harvard College and President Designate. Is the motion seconded?

FREDERICK LEWIS GAY, '78.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Medical matters are delicate, and fine is the line to be drawn between medicine and sanitation, or hygiene. Regarding the compulsory physical examination of freshmen, I wish, at the risk perhaps of being taken as an extremist, to suggest some very serious dangers lurking in the practice, dangers which I suspect have already done some harm.

Medicine, as we of Harvard are sometimes likely to forget, is not a settled matter. It is in dispute. Practices and conclusions taught and evolved by one school of medicine are open to question by another. Harvard represents the dominant school; but that is all. The dominant school attacks human ailments from one side, that of diagnosis and specific treatment; its chief opponent goes at the study from exactly the other side, that of individualization and constitutional treatment. Who shall say which is right? The doctors? No, because for one thing they seldom debate the matter openly, and for another they are excellent debaters in their inability

to be convinced by each other. So it is important for the advancement of truth to leave the laity free to choose, free to swing its patronage to that school which appears to be soundest.

There ought to be, of course, no suspicion that Dr. Lee is endeavoring to exert any unfair influence on the freshmen in favor of his medical teachings. Yet, in spite of his best self-control he will prejudice some of them. He will impart his own notion, for instance, that a boy can "become normal" by having the sugar eradicated from his urine by dieting. He will transmit his own conception, again, that "the outlook in diabetes, once established and causing sufficient symptoms to induce patients to seek medical advice, is almost absolutely bad in young adult life"—together with the implied idea that the way to cure it is to squelch its symptoms before they become too strong. It is not likely to occur to the average layman that Dr. Lee has not reached in his own mind any reason why a given freshman should have sugar in the urine, and that he has not attempted to eradicate that reason first and the sugar in consequence. All that he has done is to concentrate on the sugar, a result obviously and not a cause. His medical adversaries would not go at it in that way at all, and were one of them to take up the case he would thank Dr. Lee to have let the symptoms alone. And the "outlook", as such a doctor would see it, is not nearly so dark as it is in Dr. Lee's vision.

Is not the danger clear? With the best of intentions for the welfare of freshmen, the physical examiner has given out as the truth in medicine some extremely partisan ideas. In addition he has tampered with symptoms. It would be found by medical men who differ with him that he has muddled some cases, so that they would be more difficult to read. That is all wrong. The physical examination would do no harm if it could be made purely physical—I doubt if it could be—but the

examiner cannot be allowed to try to eradicate symptoms, or to advise for their eradication. There are many ways of getting rid of a given group of symptoms other than through cure, and as to which method will give a true cure the public, not the doctors, must decide. All the examiner can wisely do is to report if symptoms exist. Action on that report is quite another matter. Even the methods of reading symptoms, the manner of leading from symptoms to treatment, the kind of symptoms used, are very different with the other school of medicine from what is taught at Harvard. I look hopefully for the day when thinking laymen will have intelligent reasons for their choice of remedial care; therefore I am anxious that independent thought shall not be inhibited at the outset.

ARTHUR B. GREEN, '07.

Portland, Me., May 8, 1915.

THE TREELESS YARD

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

While we wait for time and science to restore those glorious old trees of bygone days, may not something else be done to soften the asperities of a comparatively treeless Yard? If sordidness and squalor are infectious, inhabitants of some of our cities and towns are in great danger of either catching these civic diseases or of becoming callous to their prevalence.

It may be a very difficult thing to develop and maintain beautiful lawns. When they have been developed, however, they need no apology for their existence. They are their "own excuse for being." In the highest sense they are worth while. If their perfection requires restraint on the part of those who enjoy their beauty, that restraint is but an added argument in their favor.

Much may be done also in the way of landscape gardening. To ascertain what shrubs and flowers best harmonize with the setting of the College Yard

might well employ the skill of the appropriate department of the University.

Window-boxes filled with trailing vines and bright flowers would greatly increase the attractiveness, cheerfulness, and charm of the Yard. At old Oxford in England the gay flowers of these window-boxes add a note of cheer to the venerable, vine-clad buildings. The excellent condition of these boxes shows that some trustworthy person is responsible for their care. If there might be added to lawns, shrubs, vines, flowers and window-boxes, suitable memorials, including fountains with their splashing music, sun-dials with appropriate inscriptions, and similar adornments of a genuine garden or lawn, the spirits of the students would be greatly refreshed.

If one, disheartened and discouraged by the dust and dirt of civic unrighteousness, might step aside to such a Yard as I have suggested, what an unmixed blessing such a refuge would be!

F. A. TUPPER, '80.

MILITARY TRAINING

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Allow me to congratulate you on the publication of the letter of Mr. Grandgent, '09, in the BULLETIN of January 20, urging the men who are excited about the country's military needs to enlist in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. One would think it would be the first act of such a man bent on anything stronger than lip-service.

Some civilians seem inclined to deprecate our militia, but no one, wishing a useful, soldierly training can go far wrong in any of the three units composed chiefly of Cambridge men, and representing the three arms. Recalling a very brief experience under a non-commissioned-officer of one of them, I know that that corporal, drafted into the regular service, would not only be continued in his grade, but also in his thankless but distinguished job of in-

structing recruits—a capable soldier.

There are always those in Cambridge eager to be charter-members in some new thing, and our conscience-stricken military introspection may result in legions and leagues and fife and drum corps. But a clear-headed man will see that the militia is the only organization training under experts and guided by the government for which we shall fight. To anyone sincerely anxious to be useful, here is the chance, natural and at hand.

JAMES MERRIAM MOORE, '11,

Lieutenant, 19th U. S. Infantry.
5th Brigade Camp,
Galveston, Texas,
May 1, 1915.

FORWARD-LOOKING MEN

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the issue of May 19, in an editorial, I find these words—"that portion of the community which President Wilson so truly classified, and made so widely recognizable, in his widely adopted term 'forward-looking men'."

Was not President Wilson quoting R. L. S.?

Stevenson's essay "El Dorado" appeared in the London Magazine, May 11, 1878. The fifth sentence is "There is always a new horizon for onward-looking men . . . etc." True, the phrases are not quite the same, but the similarity is at least very striking.

B. C. CLOUGH, '11.
Brown University,
May 21, 1915.

AMERICANS NOT ANGLO-SAXONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

An editorial in the edition of the BULLETIN for May 12 contained the following sentence: "The Harvard community has its part, with the rest of the Anglo-Saxon world, in the sorrows of warfare as it has come to be conducted." The sentence would have been more felicitous had the world "Anglo-Saxon" been

omitted. Whatever the term Anglo-Saxon may include, the American people of today (and I take it Harvard is still representative of the American people) are vastly more than an Anglo-Saxon race, and it is most unfortunate at this time to range them as kin of one of the warring nations. They are kindred of all the peoples of Europe, and sympathize with all of them. If, as seems to be the case, American partisan feeling inclines chiefly toward the side of the allies, it is not because of any feeling of kinship, but rather because the American people think the kettle is actually blacker than the pot, that the patent evils of "Deutschland ueber Alles" and German militarism are more vicious and menacing than the subtler evil of "Rule Britannia" and the incubus of Russian despotism.

EDWARD F. ALEXANDER, '99.
Cincinnati.

FROM MAGENTA TO CRIMSON

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

When the first number of the *Magenta*, a bi-weekly rival of the *Advocate*, was presented to Librarian Sibley for his collection, he inquired of the editor, "The *Maginta*! The *Maginta* [g hard]! What is the *Maginta*?"

It is interesting to know, from Mr. William Worthington's letter in a late BULLETIN, that this hideous color was never the choice of the College, but that it was "wished upon" our Alma Mater by the "very strong and influential class of 1866", a misfortune which was corrected in 1875 by a mass meeting of the students, when the repulsive and inflamed aniline hue was discarded for crimson.

The *Magenta* followed the vote and became the *Crimson*. Either a magenta or crimson banner carried in a procession is red enough to come under the ban of the Massachusetts legislature, but fortunately red neckties and hat-bands are still free from the taboo!

A blind man once said that he got his idea of scarlet from a bugle blast; perhaps the Harvard band would give such a one a conception of crimson.

'76.

[Since this letter was written, the Massachusetts legislature has repealed the Red Flag Law, and the Harvard banner is now no more taboo than a red neck-tie. EDITORS.]

ACCOMODATIONS ON THE FINLAND

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

On the "Finland", leaving New York, July 31, for San Francisco, through the Panama Canal, 290 passengers are now booked.

There are only 20 rooms remaining, accommodating 40 people.

It is expected to give up any rooms not taken by June 1. Therefore any Harvard men, their families or friends, wishing to take this trip to the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs should communicate at once with Mr. James A. Wright, '79, 281 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

It is hoped that the few rooms left can be taken, so that the "Finland" will be truly a Harvard boat.

THOMAS W. SLOCUM, '90,
Chairman of Committee.

New York,
May 22, 1915.

SAN FRANCISCO HARVARD CLUB

Through the courtesy of the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the recent quarterly meeting of the Harvard Club of San Francisco was held in the Massachusetts Building in the Exposition grounds on April 24. More than 80 members of the club were present. Hon. John W. Weeks, United States Senator from Massachusetts was the special guest.

The Massachusetts Building at the Exposition is a reproduction of the Bulfinch State House on Beacon Hill, Boston.

Cornell Beaten in the Boat Race

HARVARD defeated Cornell by about three-quarters of a length in the boat race between the two university crews at Ithaca last Saturday. The time—10 minutes, 41 2-5 seconds—was rather slow for the course, although the conditions were excellent.

The race was gratifying to the Harvard supporters for many reasons. It was the first victory Harvard has won from Cornell since 1908, when Captain Richardson's crew led Cornell by about six lengths on the Charles. These two races are the only ones Harvard has won from Cornell since 1905, when the two-mile races were inaugurated. Moreover, in 1896, 1897, and 1898, Cornell defeated Harvard in four-mile races at Poughkeepsie and New London. Inasmuch as Yale beat Cornell a week ago Saturday, the Harvard oarsmen were particularly anxious to win at Ithaca. Finally, the Harvard crew rowed well against Cornell. It will not do to assume, however, that Harvard has a remarkable eight this year, for all the experts agree that the Cornell crew was not as good as usual.

It was said that Cornell, because of the poor start at Princeton the week before, had been instructed not to hurry for the first few strokes of Saturday's race, and the fact that Harvard secured a substantial lead at the start seemed to bear out this statement. Both crews rowed a high stroke for the first minute, and then they settled down to their normal pace. At the quarter-mile, Harvard was about a quarter of a length ahead. Cornell tried a spurt at the half-mile, but did not gain, and for the next mile the two eights went on without changing their relative positions. Everybody expected to see Cornell make another spurt, but the stroke was not raised much until the last 100 yards, when both crews went up to 36 or above. All the Harvard men were in good condition at the finish.

For purposes of comparison, it should be stated that Cornell and Harvard

rowed two miles, but that the Cornell-Yale race of the preceding week was something less than a mile and three-quarters.

The Cornell freshmen defeated the Harvard freshmen by a length and a half, in 10 minutes, 54 seconds. Harvard was well ahead over the first mile of the course, and seemed to have the race well in hand, but Cornell then began to gain and rowed the Harvard freshmen down. The result of this race was unexpected, as the Harvard crew seemed to be one of the best freshman eights turned out at Cambridge in recent years.

The Harvard second crew was beaten by Pennsylvania in the race for second eights at Philadelphia last Saturday; Princeton was third. The Harvard crew was considerably weakened by the changes which had been made only a few days before the race and especially by the absence of Captain Soucy, who was ill. In another race in the same regatta, the Harvard 1917 crew was defeated by Pennsylvania and Union Boat Club.

The crews which rowed at Ithaca were made up as follows:

Harvard University—Stroke, Lund; 7, Cabot; 6, Parson; 5, J. W. Middendorf; 4, Harwood; 3, Stebbins; 2, Morgan; bow, Murray; cox., Kreger.

Cornell University—Stroke, Andrus; 7, O'Brien; 6, Stahl; 5, Moir; 4, Collyer; 3, Welles; 2, Cushing; bow, Terriberry; cox., McCandless.

Harvard freshmen—Stroke, Wiggin; 7, Quinby; 6, Pope; 5, Nathan; 4, Davis; 3, Mackie; 2, Taylor; bow, Brayer; cox., Place.

Cornell freshmen—Stroke, Handwerker; 7, Brower; 6, Coe; 5, Kirkland; 4, Helms; 3, Wykes; 2, Fuller; bow, Comings; cox., Collins.

The Harvard crews which rowed at Philadelphia were made up as follows:

Second crew—Stroke, Busk; 7, Meyer; 6, Middendorf; 5, Talcott; 4, Culbert; 3, Potter; 2, Brown; bow, Whitmarsh; cox., Cameron.

Sophomore crew—Stroke, White; 7, Darling; 6, Lovell; 5, Richardson; 4, Coolidge; 3, Webber; 2, Phillips; bow, Ingalls; cox., Henderson.

HARVARD, 2; HOLY CROSS, 1

Harvard defeated Holy Cross, 2 to 1, at baseball in Cambridge on Wednesday, May 19. This game was the only one the Harvard nine played last week. The schedule had been arranged so that the nine might have an easy week before the first game with Princeton, which was fixed for last Saturday. The team went to Princeton on Friday, but it rained on Saturday, and consequently the game was put over to Monday; bad weather on Monday caused another postponement to Tuesday.

Harvard's victory over Holy Cross last week was the second of the season. It was a ten-innings game, in which the pitchers did most of the work. Whitney made an excellent showing in spite of his two errors. The batting of Harte was one of the features; his single brought in Harvard's first run, and, after Gannett had made a double in the tenth inning, Harte made another long hit. The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.										
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.				
Abbott, 2b.,	3	1	1	2	2	0				
Mahan, c.f.,	4	0	0	1	0	0				
Nash, 1b.,	4	0	0	10	1	0				
Gannett, r.f.	5	1	1	0	1	0				
Harte, c.,	5	0	2	10	3	0				
Hardwick, l.f.,	4	0	0	2	0	0				
Phillips, s.s.,	2	0	0	2	3	0				
Beal, 3b.,	4	0	0	3	3	0				
Whitney, p.,	3	0	0	0	1	2				
Totals,	34	2	4	30	14	2				
HOLY CROSS.										
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.				
O'Neil, 2b.,	4	0	0	1	5	1				
Graney, c.f.,	3	0	1	3	0	0				
Norton, s.s.,	4	0	1	2	2	1				
Carroll, r.f., l.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0				
Murphy, c.,	2	0	0	8	1	0				
McCarthy, p.,	3	1	1	0	1	0				
Newman, l.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	1				
Devlin, 1b.,	4	0	1	12	0	0				
Griffin, 3b.,	4	0	0	1	0	0				
Hastings, r.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0				
Totals,	31	1	4	*28	9	3				
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Harvard,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Holy Cross,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Harvard 1. Sacrifice hits—Mahan, Murphy. Stolen bases—Phillips, Abbott. Two-base hits—Gannett, Harte, Abbott. Bases on balls—Whitney 5, McCarthy 5. Left on bases—Harvard 11, Holy Cross 6. Struck out—Whitney 9, McCarthy 4. Time—2h., 15m. Umpires—Conway and McLaughlin.

*One out when winning run was scored.

YALE BEATEN AT LACROSSE

Harvard defeated Yale at lacrosse in the Bowl at New Haven last Saturday, 8 goals to 4. This game was the first which Yale and Harvard have played in about 30 years. Lacrosse has not been very popular at Yale, but during the past winter and early spring, Captain Nightingale, of the Harvard team, roused some interest in the sport at New Haven, and a team was organized there. Nightingale did a little coaching of the Yale men, and more recently the team has been in charge of B. M. Vance, Harvard, '08, who played for three years on the Harvard team. Under all the circumstances, Yale played remarkably well, especially on the offense.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.		YALE.	
Cochran, g.		g., Levy	
O'Neil, p.		p., Conroy	
Story, c.p.		c.p., Sayre	
Beal, 1d.		1d., Osgood	
Elliott, 2d.		2d., English	
Nash, 3d.		3d., Bennett	
Merriam, c.		c., Lambert	
Lucas, 3a.		3a., Hatch	
Nightingale, 2a.		2a., Perkins	
Franzen, 1a.		1a., Roberts	
Fleming, o.h.		o.h., Oliver	
Perkins, i.h.		i.h., Volk	

Score.—Harvard 8, Yale 4. Goals, Harvard, Nightingale, Persons, Lucas 2, Fleming 2; Yale, Perkins, 2, Oliver, Hatch. Umpires, Graham and Burnham. Time, 25-minute halves.

ATHLETICS AND SCHOLARSHIP

The Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, which includes the University of Chicago, University of Illinois, University of Indiana, University of Iowa, University of Michigan, Uni-

versity of Wisconsin, Purdue University, Northwestern University, and Ohio State University, has voted to award annually a medal to the man graduating in the senior class of each of these institutions, who through four years of residence has achieved most in athletic as well as scholastic work. Equal consideration will be given to each line of endeavor.

1905 CLASS SMOKER

The 1905 Smoker Committee of Boston announces that the last informal dinner of the year will be held at the Harvard Club of Boston on Thursday, May 27. Victor Jewett, of Lowell, a member of the State House of Representatives will speak. Plans for the decennial reunion will be discussed.

The committee hopes there will be a large attendance. The price of the dinner will be 65 cents. The committee is made up of Palfrey Perkins, J. Dana Thomas, W. C. Richmond, and Charles E. Mason.

MEMORIAL DAY

Under the auspices of the Harvard Memorial Society, Memorial Day, May 31, will be celebrated in Sanders Theatre at 12 o'clock. President Eliot will deliver the address. Graduates and officers of the University are invited to assemble before University Hall, to proceed to Sanders Theatre under the es-

cort of the undergraduates and the Charles Beck Post of the G. A. R. The meeting will be open to the public.

CLASS OF 1900

On Tuesday evening, June 1, the class of 1900 will have dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston at 7 o'clock. This will be the third dinner in anticipation of the quinquennial reunion of the class. All members of the class are urged to attend and discuss the reunion plans.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR M. A. POTTER

Murray Anthony Potter, '95, A.M. '97, Ph.D. '99, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, died suddenly on May 17 at his home in Lancaster, Mass. He had been in bad health for some time and was on leave of absence for the current academic year, but his death was unexpected.

He was born in Clifton Springs, Ill., in 1871. He prepared for college in San Francisco and studied at the University of California, and subsequently entered Harvard College. After receiving his Ph.D., he was for a year assistant professor of French at Dartmouth College, but then returned to teach at Harvard. He made Spanish his specialty. He published a number of text-books, including "Sohrab and Rustem", and an edition of "Tablada-Cuentos Alegres." In 1900 he married Miss Lincoln, of Boston, who survives him.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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Alumni Notes

'75—William French Smith, president of the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Co., was married on May 12 at Somerville, Mass., to Miss Margaret R. Dawson.

'80—Walter C. Tiffany, who has been managing editor of *The Northwestern Miller* at Minneapolis, is now the Pacific Coast manager of that publication, at 803 White Building, Seattle, Wash.

'83—Marshall Cushing died in New York on May 12 after an operation for appendicitis. He was editor and publisher of *How*, a magazine for manufacturers, and had been for a long time secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers. In earlier years he was an editorial writer on the *Boston Globe*, founder of the *Washington Times* and an editor of the *New York Press*, and had been private secretary to Senator Lodge and to Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

'87—Frederick S. Coolidge, M.D. '91, died in New York City on May 14. He practised his profession in Chicago until his health failed; since that time he had lived in Pittsfield, Mass. He is survived by his wife, and a son, Albert S. Coolidge, '15.

M.D. '90—Frank H. Holt, formerly at the Boston City Hospital, is now superintendent of the Michael Reese Hospital, 29th Street and Groveland Ave., Chicago.

'02—Louis C. Clark, Jr., of New York City was married on May 5 in Philadelphia to Miss Frances Stokes.

'02—Russell Sturgis was married at Keokuk, Ia., on April 24 to Miss Louise L. Brady. Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis are living at 2143 Adelaide Ave., St. Louis.

'03—Charles G. Copeland has changed his home and business address from Amesbury, Mass., to R. F. D. 2, South Hampton, N. H.

'03—Charles H. French was married on May 1, at Lawtons, N. Y., to Miss Louisa Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. French will live at 120 Lorraine Ave., Montclair, N. J.

'03—A son, Arthur Notman, Jr., was born to Arthur Notman and Florence (Hancock) Notman on Oct. 1, 1914. Notman is chief geologist for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., Bisbee, Ariz.

'03—Phillips B. Robinson was married on April 29 in New York City to Miss Gertrude Green of West Chester, Pa. His address is 45 East 84th St., New York City.

'04—Samuel A. Welldon, LL.B. '08, has been elected cashier of the First National Bank of New York.

'06—Walter Chapin Holmes is a chemist at the mills of the Superior Thread & Yarn Co., Pluckamin, N. J.

'07—The engagement of A. Stanley Brager

to Miss Readat T. Leopold of Baltimore has been announced.

'07—Murray P. Corse is working with I. E. Ditmars, architect, 111 Fifth Ave., New York City, on the drawings for the Newark, N. J., Cathedral.

'07—A daughter, Mary Katharine, was born to William G. Howard and Georgia H. (Walt-her) Howard on April 4 at Albany, N. Y.

'07—Philip C. Lockwood, formerly with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., Manchester, N. H., is now with Tower & Underwood, bankers and brokers, 85 Devonshire St., Boston.

'08—Samuel H. Hurwitz, M.D. (Johns Hopkins) '12, is instructor in research medicine in the George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research of the University of California, San Francisco.

'08—Claude H. Ketchum has recently returned from a six months' trip to Australia where he has been buying wool for Cordingley, Barrett & Co., Boston. His home address is 23 Claffin Road, Brookline, Mass.

'09—F. Harold Tolman of Brockton, Mass., was married in Boston on May 1 to Miss Rosamond G. Smith of Brockton.

'11—Lawrence C. Goodhue, LL.B. '14, of Boston, was married in New York City on May 3 to Miss Gertrude M. Smith.

'12—Robert F. Duncan, who is on the staff of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, was married in Cambridge on May 1 to Miss Dorothy Fenn, daughter of W. W. Fenn, '84, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan will live at 40 High St., Springfield, Mass.

'12—A daughter, Frances Madeleine, was born to Christian Henry Haberkorn, Jr., and Charlotte (Beck) Haberkorn on December 25, 1914, at Detroit, Mich.

L. 1910-12—Cullen W. Bailey, A.B. (University of Texas) '09, who has been practising law in Fort Worth, Tex., has recently been appointed chief of police of that city.

'13—F. Raymond Churchill is in the sales department of the Library Bureau, 43 Federal St., Boston.

'13—John F. Stambaugh is operating an onion and hemp farm at McGuffey, O. His post office address is Ada, O.

'14—Alexander L. Jackson, who has been secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. at St. Louis, has been appointed executive secretary of the Wabash Ave. Department, Y. M. C. A., 3703 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

'14—Richard D. Walker was married in Boston on May 8 to Miss Marion S. Waters.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII



NUMBER 34

JUNE 2, 1916

President Eliot's
Memorial Day Address

The Associated Harvard Clubs

Crews Which Have Won
the Beacon Cup

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915.

NUMBER 34.

News and Views

Paternal and Filial. In so far as the administration of the College is disposed to take a fatherly attitude towards the student body, it is evident enough, through the College papers, that the rising generation wishes to have a voice in the family councils. A writer in the *Harvard Monthly*, signing himself "Filius," points out the dangers of a "wavering paternalism." In a footnote he says: "Perhaps no Harvard event is more curiously awaited than the next step of the Administration toward or away from the old elective system"; and in the body of his paper: "We follow a pleasant *via media* leading nowhere in particular, between the old free system and the still older system of prescribed courses." Tendencies, rather than concrete instances, are the subject of the writer's concern.

The *Crimson* deals more definitely with the matter, and within the past few weeks has made more than one constructive suggestion. In touching for example, upon the "increasing control and influence of the College authorities over the life of the average undergraduate", it has recognized the value of this assistance in passing from boyhood to manhood with "an opportunity for the growth of the maximum of responsibility with the minimum of risk", but offers a suggestion towards increasing the undergraduate's feeling of accountability in his work only to himself. It is

proposed "that the office no longer keep the attendance of members of the two upper classes at any lectures or recitations. No single measure," the argument runs, "would do more to develop that feeling of personal obligation to the job which characterizes the Graduate Schools; or would better remove the perfunctory attitude towards college work and attendance at classes which at present characterizes a large portion of even the senior class. The suggestion is one which has already met with approval of several members of the Faculty."

The alumni can hardly fail to be interested in the general attitude of the Faculty towards such a proposal. It is a matter of internal arrangement on which the judgment of the teaching body will have more weight than any other opinion. The recent suggestions of the undergraduates, however, do not end here. The *Crimson* only last week, called the attention of the College community to the conflict between "two-thirty" classes and the outdoor pursuits not only of members of baseball and other teams but of the far more numerous devotees of "athletics for all"; and suggested, as a way out of the difficulty, that the morning hours be lengthened by an earlier beginning. The next day it was definitely proposed that classes might begin at 7.45, and that an increased chapel attendance might be secured by changing the hour of service from 8.45 to 10.45.

Here may be another nut for the Fac-

ulty to crack. It is hardly to be supposed that 7.45 lectures will appeal so strongly to all the teaching force and to many of the less stirring undergraduates as to the energetic editors of the *Crimson*. All the suggestions here recounted, however, have their interest as symptoms of the fact that paternalism is not permitted to "stalk unchecked", as respectability is said, by the profane, to stalk in Boston.

* * *

Memorial Day.

When President Eliot was invited by the Harvard Memorial Society to deliver the Memorial Day address at Cambridge, and chose for his theme, "The Moral Effects of War", there could have been little doubt of his relating our own war that ended fifty years ago with the present conflict in Europe. This he did, with all his vigor of individual thought and word. The special solemnity of this Memorial Day, and the knowledge that President Eliot would speak, brought an unusually large audience to Sanders Theatre. It is the BULLETIN'S good fortune to give his memorable address, in this issue, to the still larger audience of Harvard men throughout the country.

* * *

The Beacon Cup for Rowing.

A silver cup and platter recently exhibited in a shop-window at Harvard Square are among the oldest athletic trophies of Harvard, and have perhaps the strangest history. The first "Beacon Cup Regatta" appears to have been held in 1858, when a six-oared Harvard crew containing four undergraduates—B. W. Crowinshield, '58, C. Crowinshield, '60, J. H. Ellison, '59, and R. B. Gelston, '58—had for its two other members C. W. Eliot, '53, and A. Agassiz, '55, and won a three-mile race against six other crews of all-comers. In 1866 the cup was made the prize for

the spring class races, and so continued to 1874. Then for four years it became the trophy for club races, and was won three times by the "Holworthy Club" crew. From 1866 to 1874 the names of the winning crews were inscribed on the cup. For three years thereafter they were recorded on parchment; and in this period the cup itself mysteriously disappeared from view.

The disappearance might have been final but for the energetic interest of F. R. Appleton, '75, stroke of the university crew in his graduating year. More than twenty years after leaving college, he instituted inquiries about the whereabouts of the cup, which, after some correspondence, was found securely interned in the safe of the Bursar's office. When it was brought forth, a large silver platter was provided by subscription to accompany it, and was inscribed with the names of the winning class crews from 1874 to 1897. There was still space for the inscriptions of twenty subsequent years. In the time since 1897, however,—indeed within the past decade—the cup has again been "lost." It was again discovered, only after most diligent search, in a private safe, where it had been placed for complete security, and then forgotten. The interesting, though rather mortifying, element in these searches for the lost cup is that so very few graduates, even devotees of rowing, in whose day the cup was a prominent fixture, have remembered anything about it. If the *Crimson* mentioned the cup at all in connection with the races of 1914, it must be said that it was not made conspicuous, except in the shop-window, when this year's race came off. Evidently the cup no longer stands in the undergraduate consciousness as an historic trophy.

All this points clearly to one end—that some official of the College or the

Athletic Association should be charged with the definite custody of this cup and all other trophies which should be kept before the successive generations of undergraduates. Athletic trophies more than half a century old are not so common that Harvard should neglect them.

On a later page we are printing a picture of the cup and of the crew which won it in 1875, together with a list of the winning crews inscribed on cup and platter.

* * *

The American Ambulance Corps.

Harvard men are well-known to be playing an important part in the work of the American Ambulance Corps in France. Regis H. Post, '91, who has recently returned to America to raise funds for new motor ambulances and for repairing worn-out machines, and has contributed to the BULLETIN a letter on the need of further volunteers, is Adjutant of the Corps; Robert Bacon, '80, of the Harvard Corporation, is Inspector General; Philip Carroll, '02, is one of the staff officers. Among the field officers are Richard Lawrence, '02, D. D. L. McGrew, '03, Lovering Hill, '09, and Philip Wood, '15. In the fourteen trains, each of which consists of five ambulances, one repair car and one scout car, and is manned by thirteen men and one officer, many other Harvard men are at work. Since the spring campaign opened, these trains have been carrying about 8,000 wounded soldiers a month.

On May 1 the fourteen trains, refitting and refitted after the hard winter service, were well distributed throughout France. Two are constantly on service with the American Hospital in Paris. These are always manned by the latest recruits, who there undergo training under the careful observation of the staff officers. As men prove their fitness for

the work, they are sent to the front. Those who fail to pass muster are led to resign and are replaced by new men.

This was the general condition of affairs on which E. F. Wood, Yale, '10, spoke at the Union last week. The need for volunteers is primarily a need for young graduates, including members of the present senior class, men who can give at least three or four months to the service, and can afford to spend about \$300 for travelling expenses and sundries. Inquiries and applications for service are to be made to Mr. William P. Hereford, 14 Wall Street, New York, general secretary at the headquarters of the American Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital at Paris.

* * *

A Suggestive Letter.

When a reader of the BULLETIN manifests such an interest in its welfare, and in that of the Harvard Alumni Association, as Mr. L. C. Parsons has shown in his letter printed on a later page of this issue, we cannot but feel gratified. The BULLETIN and the Alumni Association exist for such service as they can best render to the University and its graduates, especially through bringing each body into closer relations with the other. Every rational step towards increasing the value of this service is of course to be considered seriously.

* * *

An Undergraduate's Poem.

The BULLETIN recently remarked upon *The New Republic's* scant admiration for the quality of undergraduate verse at Harvard. Yet when it sees a good thing, that journal appears promptly to recognize it; for in its issue of May 15 there was published a poem of uncommon beauty, an "Ode in Time of Battle", by Dudley Poore, of the sophomore class.

The Moral Effects of War

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT-EMERITUS ELIOT,
IN SANDERS THEATRE, MAY 31, 1915.

WE meet here today, in accordance with a patriotic custom now fifty years old, to think about and praise the qualities and deeds of the young men who took part in the Civil War of 1861-65, a war which settled two things,—first, that the Constitution of the United States was a sacred contract which bound all the states of the Union until modified by new agreements between the several states; and secondly, that the ancient industrial system called slavery was not to continue to exist in any part of the Republic. Both these results were of such high value to the United States in direct and permanent advantages, and to the world as lessons or examples, that by common consent they were worth all they cost in blood and treasure. There were some thinkers in those days who ardently desired these results, and believed that they could have been accomplished without war, if the American people and its leaders had only been more rational and more humane. Be this as it may, the Civil War did, as a matter of fact, accomplish these two beneficent results; and history has set them down to the credit of war in general.

GOOD EFFECTS OF FIGHTING ON THE SOLDIER

In the judgment of historians and, indeed, of the civilized world, there have been righteous wars and also unrighteous. Out of some righteous wars have come no gains for humanity; and out of some of the unrighteous indisputable gains. Whether a war in progress will yield a balance of good or of evil to the human race as a whole, no mortal can tell until it is over, until the material wastes and losses have been computed, and its spiritual profit-and-loss account has been approximately made up. The generation which fights a great war

through can seldom judge correctly its spiritual results on the national scale, or on the larger scale of the human race; but it can, and it does estimate correctly the effects of fighting on the individual soldier or sailor,—on his moral fibre, and on his capacity for self-sacrifice and for deeds of personal courage and coöperative endurance. About these frequent good effects of warfare on the individual soldier or sailor the American generation that fought the Civil War is in no doubt whatever, and never has been.

We are here today to remember lovingly and with reverence the characters and deeds of the brave and generous soldiers of our Civil War on both sides. Yes, on both sides. Men who fight strenuously, even in a cause which their opponents hold to be unrighteous, and act humanely after either victory or defeat, win the respect of their adversaries, and may easily become, when peace is made, good friends and neighbors. That happened after the Civil War on an immense scale. It is barbarities before or after the fight and behind the battle front that embitter both combatants and non-combatants, and instil lasting national hatreds.

You surviving veterans of the Northern armies know perfectly well that the soldier who goes to war because he loves his country, or his home, or private liberty, or public justice, is not necessarily brutalized or degraded by fair fighting, even if it be fierce and prolonged. Brave and gentle men may stand up against each other in battle after battle, and kill and wound each other to their utmost, and yet remain gentle and just, as well as brave. The disbanding armies of the Civil War gladly and quietly returned to peaceful life, and the soldiers were, as a rule, better citizens and more serviceable men for times of peace than they were when they went out to fight.

The effect of war on the private soldier depends on the motive which governs him in becoming a soldier. If he is governed by any motive of love, gratitude, or devotion, he is morally safe in taking part in fighting, no matter how fierce it may be, and often comes out of it a stronger and more useful man. If, on the contrary, he is driven to the terrible work of a soldier through fear of his rulers and officers, or as a result of the habit of obedience and submission in which he has been brought up, he may exhibit in fighting self-sacrifice, patience, and resignation, but he cannot hope for any new acquisitions of personal energy and directive force. If the soldier going to war was already a selfish, cruel, and coarse man, fighting will probably make him more and more brutal.

It is in vain for the indiscriminating advocates of peace to deny that war is capable of developing in good and serviceable men more effective goodness and serviceableness. Tens of thousands of young men killed in the Civil War, and hundreds of thousands of the survivors of that dreadful four years' conflict testify to the truth of this statement; and we are here today to think of those young men again, and to bear our testimony to this potential good which may come, and often has come, out of the hideous savagery of war. This is the marvel of marvels—that a fine human soul can extract from the carnage and wreckage of war a finer virtue and greater spiritual power.

BAD EFFECTS OF FIGHTING ON THE SOLDIER

While, however, war is capable of developing noble and useful traits in human beings, it is also capable of developing in soldiers and sailors and their commanders traits which it were foul injustice to dumb animals to call brutal. When non-combatants—men, women, and children—are shot, drowned, or killed by exposure and lack of food, when women are violated, when whole-

sale robbery is committed by victorious troops, when defenceless communities are crushed by fines and requisitions, when, to win immediate military advantage solemn international contracts, entered into in times of peace, are disregarded, when non-combatants are used as a shield for troops advancing to an attack, when the Red Cross and the white flag, those precious symbols of humanity in war, are treacherously used, when commercial vessels are sunk without regard to the safety of passengers and crew, the rulers or officers that plan, order, or permit such actions, and the soldiers or sailors that obey such orders, or commit such crimes without orders, are inevitably demoralized and brutalized. These shocking immoralities produce their worst results, when they are elaborately planned beforehand, and embodied in manuals for officers concerning justifiable severities in time of war. Even a war waged for a moral object,—such as national independence or resistance to an oppressive alien rule, becomes a degrading and abominable thing, if it be prosecuted in the spirit and by the methods of highwaymen and pirates. All these atrocious practices are flagrant violations of international morality as formulated and agreed upon in numerous treaties and conventions since the Napoleonic Wars, as for example in the Vienna Congress of 1815, the Congress of Paris of 1856, the Red Cross Convention of 1864, the Brussels Conference of 1874, and the two Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907; but unfortunately there exists no international force authorized and competent to compel the observance of the accepted rules of international law. In the creation of a new international organization capable of putting behind international law the same effective sanctions that support municipal law, lies the only hope that this shocking war may prove to be the last between civilized nations. But this is a real hope. It is the absence of sanction which has made

international law, though morally admirable, ineffective at the pinch.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON THE NATION AT WAR

Before the historian or the political philosopher can state the moral effect of any particular war on the people that took part in it, he must learn how the war was actually conducted. The bad effects on a people who adopt barbarous and cruel practices in war may be concealed for generations; but they are sure to be revealed at last. The war of the Greek Revolution in the first quarter of the nineteenth century was one of the most ferocious in history—perhaps inevitably so, since it was a rising against the Turks. In the second Balkan War in the first quarter of the twentieth century this ferocity reappeared in horrible forms, but was exhibited not by and against the Turks, but among Balkan neighbors.

When modern warfare at its worst is compared with ancient at its best, certain moral improvements are plainly seen to have been accomplished in the course of centuries. The wholesale butchery of a conquered people, the carrying into slavery of all the spared—men, women, and children—and the appropriating not only of new territory, but of all the goods and chattels of the people to whom that territory belonged, have ceased to be legitimate and usual methods of warfare; but war for conquest and booty has by no means ceased in the world. Forceful annexation of territory and forcible holding of a conquered people to an unnatural allegiance still persist. Before we can decide whether any given war is justifiable or unjustifiable, we must know with what motive it is waged, and for what objects. Even a war waged for an unjust object may not be morally injurious to the common soldier, who does not know the real motives of his rulers or commanders, and whose patriotic feelings may have been skilfully appealed to by his teachers and governors;

but an unrighteous war is inevitably degrading to the rulers and statesmen who plan it and bring it about.

While a great war is in progress, the mind and heart of a belligerent nation may be swept by the passions of the moment into moral disaster and temporary downfall, or be stormed by evil powers and obsessions, so that the nation surrenders itself to hatred, anger, and the desire for vengeance; but the nineteenth century supplied many instances of the extinction of national hatreds, and even of the transformation of enmities into cordial friendships. One must not imagine that all the misjudgments and antipathies which war breeds are likely to last indefinitely. The rapid shiftings of European national alliances for war or peace prove that nations, like individuals, cool down, and suffer their feelings to change with changing circumstances. The effects of victory in war on the mind and heart of a nation may easily be worse than the effects of defeat, particularly if the victory be overwhelming, and accompanied by supposed pecuniary gains. In spite of the essential barbarousness of war, a nation like a man, can be lifted by it out of selfishness, self-indulgence, and frivolity into self-sacrifice, hardy endurance, and solemn consecration. This may be one of the reasons that the white race has made favorable progress in civilization during the past one hundred and fifty years, in spite of the frequent occurrence of war.

GOOD WARS AND BAD

Is it possible to discriminate at this day between righteous and unrighteous, justifiable and unjustifiable wars? There are people, some excellent and lovely and some fanatical and disagreeable, who cry out when justifiable war is mentioned, that there is no such thing, that all war is now and forever abominable, ruinous, and accursed. Do the hard facts concerning human progress during the past two thousand years support this

doctrine? Does the state of Europe to-day permit sensible men and women to believe that the men of violence and perverse ambition, who have always existed and still exist, should be free to work their will on submitting contemporaries? At such a thought all the grandeur and courage in human nature revolt. We who believe in liberty for all men, in the public justice which secures to the individual his own pursuit of happiness, unrestricted except by the right of every other man to pursue his happiness too, and in even-handed justice between man and man whether strong or weak, and between states whether large or small, think that we can define justifiable wars, as wars of resistance to alien rule, as wars of independence, as wars for increase of liberty for the masses of the people, and as wars of defence against aggressors. In these days, when many strong nations live by manufacturing more than by agriculture, the term "war of defence" has received an enlarged meaning. Such a nation is always, or frequently, obliged to import a large proportion of its annual food supplies; and the factory industries by which it lives must be free to obtain from without its own territory many of their raw materials, and free also to export their varied products. Deprived of this freedom to import and export, such a nation cannot long thrive; and any war in which it engages to preserve this freedom, when threatened, is properly called a "war of defence."

We have no difficulty in defining unjustifiable wars as wars of conquest or of aggression by one nation against another, and as wars for material advantage,—such as the extension of national trade, or the seizure of new territory as outlets for surplus population. Aggressive wars in the present century in imitation of some unjust wars in earlier centuries which were apparently profitable to those that waged them, without regard to the development of international ethics in the interval, are

clearly unjustifiable. The prolongation of a war by the rulers or commanders of one of the contending parties, when it has been demonstrated that the objects, to attain which that party went to war, are unattainable, or would be futile if attained, is always in the highest degree unjustifiable, because the further expenditure of blood and treasure is wasted.

Again, there is in generous human beings a criterion for justifiable wars which is not exact, and yet is often trustworthy. The humane judgment always inclines to the weaker party, and always feels that the strong have no right to pounce upon the weak,—particularly for a selfish object. Finally, the white race in the twentieth century has made up its mind that no single nation has a right to dominate or rule any other nation by either land or sea-power, and that resistance to such domination by force of arms is not only justifiable, but expedient.

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE CIVIL WAR ON THE PRESENT WAR

We are commemorating today the actors in a war fifty years ago, which prevented the disruption of the American Union, and preserved for a long future an experienced free commonwealth strongly rooted in a broad and rich land. We are doing this in the midst of a European War of unexampled dimensions and unprecedented wastes and horrors, which is going to decide whether despotic military government or constitutional government shall prevail in Europe, and whether the nations of Europe must continue to keep prepared for war on the instant under pain of submission to foreign rule, or may, by combination among themselves, on the analogy of the American Union, secure some degree of that comparative immunity from war and preparations for war which the United States has enjoyed since 1865. If the Powers which represent public liberty and peaceful rather

than warlike competitive development shall ultimately prevail in this Titanic struggle, their victory will be due in part to the influence of the United States as a convincing example of the wise application of the federal principle. Then we may say to the young heroes of our Civil War—your sacrifices brought good not to your fellow-countrymen alone, but to the human race. You builded better than you knew. Through your efforts and sufferings, government of the people for the people and by the people was preserved over a vast area on the American continent, and now through like sacrifices on the part of the European nations which most value freedom is to be developed and made secure in Europe.

THE EXERCISES IN SANDERS THEATRE

The annual Memorial Day exercises, at which President Eliot made the address printed above, were held in Sanders Theatre at noon last Monday.

In accordance with the usual custom, a procession was formed in front of University Hall; in the line were many of the graduates who had fought in the Civil War, the members of Charles Beck Post, G. A. R., and a large number of undergraduates. L. de J. Harvard, '15, and W. H. Trumbull, '15, were the marshals.

The attendance at the exercises in Sanders Theatre was the largest in years. Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, presided. Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, '00, President of Andover Theological Seminary made the following prayer:

"Almighty God, before whose face the generations rise and pass away, age after age the living seek Thee, and find that of Thy faithfulness there is no end. Our fathers, in their pilgrimage, walked by Thy guidance and rested on Thy compassion; still to their children be Thou the cloud by day the fire by night. We remember before Thee, this day, those who suffered loss that we might be a nation; who gave their selves for human freedom, offering up their lives for love,

their breath for an ideal. Thou, who didst save us through their devotion, guide now this Republic in these grave and trying hours. Lead us in the way of honor and of peace. Protect our youth from the flame and scourge of war, yet make us to dread nothing so much as selfish indifference and national dishonor. Keep us now from hate and cruelty, from ambitions that destroy and jealousies that stain our human brotherhood.

"O Father of all mankind, lover of every life, bring Thy Kingdom among the nations that the perversions of pride and tyranny, racial antagonisms and the caste spirit, may no longer divide and embitter the human family. Be merciful to the soldier and the sailor; the mother, the wife, the child. And, finally, O Thou who art the Father of lights and Fountain of all knowledge, bless, we beseech Thee, this ancient place of learning, set like a city on a hill, a candle that cannot be hid. Here must the captains of the nation, the leaders of righteousness be found. As the years come and go, and lives that were apart and notable, pass out, may other clear and ringing voices be lifted up to interpret the truth to the swiftly-passing generations. Here, to-day, as a new world is coming up in sombre dawn, may our old men dream dreams and our young men see visions.

AMEN."

PRIZES AWARDED

The following prizes have been awarded:

Old Testament prize to E. W. Wilder, '15, of Dorchester; Sales prize in Spanish, and the Susan Anthony Potter prize in comparative literature to H. F. Ballantine, '15, of Fitchburg; Jeremy Belknap prize in French to Robert Littell, '18, of New York, N. Y.; Lake Mohonk prizes to G. L. Wilson, '15, of Cambridge, and M. H. Cochran, '15, of Cambridge; Pennoyer fund to G. P. Pennoyer, 1G., of East Orange, N. J., and Arthur Delafield Smith, 2L., of Monterey,

Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs

PREPARATIONS for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in San Francisco on August 20 and 21 are rapidly going on.

The headquarters of the association will be at the Palace Hotel, and all delegates should register at the registration room there, on arrival. That hotel has already established a registration and information bureau for all college men; Harvard men who go to San Francisco at any time this summer can use that bureau to locate friends, etc. There is an excellent café, with reasonable prices, at the headquarters. The local Harvard men will have luncheon there regularly on Thursdays and frequently at other times.

The committee of the San Francisco Harvard Club has secured from 300 to 400 rooms, with baths, at the hotels for the time of the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs. The rates vary from \$4 to \$8 a day for two persons. The hotels are the Palace, Fairmont, St. Francis, Bellevue, Plaza, Clift, King George, and Thoma. The Fairmont, because of its location, is recommended to the delegates who will have ladies with them. Rooms have been applied for also at the Inside Inn, which is in the Exposition grounds. Harvard men who have not already made application for hotel accommodations should do so at once. The secretary of the hotel committee is Alden Ames, LL.B. '11, 310 Sansome Street, San Francisco. Other information may be obtained from the secretary of the publicity committee, A. E. Stow, '12, at the same address. A deposit of, say \$5, should accompany all applications for rooms, and specific dates for the occupancy of the rooms should be given.

Many eastern Harvard men will take the trip to San Francisco on the Finland, which will sail from New York on July 31, but those who are not going by sea may take advantage of the special Harvard train which the Harvard Club

of Chicago has engaged. This train de luxe, which will be operated from Chicago to San Francisco for the exclusive accommodation of Harvard men and their families and friends, will leave Chicago at 9 P. M. on Sunday, August 15; it will run via the Burlington, the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Southern Pacific. It will be one of the handsomest trains even assembled, with drawing room cars, sleeping cars, dining car, and observation library car, and will be in charge of a representative of the passenger departments of the railroads. The itinerary will be as follows:

Lv. Chicago	9.00 P.M. Aug. 15 via C.B.&Q.
Ar. Denver	2.00 A.M. Aug. 17 via C.B.&Q.
Lv. Denver	3.00 A.M. Aug. 17 via D.&R.G.
Ar. Royal Gorge	8.30 A.M. Aug. 17 via D.&R.G.
Ar. Glenwood	5.00 P.M. Aug. 17 via D.&R.G.
Lv. Glenwood	7.30 P.M. Aug. 17 via D.&R.G.
Ar. Salt Lake	9.30 A.M. Aug. 18 via D.&R.G.
Lv. Salt Lake	1.00 P.M. Aug. 18 via D.&R.G.
Ar. Ogden	2.15 P.M. Aug. 18 via D.&R.G.
Lv. Ogden	2.00 P.M. Aug. 18 via S.P.
Ar. Truckee	7.00 A.M. Aug. 19 via S.P.
Lv. Truckee	8.00 P.M. Aug. 19 via S.P.
Ar. San Fran.	7.30 A.M. Aug. 20 via S.P.

The rates of fare for round-trip tickets, good for three months from date of sale but not to be used later than December 31, 1915, and permitting stopovers in either direction are given below. The prices at the left are for the round trip to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, or Oakland, returning by any direct route; the prices at the right are for the same trip westward, but returning via Seattle, Portland, or Victoria:

\$ 62.50	Chicago	\$ 80.00
57.50	St. Louis	75.00
50.00	Kansas City	67.50
50.00	Omaha	67.50
63.85	Minneapolis	74.45
81.25	Pittsburgh	98.75
68.80	New York	116.30
95.20	Philadelphia	112.70
104.20	Boston	121.70
67.10	Indianapolis	85.00
76.20	Cleveland	93.70
73.50	Detroit	91.00

70.25	Cincinnati	88.40
74.18	Columbus	91.85
80.50	Jacksonville, Fla.	104.50
63.50	Nashville, Tenn.	85.25
57.50	New Orleans	83.75

These prices do not include sleeping-car fares or meals.

No definite arrangements for return by the party have been made.

Additional information may be obtained from Hubert E. Howard, LL.B. '12, 10 South La Salle Street, Chicago, the chairman of the transportation committee. The other members of that committee are: Charles T. Greve, '84, City Hall, Cincinnati; Harry D. Parkin, '04, 818 South Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh; James A. Wright, '79, 281 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Dr. James A. O'Reilly, '02, Metropolitan Building, St. Louis; C. M. Bard, '01, 245 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

HARVARD CLUB OF MARYLAND

The 31st annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Maryland was held at the Baltimore Country Club on Tuesday, April 27. About 60 men were present. The dinner was given in honor of Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D., '09, the newly-elected president of Johns Hopkins University.

The president of the Harvard Club, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, '83, was toastmaster. Professor George L. Kittredge, '82, represented the University. The other speakers were: Dr. W. S. Thayer, '85, F. A. Delano, '85, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and Robert F. Herrick, '90.

Mr. Herrick spoke about the trip of the Harvard second crew to Henley last summer and the victory of that crew in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup. Two Baltimore boys, H. S. Middendorf, '16 and J. W. Middendorf, '16, were members of that eight. The Henley Cup itself was sent to Baltimore for the dinner, and was the central decoration of the table.

The officers of the club are: Presi-

dent, Dr. Henry B. Jacobs, '83; vice-presidents, Morris Whitridge, '89, and W. W. Marston, '02; treasurer, Henry T. Duer, '13; secretary, William C. Coleman, '05; executive committee, Hon. Carroll T. Bond, '04, William A. Parker, '06, Virgil M. Hillyer, '97.

HARVARD CLUB OF SAN DIEGO

Twenty Harvard men met at the University Club in San Diego, Calif., on the evening of April 9 and organized the Harvard Club of San Diego County. The following officers were elected: President, Russell C. Allen, '80; vice-president, Gordon L. Gray, '01; secretary-treasurer, Henry J. Bischoff, LL.B. '12.

The meeting was called to order by A. D. Long, M.D. '07, and R. M. Whitney, '97, was made temporary chairman. After an informal discussion, it was decided to organize the club forthwith so that it might join the Associated Harvard Clubs before the steamship Finland, with its list of Harvard men and their wives, arrived at the Pacific coast.

The following were appointed a committee to arrange for the entertainment of the Harvard visitors to the Exposition at San Diego: R. C. Allen, H. J. Bischoff, R. M. Whitney, C. A. McGrew, '07, and E. F. Drake, LL. '01-03.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following were at the dinner:

Dr. G. C. Shepard, '74, Frederick Webb, '95, H. O. Wise, G. '96-97, Dr. B. J. O'Neill, '00, Karl Baumgarten, S.B. '03, A. J. Jones, LL. '05-06, W. P. Dunlevy, A.M. '07, W. T. Newton, A.M. '09, R. M. Allen, '11, Rudolph Morse, '12, L. H. Smith, LL. '12-14, H. G. Morse, '14, Nathan Morse, '16.

HARVARD CLUB OF DALLAS

The Harvard Club of Dallas, Tex., had a luncheon at the Dallas Club on May 17 in honor of Albert T. Perkins, '87, of St. Louis, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Mr. Perkins spoke about conditions in Cambridge and also about the annual meeting of the As-

sociated Clubs in San Francisco on August 20. He reported that 300 bookings had already been made on the Finland, which will sail from New York on July 31 for San Francisco.

The following members of the Dallas Club were at the luncheon:

D. G. Hall, M.D. '79, E. N. Willis, '03, A. T. Lloyd, L. '01-03, L. F. Carlton, '04, H. W. Fisher, '04, W. W. Fisher, '04, G. G. Sheerin, '04, E. Finberg, '06, A. F. Weisberg, LL.B. '07, J. A. Rosenfield, '08, G. V. Peak, Jr., A.M. '08, T. L. Small, '10, C. F. Crowley, '11.

The Yale and Harvard Clubs of Dallas, Tex., played a game of baseball in that city on May 22, and the Harvard team won, 10 to 5. The Dallas *News* says that the victory of the Harvard nine was due to the pitching of Crowley, the hitting of Peak, Lloyd, and Fisher, and the fielding of Carlton.

The Harvard team was made up as follows: A. T. Lloyd, L. '01-03, catcher; C. F. Crowley, '11, pitcher; T. L. Small, '10, first-base; G. G. Sheerin, '04, second-base; W. W. Fisher, '04, short-stop; H. W. Fisher, '04, short-stop; G. V. Peak, A.M. '08, left-field; E. Finberg, '06, centre-field; L. F. Carlton, '04, right-field.

HARVARD CLUB OF BUFFALO

On the evening of May 14, the annual contest for the Harvard Prizes in Declamation, which are offered by the Harvard Club of Buffalo, N. Y., was held at the Hutchinson High School in that city. The first prize, \$25, was won by Samuel Alessi, of the Technical High School, whose selection was "The Southern Negro", by Grady; second prize, \$15, was won by Edwin F. Schaefer, of the Hutchinson High School, who gave "The Athenian and the Egyptian", Bulwer-Lytton.

The following Harvard men were the judges: Lester F. Gilbert, '06, Horton H. Heath, '11, Frank R. Jewett, '03, Edward P. White, L. '83-84, Philip J. Wickser, LL.B. '11. The chairman of the declamation committee of the Har-

vard Club is Edward H. Letchworth, '02.

The prizes for declamation were first offered in 1905. In the same year, Frank W. Fiske, '55, offered the Harvard Cup for the football championship of the Buffalo High Schools; contests for the cup have taken place every year since then. The Harvard Club of Buffalo also provides an annual scholarship of \$200 for some Harvard student from Erie County, N. Y.

HARVARD CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

The Harvard Club of St. Louis entertained President Lowell at an informal dinner on Friday, April 30, at the University Club in that city. Other guests were: Dr. Jacoby, Dr. Simon Flexner, and Dr. Howard, all of whom were in St. Louis to attend the dedication of the Washington University Medical School. Sixty members of the club were present.

MINNESOTA CLUB

The Minnesota Club of Harvard has elected the following officers for 1915-16: President, Charles B. Chrisman, '16, of Ortonville; vice-president, William Hodgson, 2L., of Minneapolis; treasurer, Norman P. Johnson, '17, of Faribault; secretary, Francis T. Spaulding, '17, of Minneapolis.

ELBERT HUBBARD

The name of Elbert Hubbard has not commonly been included in the list of Harvard men lost on the Lusitania. One of his most recently published articles, however, begins with the words: "When I studied the noble art of English literature at Harvard, there was one axiom passed out by a learned professor that is unforgettable. It was this: 'Begin every theme with an incontrovertible fact.'" It should be recorded, then, that the name of Elbert Green Hubbard is entered in the Harvard University Directory as a student in the College for the year, 1893-4.

The Harvard Entrance Examinations

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The reports of the College statistics for this year in the BULLETIN compared with the statistics of other colleges show that Harvard has made little gain in numbers, either comparatively or absolutely. From the proud leader of all the universities, Harvard has fallen to sixth place. Columbia with 11,294 students, California, Chicago, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, all now lead Harvard. Columbia, California and Pittsburgh gained over a thousand students each in the last year. Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, Pennsylvania more than five hundred. Harvard has 5,699 against 5,407 last year.

It is an old story. In the report of the President and Treasurer, April 20, 1914, Dean Hurlbut has this to say: "As for a number of years past therefore, I have to report that in numbers the College remains practically stationary." In the report for 1908-09 he says again: "In numbers therefore the College as for a number of years past remains practically stationary." Rather a mournful monotony.

It seems as though it were pertinent to ask: "Doesn't the College want any more students, or can't it get them?" That the College wants more students would be a fair assumption from the efforts put forth by the Associated Harvard Clubs and the constant recommendations from the authorities at Cambridge that the Harvard Clubs establish more scholarships. Harvard does more advertising along these lines than any other college I know of, with little return compared to the effort.

Why, then, the present state of affairs? The chief factor in preventing Harvard from coming into its own, as far as students are concerned, is its system of entrance examinations. I have heard the Yale alumni complain that their sons were obliged to spend an extra year either in the school in which

they graduated or go to some eastern "prep" school, while boys of equal calibre went to some other college immediately upon graduation. Harvard alumni are confronted by the same proposition. It is stated that President Lowell thinks that boys should enter Harvard at 16 or 17, whereas the average age is 18 1-2. Very few ordinary, normal boys could, under the present system, enter Harvard at the earlier age. Look at the examination in English given in June, 1914, under the new plan, and consider how many 16-year-old boys could possibly measure up to that. It is only occasionally that expert fitters can enter boys at 16.

That the entrance examinations accomplish something must be the belief of the Harvard authorities or they would not continue them. Let us see what they really do accomplish. According to official figures, they prevent some 20-25 per cent. of the candidates who try them from entering. If I remember rightly, the BULLETIN commented upon the fact a year or more ago, to the effect that either the examinations were unsuited to the preparation given in the secondary schools, or else the schools sent up boys they knew were not properly prepared. It was not intimated that a fifth to a fourth were mentally too dull to comprehend the subjects, or were unsuitable material for a college education. I have heard that the papers were made out by men teaching advanced subjects—out of touch with "prep" work, consequently out of sympathy with entering students. If one has tried to enter students from schools whose curriculum is not regulated by college entrance requirements, but is based upon a general educational system, he will find out how out of joint the two are.

Again these examinations keep away many men who doubt their ability to pass, and do not care to have a failure recorded against them. They choose

other colleges and make a good record as students and in after life.

The Harvard man is accused, either rightly or wrongly of being prone to think himself of a little better clay than the rest of men. You can tell a Harvard man wherever you see him, but you can't tell him much, is an old joke, but it gives an idea of how the rest of the world feels about him. If any Harvard man will observe the husky bunch—to use a street phrase—of Cornell, Michigan or other graduates, admitted on the certificate plan and graduated, who may weekly gather for lunch in some western city, his sense of superiority will get a bad jolt.

The committee on admissions states that these examinations are a weeding-out process. That some flowers are torn up is proven by the record of the rejected students who go to other institutions. Some weeds, noxious or otherwise, are left. Official reports show that the present senior class had 17 dropped in the junior year, the junior class 18 in the sophomore year; 1910 graduated 422 and lost 87; 1911, 402 and 122; 1912, 368 and 82; 1913, 377 and 130. We question whether any certificate-accepting college makes any worse showing than 1913. Between November, 1913, and November, 1914, 235 men were lost to the College.

One of the notable things the examinations are doing for Harvard is the making the College a pre-eminently local institution. The men who come to the out-lying Harvard clubs with messages and greetings from Cambridge emphasize the fact that Harvard desires to be national. May be the University has some claim to nationality. Look at the record of the College. In 1906 the schools of New England and the North Atlantic states furnished 496 students, the schools of *all the rest of the world*, 43. In 1907, 485, and 44; 1908, 415 and 48; 1909, 460 and 49; 1910, 464 and 43; 1911, 588 and 46; 1912, 521 and 58; 1913, 512 and 43. In spite of the work

of the Harvard Clubs, in spite of the subsidizing of students by local scholarships, just exactly the same number of students entered Harvard College from the schools of the world at large outside of New England and the North Atlantic States in 1913 as in 1906.

For some reason or other, Harvard College fails to attract in these outside schools the independent American boy who is neither poor nor rich, who can pay his own way, who is good college material and can choose the institution he wishes. If the Harvard system of examinations does not keep him away, what does?

The College has a deficit of \$50,000 yearly. Two hundred and fifty more students whose net payments to the College were two hundred dollars would produce the fifty thousand.

ONE BY THE GREAT LAKES.

Detroit, Michigan,

May 21, 1915.

A SUGGESTION ABOUT THE BULLETIN

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Notice of the approaching meeting of the Alumni Association prompts me to draw to your attention a subject that I think could be profitably discussed in your pages at this time. That subject is whether the HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN could not be further developed and its influence further extended. I believe it could—very much—and should like to suggest a simple plan to that effect.

The BULLETIN is now, I understand, with the exception of certain relatively small annual contributions, practically the sole source of revenue for the Alumni Association. Its income is derived from about eight thousand subscriptions and, thanks to a hustling management, a very creditable amount of display advertising. Both of these could and should be increased.

Display advertising is profitable, but can be secured and held only by rendering a service. That service is circulation.

At present the BULLETIN reaches less than one-third of the alumni body, and the experience of the past few years seems to suggest that this is the maximum limit that can be reached, even with the aid of a systematic campaign of personal solicitation; and to maintain its present circulation a certain heavy annual expense is essential. A slight rearrangement of our alumni organization along certain lines would materially increase this ratio.

At present every Harvard graduate is by virtue of that fact a member of the Harvard Alumni Association and entitled to vote. There are no dues, nor is there any form of discrimination. The result has been, except in the case of a few workers, a truly apathetic interest. Nevertheless, I think this indifference could be largely removed by the following change: Create a special class of active members, charging them annual dues and granting them certain privileges. The dues could be nominal—say \$2.50 or \$3. and the privileges offered made an ample reward. Arrangements could be made by the Alumni Association to allow active members some priority, as against non-active members, in applying for Class Day tickets, or such extra-Harvard activities as the Greek plays or "Siegfried." This new class could be officially recognized by the Athletic Association and given preference in all applications for game tickets. Then, finally, all alumni paying annual dues should receive the BULLETIN free. This is nothing more than the idea that the National Geographical Society has worked out so successfully. There is no reason why it could not be immediately adopted by us.

The benefits accruing to the Alumni Association from the adoption of this idea would be several and instantaneous. There would first be a great jump in the circulation of the BULLETIN, and so in the value of the service it renders the College. We can readily imagine that there are a large number of graduates who will hasten to pay their dues when

they realize that active members of the alumni are sure to get their Yale game applications considered before several thousand non-active members.

This illustrates but one line of appeal. The increase of a few thousand on the BULLETIN subscription list will mean a tremendous increase in income from another angle—higher advertising rates. In the first place, the gross numbers would give the weekly greater prestige in the eyes of the great advertising agencies and practically lift it out of the "college paper" class, an unfortunate handicap under which every similar alumni publication labors. While gross circulation thus commands attention, quality circulation increases the rates. The same factor that enables the *Boston Transcript* to get the same price per line that is paid other papers with several times the circulation would here be felt, and the BULLETIN should be able to charge rates like those secured—let us say—by the *Atlantic Monthly*, because the potential purchasing power of its subscribers would be nearly as great. Furthermore, there would be a large saving in the cost of securing and maintaining the circulation, as the nature of the appeal tends to make renewals more nearly automatic. The combination of income from increased subscriptions and higher rates should increase the revenue of the Alumni Association from fifty to one hundred per cent.

This rather rambling argument may be briefly reviewed as follows: Any increase in the circulation of the BULLETIN means additional revenue to the Alumni Association. A substantial increase in circulation should be immediately realized by a slight change in the organization of the Alumni Association, and the change here suggested would undoubtedly be effective and susceptible of immediate adoption because the additional cost to the graduate is so little as to be almost negligible, and the privileges accruing to active members will prompt great numbers to join. And finally, there appear to be no

serious difficulties in the form of time, trouble, or expense that would prevent the plan from being put into immediate operation.

I take pleasure in submitting this for your consideration.

LEAVITT C. PARSONS, '10.

THE USE OF ENGLISH

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The article in the March 26th issue of the BULLETIN, as to the inability of many college graduates to express themselves clearly and concisely in English, interested me very much. I consider it a matter of great importance that college graduates, especially Harvard men, should have this ability, and firmly believe that it is the duty of the University to do all in its power to attain this end.

I suggest, therefore, that it would be well not only to reconsider the advisability of excusing a large proportion of the freshmen from English "A" at the close of the first semester, but also to make a course similar to English "A" compulsory during the sophomore year.

Samuel Johnson once made a statement which is interesting to note in this connection. He said that after the acquisition of knowledge "the greatest and most necessary task still remains, to attain a habit of expression, without which knowledge is of little use. This is necessary in Latin and more necessary in English; and can only be acquired by a daily imitation of the best authors."

E. A. D. '14.

WHY NOT THE HARVARD FARMERS?

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

"A petition was sent to the President and Fellows of Harvard College requesting permission to use the name Harvard in connection with this association, that is, the privilege of calling it the Harvard Farmers Association. There are various other associations of Harvard men using the name, such as the Harvard Teachers Association. Our request was refused."

The above paragraph is an extract from a circular letter from Mr. T. N. Carver, sent out to all graduates who appear in the Harvard Directory as occupied in agriculture or forestry. There are about 800 of these farmers.

The object of this letter was to organize an association, the purposes of which should be (1) to make known to Harvard students the opportunities of agriculture as a career for educated men, (2) to bring Harvard farmers into closer touch with one another, (3) to serve as a clearing house for information regarding the farming business, and, (4) to promote a closer coöperation with other organizations which are aiding rural progress.

"Harvard Beer is Pure," we read on countless billboards. Have the brewers a pull with the President and Fellows? But after all, farming, it seems to me, is a pretty decent, if not highly lucrative, occupation, and I doubt very much if such a proposed association of Harvard farmers would be likely to besmirch the fair name of their college.

PRESCOTT HUIDEKOPER, '09.

VARSITY CLUB DINNER

The fourth annual dinner of the Harvard Varsity Club was held at the club house in Cambridge on Wednesday evening, May 26. About 100 old "H" men were present.

George B. Morison, '83, president of the club, was the presiding officer, Walter C. Baylies, '84, was toastmaster, and the following speakers told of Harvard athletic experiences, past and present: Amory G. Hodges, '74, of New York, Mitchell D. Follansbee, '82, of Chicago, Robert F. Herrick, '90, Percy D. Haughton, '99, E. W. Mahan, '16, H. R. Hardwick, '15, H. A. Murray, '15, J. E. P. Morgan, '16, Leverett Saltonstall, '14.

A sextette from the Glee Club rendered popular selections, and at the close of the dinner, Mr. Herrick showed stereopticon views of the Henley races in England.

The Beacon Cup and Crews that Have Won It



THE following is a list of the crews which have won the Beacon Cup, that historic rowing trophy for which Harvard oarsmen have competed with one or two breaks—since 1858. The names have been copied from the cup and the large silver plate on which it stands; if there are mistakes, the athletic authorities of the University will be glad to learn about them:

Beacon Cup Regatta, June 19, 1858. 1, "Harvard", 19m., 23s.; 2, "Fort Hill Boy", 21m., 20s. Seven boats entered. Distance, 3 miles. Harvard—1, B. W. Crowinshield (stroke), 156 lbs.; 2, C. Crowinshield, 154 lbs.; 3, C. W. Eliot, 138 lbs.; 4, J. H. Ellison, 144 lbs.; 5, R. B. Gelston, 144 lbs.; 6, A. Agassiz (bow), 138 lbs.

Harvard Regatta, June 11 and 13, 1864. Won by the sophomore class crew, '66. Frederic Crowinshield, Edward T. Wilkinson, William Blaikie, Samuel A. B. Abbott, Edward H. Clark, Charles H. McBurney.

Freshman class crew, '69. June 16, 1866. A. P. Loring, I. W. McBurney, W. A. Simmons, G. G. Willard, H. W. Putnam, G. W. Holdredge.

Scientific School crew. June 10, 1867. S. W. M. Peters, C. E. Deane, C. J. Williams, R. W. Bayley, H. B. Sargent, S. L. Holdrege. Freshman class crew, '71. June 13, 1868. F. O. Lyman, G. I. Jones, S. W. Rice, George Bass, W. B. Manwaring, N. G. Read.

Won by Lawrence Scientific School crew. June 11, 1870. F. Yznaga, stroke; B. Godwin, 2; T. Cary, 3; W. M. Cate, 4; S. M. Pitman, 5; R. W. Bayley, bow.

Junior class crew, '72. June 14, 1870. I. S. McCobb, W. F. Sanger, E. Burnett, G. M. Garland, I. Sampson, C. H. Williams.

Freshman class crew, '74. June 13, 1871. R. H. Dana, W. C. Sanger, H. L. Morse, C. E. Low, G. W. White, A. L. Devens.

Junior class crew, '74. June 3, 1873. W. A. Wheeler, stroke, H. L. Harding, A. L. Goodrich, A. L. Rives, W. Burry, P. Dana, bow.

Sophomore class crew, '76. June 1, 1874. W. C. Riggs, W. P. Richards, J. C. Bolan, H. H. Brown, G. W. Green, W. F. Weld.

1875. Holworthy Club crew. F. R. Appleton, stroke, E. C. Hall, G. W. Irving, J. C. Bolan, R. W. Guild, H. Denton, bow, P. Butler, cox.

1876. Holworthy Club crew. C. G. Weld, stroke, W. S. Miller, D. T. Seligman, P. Tuckerman, C. Isham, F. Donaldson, bow, H. Denton, cox.

1877. Holworthy Club crew. A. P. Loring, stroke, J. R. W. Hitchcock, L. F. Woodward, A. W. Hooper, N. H. Harriman, M. Bull, bow, C. C. Foster, cox.

1878. Matthews Club crew. C. K. Boutelle, stroke, L. F. Woodward, G. B. Hatch, E. Fuller, A. Hale, P. Keyes, bow, J. S. Mason, cox.

1879. Senior crew. Alvah Crocker, stroke, D. O. Ives, T. W. Preston, T. Lee, C. O. Brewster, I. T. Burr, Jr., G. v. L. Meyer, J. E. Cowdin, bow, W. C. Cadwell, cox.

1880. '83 Freshman crew. C. P. Curtis, stroke, E. T. Cabot, C. M. Hammond, C. M. Belshaw, F. L. Sawyer, J. M. Burch, H. G. Chapman, J. D. Sherwood, bow, I. Buckman, cox.

1881. '82 Junior crew. X. H. Goodnough, stroke, G. W. Perkins, F. Warren, C. R. Dean, J. W. Babcock, H. H. Sherwood, H. R. Hoyt, M. S. Crehore, bow, H. T. Oxnard, cox.

T. P. Burgess, G. S. Mumford, R. F. Fiske, F. S. Coolidge, J. W. Knowles, F. Remington, J. H. Knapp, bow, W. Forchheimer, cox.

1888. '90 Sophomore crew. R. F. Herrick, stroke, J. P. Hutchinson, J. Hartridge, S. Sanford, S. W. Sturgis, R. Tyson, F. Dana, C. L. Crehore, bow, B. P. Cheney, cox.

1889. Senior crew. E. C. Storrow, stroke, F. E. Parker, R. F. Perkins, G. Perry, A. P. Hebard, J. T. Davis, Jr., E. W. Dustan, C. A. Hight, bow, J. E. Whitney, Jr., cox.

1890. Senior crew. W. S. H. Lothrop, stroke, R. G. Fessenden, H. G. Vaughan, J. H. Hartridge, R. F. Herrick, R. Tyson, B. B. Crownshield, W. Wells, bow, C. L. Crehore, cox.

1891. '92 Junior crew. F. N. Watriss, stroke, D. F. Jones, G. F. Steedman, W. B. Stearns, J. O. Porter, J. T. Heard, J. C. Hubbard, W. M. Weed, bow, I. Amory, cox.



THE HOLWORTHY SIX WHICH WON THE BEACON CUP IN 1875.

Denton, bow; Guild, 2; Bolan, 3; Irving, 4; Hall, 5; Appleton, stroke; Butler, coxswain.

1882. Senior crew. X. H. Goodnough, stroke, G. W. Perkins, J. P. Clark, C. R. Dean, J. W. Babcock, H. H. Sherwood, H. R. Hoyt, M. S. Crehore, bow, H. T. Oxnard, cox.

1883. Senior crew. C. P. Perin, stroke, E. T. Cabot, C. J. Hubbard, D. N. Baxter, S. Coolidge, G. P. Keith, H. Binney, J. M. Burch, bow, S. P. Sanger, cox.

1884. Senior crew. W. S. Bryant, stroke, S. I. Hutchinson, R. A. F. Penrose, G. W. Kemp, R. F. Howe, H. W. Bliss, W. F. Weselhoeft, G. R. Agassiz, bow, C. B. Davis, cox.

1885. '87 Sophomore crew. F. Remington, stroke, J. S. Russell, C. F. Ayer, W. Endicott, R. F. Fiske, W. Alexander, A. N. Rantoul, F. S. Coolidge, bow, J. L. Morse, cox.

1886. '88 Sophomore crew. C. F. Adams, 3d, stroke, F. J. Bradley, C. A. Porter, A. Churchill, J. W. Wood, Jr., J. R. Purdon, I. R. Thomas, H. D. Hale, bow, T. Q. Browne, Jr., cox.

1887. Senior crew. W. Alexander, stroke,

1892. '94 Sophomore crew. L. Heckscher, stroke, J. M. Thompson, L. Davis, L. Loring, E. P. Saltonstall, R. P. Blake, W. S. Johnson, C. T. Bond, bow, W. Cobb, cox.

1893. '95 Sophomore crew. F. Davis, Jr., stroke, J. Purdon, S. F. Eddy, J. L. Stackpole, Jr., A. C. Potter, W. H. Cameron, R. B. Cook, W. M. Briggs, bow, H. Frazier, cox.

1894. '96 Sophomore crew. A. M. Kales, stroke, F. M. Forbes, L. D. Shepherd, T. Stevenson, A. Brewer, K. H. Lewis, C. Brewer, J. C. Fairchild, bow, E. B. Day, cox.

1895. '96 Junior crew. A. M. Kales, stroke, F. M. Forbes, J. S. Stillman, G. S. Derby, C. Brewer, J. C. Fairchild, B. Frothingham, S. O. Mann, bow, E. B. Day, cox.

1896. '99 Freshman crew. F. A. Boardman, Jr., stroke, F. R. Swift, Jr., B. H. Whitbeck, J. F. Perkins, Malcolm Donald, Clarke Thomson, C. H. McDuffie, B. H. Dibblee, bow, F. R. Plumb, cox.

1897. '99 Sophomore crew. E. A. Board-

man, Jr., stroke, C. H. McDuffie, F. Blake, G. D. Marvin, M. Donald, C. Adams, F. R. Swift, Jr., B. H. Dibblee, bow, F. R. Plumb, cox.

1898. '00 Sophomore crew. F. L. Higginson, Jr., stroke, J. M. Glidden, Jr., F. O. Byrd, R. C. Heath, J. D. Kernan, Jr., T. W. Pierce, C. L. Harding, R. B. Bedford, bow, A. M. Goodridge, cox.

1899. '00 Junior crew. C. H. Morrill, stroke, F. L. Higginson, Jr., N. W. Tilton, N. Biddle, J. D. Kernan, Jr., C. M. Brown, C. L. Harding, F. Palmer, Jr., bow, H. A. Wadleigh, cox.

1900. Senior crew. C. L. Harding, stroke, F. L. Higginson, Jr., S. S. Fitzgerald, N. Biddle, H. S. Gale, E. Gray, Jr., F. O. Byrd, R. C. Bolling, bow, C. W. Goodrich, cox.

1901. '02 Junior crew. H. Bullard, stroke, R. H. Goodell, D. Gregg, C. W. Morris, R. Lawrence, W. G. Merritt, M. R. Brownell, E. E. Smith, bow, E. W. C. Jackson, cox.

1902. Senior crew. G. Bancroft, stroke, R. S. Francis, W. Shuebruk, C. C. Colby, L. G. Brooks, A. H. Morse, E. P. Richardson, B. Covel, bow, A. E. Chase, cox.

1903. Senior crew. S. H. Wolcott, stroke, C. A. Hartwell, R. Derby, J. S. Brent, Jr., D. S. Greenough, Jr., R. Ernst, T. D. Roberts, E. George, bow, H. E. Kelley, cox.

1904. Senior crew. F. G. Macomber, Jr., stroke, J. E. Gardner, T. P. Linsley, T. G. Meier, 2d, P. Hanford, R. Pierce, S. A. Welton, H. de Rham, Jr., bow, M. H. Ivy, cox.

1905. Freshman crew. C. Morgan, stroke, H. V. Amberg, S. W. Fish, S. D. Warren, J. Richardson, S. Fahnestock, G. G. Ball, C. Wiggins, bow, R. V. Arnold, cox.

1906. Freshman crew. F. A. Reece, stroke, F. M. Rackemann, L. K. Lunt, R. M. Faulkner, R. Mulligan, W. R. Severance, K. Crandall, R. Ellis, bow, F. M. Blagden, cox.

1907. Freshman crew. E. C. Bacon, stroke, S. W. Marvin, J. E. Waid, P. Wyman, S. A. Sargent, H. A. Coit, C. Loring, L. Morgan, bow, M. King, cox.

1908. Sophomore crew. G. Martin, stroke, P. Wyman, W. R. Buxton, C. McLeod, L. W. Hill, G. Hadden, C. Loring, R. Maxwell, bow, J. W. Adams, cox.

1909. Freshman crew. G. F. Newton, stroke, G. P. Metcalf, A. Strong, F. Higginson, F. H. Leslie, G. H. Balch, A. B. Richardson, J. G. Wiggins, bow, K. P. Kempton, cox.

1910. Freshman crew. A. M. Goodale, stroke, A. W. Moffat, G. F. Stratton, P. H. Keays, N. B. Lincoln, G. von L. Meyer, Jr., G. C. Cutler, B. Warren, bow, C. Abeles, cox.

1911. Freshman crew. C. Harrower, stroke, L. H. Mills, F. H. Trumbull, F. L. Converse, W. T. Gardiner, Q. Reynolds, C. H. Crombie, E. K. Carver, bow, R. St. B. Boyd, cox.

1912. 2d Freshman crew. S. K. Lothrop, stroke, T. J. D. Fuller, F. B. Withington, B. Duer, Q. J. Weatherhead, J. Hutchins, K. Apollonio, W. C. Paine, bow, E. S. Munro, cox.

1913. Sophomore crew. W. C. Paine, stroke, E. R. Wilkinson, M. Weston, E. Reynolds, L. Osborne, F. S. Bacon, V. J. Grace, T. W. Storrow, bow, H. Gallagher, cox.

1914. Sophomore crew. W. B. B. Wilson, J. A. Jeffries, H. D. Curwen, S. C. Foster, F. Boyer, W. K. B. Emerson, S. L. R. French, L. S. Whitmarsh, E. B. Packard, cox.

The Baseball Nine

THE baseball nine defeated Princeton, 4 to 2, in ten innings, at Princeton, on Tuesday, May 25, and was beaten by Brown, 7 to 3, on Soldiers Field, on Saturday. These games were the only ones played last week; the Dartmouth game, which was on the schedule for Wednesday of last week, was cancelled on account of the rain. Last Monday, Harvard defeated Brown, at Providence, 11 to 10.

The Princeton game had been set for Saturday, May 22, but on account of a pouring rain it was postponed to the following Monday, and again to Tuesday. Errors by Princeton at critical moments enabled Harvard to win; in the 10th

inning, for example, a wild throw to first enabled Nash to score one run, and a little later another poor throw sent Hardwick across the plate. Harvard fielded well; Abbot, at second base, accepted 12 chances without an error, and Nash played brilliantly on first base. Deyo pitched well for Princeton and also made three hits off Mahan, who pitched on the whole effectively. The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.							
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.		
Abbot, 2b.,	4	0	1	4	8	0	
Mahan, p.,	5	1	0	0	3	0	
Nash, 1b.,	5	1	3	15	0	0	
Gannett, r.f.,	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Harte, c.,	4	0	1	5	0	0	

Hardwick, l.f.,	5	2	2	1	0	0
Brickley, c.f.,	4	0	0	1	0	0
Phillips, s.s., 3b.,	4	0	0	2	4	0
Reed, s.s.,	1	0	0	0	1	1
Beal, 3b.,	2	0	0	0	2	0
*Frye,	1	0	0	0	0	0

Totals,	36	4	7	30	18	1
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PRINCETON.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Hanks, l.f.,	5	0	1	3	0	0
Scully, 2b.,	5	0	0	2	3	0
Gill, 2b.,	4	0	0	0	4	1
Driggs, c.f.,	3	2	1	3	0	0
Greene, r.f.,	2	0	0	2	0	0
Douglas, 1b.,	4	0	2	12	0	0
Law, s.s.,	3	0	0	4	2	0
Kelleher, c.,	4	0	0	4	1	1
Deyo, p.,	4	0	3	0	4	1

Totals,	34	2	7	30	14	3
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Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Harvard,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2-4
Princeton,	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-2

Sacrifice hits—Brickley, Gannett, Greene 2. Stolen bases—Nash, Frye, Hardwick. Bases on balls—Mahan 2, Deyo 5. Left on bases—Harvard 9, Princeton 4. Struck out—Mahan 4, Deyo 4. Double plays—Beal to Abbot to Nash, Phillips to Abbot to Nash. Passed balls—Harte. Time—2h., 5m.

*Batted for Beal in sixth.

Poor fielding and ineffective pitching gave Brown the first game against Harvard. Brown made only five hits off Whitney, but he hit five batters and gave four bases on balls; this performance, combined with five errors in the field, gave Brown a safe lead.

The Harvard team was rearranged for that game, and perhaps for the rest of the season. Mr. Haughton, who is now coaching the nine, is apparently pursuing the policy which has brought such success in football—namely, that the most valuable players should be somewhere on the team. With this point in view, he has put Captain Hardwick at third base, and will play Mahan at short-stop when he is not pitching; the outfield will then be made up of Brickley, Gannett, and Frye. All of these five men are good hitters, and it is hoped that their success with the bat will more than outweigh their fielding errors. Hardwick has

played, off and on, in the infield but not at third base; Mahan has never before played in the infield except as pitcher. When Mahan is in the box, Reed or Phillips will play short-stop.

The second Brown game was notable for its heavy batting. Harvard made 11 hits, which included four doubles, one three bagger, and two home runs; Brown made 17 hits, in which were three doubles, two triples, and a home run. In the fifth inning Brickley made a home run when the bases were full, and in the sixth Hardwick made a three-bagger which sent in three runs. As the score was 11 to 4 in favor of Harvard at the beginning of the seventh inning the game seemed to be safe, but Brown made two runs in the seventh, and a remarkable rally in the ninth; in the latter inning, after one man had been retired, Babington made a home run, Johnston and Cram singled, Ormsby made a three-bagger, and Donovan and Feinberg singled. Mahan then struck out Dike, and catcher Harte made a spectacular catch of Andrews's high foul-fly. The summaries of the Brown games follow:

HARVARD.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.,	3	2	0	3	4	1
Frye, r.f.,	5	0	4	1	0	0
Nash, 1b.,	4	0	1	13	0	0
Gannett, c.f.,	5	0	2	0	0	0
Harte, c.,	5	0	0	6	0	0
Hardwick, 3b.,	4	0	1	1	1	1
Brickley, l.f.,	3	1	0	1	0	0
Mahan, s.s.,	4	0	1	2	3	2
Whitney, p.,	4	0	0	0	2	1
Totals,	37	3	9	27	10	5

BROWN.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Dike, l.f.,	5	0	0	0	0	0
Andrews, 1b.,	4	1	1	9	0	0
Murray, 2b.,	5	1	1	2	9	0
Babington, 3b.,	2	2	0	2	0	1
Johnston, s.s.,	4	1	1	4	1	0
Cram, r.f.,	3	1	0	0	0	0
Ormsby, c.f.,	2	0	1	0	0	0
Feinberg, c.,	4	0	1	10	0	0
Crowell, p.,	4	1	0	0	2	0
Totals,	33	7	5	27	12	1

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0-3
Brown,	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1-7

Earned runs—Brown, 2; Harvard, 2. Sacrifice hits—Dike, Ormsby. Stolen bases, Frye, Babington. Two-base hits—Ormsby, Gannett, Feinberg. Three-base hit—Murray. Bases on balls—Off Whitney, 4; off Crowell, 1. Left on bases—Harvard, 10; Brown, 10. Struck out—By Whitney, 8; by Crowell, 7. Hit by pitched ball—By Whitney, 5; by Crowell, 3. Double play—Abbot to Nash. Passed balls—Harvard, 2. Wild pitch—Crowell, 1. Time—2h., 5m. Umpires—McLaughlin and Conway.

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.,	5	1	1	3	3	0
Frye, r.f.,	5	3	3	0	0	0
Nash, 1b.,	5	2	1	13	1	0
Gannett, c.f.,	4	1	0	0	0	0
Harte, c.,	3	1	0	7	4	0
Hardwick, 3b.,	4	1	4	2	3	0
Brickley, l.f.,	5	1	1	1	0	0
Mahan, p.,	4	0	0	1	2	0
Reed, s.s.,	4	1	1	0	2	2
Totals,	39	11	11	27	15	2

BROWN.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Dike, l.f.,	4	0	1	1	0	0
Andrews, 1b.	0	0	2	12	1	1
Murray, 2b.,	5	1	1	1	5	1
Babington, 3b.,	5	2	3	1	1	0
Johnston, s.s.	4	2	3	0	3	0
Cram, r.f., p.,	4	2	1	3	2	0
Ormsby, c.f.,	5	1	2	3	0	0
Donovan, c.,	5	1	3	6	0	0
Crowell, p.,	3	1	0	0	2	0
*Campbell, r.f.,	2	0	1	0	0	0
Totals,	43	10	17	27	14	2

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	2	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	0-11
Brown,	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	4-10

Earned runs—Brown, 9; Harvard, 11. Stolen bases—Johnston. Two-base hits—Nash, Frye, Hardwick 2; Donovan, Ormsby, Andrews. Three-base hits—Hardwick, Babington, Ormsby. Home-runs—Frye, Brickley, Babington. Bases on Balls—Off Mahan, 4; off Crowell, 3; off Cram, 1. Left on bases—Harvard, 5; Brown, 5. Struck out—by Mahan, 6; by Crowell, 4; by Cram, 1.

*Feinberg batted for Campbell in ninth.

*Feinberg batted for Campbell in ninth.

Cornell Won the Intercollegiates

AS had been generally expected, Cornell won by a large margin the intercollegiate track and field games, which were held last Saturday on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Harvard was second, several points behind the winners and only one point ahead of Yale. The scores of the various colleges were as follows: Cornell, 45 1-2 points; Harvard, 26; Yale, 25; Princeton, 21; Pennsylvania, 21; Dartmouth, 14; Michigan, 14; Columbia, 10; Maine, 9; Pennsylvania State, 6; Johns Hopkins, 1 1-2; Bowdoin, 1; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1.

Two new records were made at the meet. Oler, of Yale, cleared 6 feet, 4 1-2 inches in the high jump, and Bailey, of Maine, threw the hammer 165 feet, 0 3-4 inches. Meredith of Pennsylvania equalled the record of 48 seconds in the quarter-mile run.

The meet was exceptional in one respect: Cornell won only one first place and was tied for another, and Harvard

failed to take first place in any event; yet these two teams finished respectively first and second. Pennsylvania took three first, and Michigan, Princeton, and Dartmouth two each.

Meredith of Pennsylvania, won both the quarter-mile and the half-mile. In the former he defeated Willcox, of Harvard, who has shown himself a very fast man at that distance, and on whom Harvard's hopes were based. An hour or so after the quarter-mile, Meredith won the half-mile also; Bingham, of Harvard, who has hitherto been consistently good at that distance was in poor shape on Saturday and did not succeed in winning a place. Teschner, of Harvard, took second place in each of the short dashes, Smith, of Harvard, was second in the low hurdles, and Greeley, of Harvard, tied with a Yale and a Cornell man for first place in the pole-vault; Greeley's performance was the only one which gave Harvard a share in any first place. The summary of the events follows:

100-yard dash—Won by H. L. Smith, Michigan; E. A. Teschner, '17, second; H. H. Ingersoll, Cornell, third; H. I. Treadway, Yale fourth; J. L. Foley, '15, fifth. Time, 10s.

220-yard dash—Won by H. L. Smith, Michigan; E. A. Teschner, '17, second; H. I. Treadway, Yale, third; J. E. Lockwood, Penn., fourth; J. C. Patterson, Penn., fifth. Time, 22s.

440-yard run—Won by J. E. Meredith, Penn.; W. Wilcox, Jr., '17, second; V. M. Wilkie, Yale, third; H. J. Richardson, Princeton, fourth; E. C. Riley, Dartmouth, fifth. Time, 48s. (Equals intercollegiate record).

Half-mile run—Won by J. E. Meredith, Penn.; G. L. Speiden, Cornell, second; M. J. Hayes, Princeton, third; F. W. Capper, '15, fourth; S. M. Cooley, Princeton, fifth. Time, 1m., 54 2-5s.

1-mile run—Won by I. D. McKenzie, Princeton; L. V. Windnagle, Cornell, second; H. L. Carroll, Michigan, third; S. K. Altha, Princeton, fourth; H. E. Irish, Cornell, fifth. Time, 4m., 22 4-5s.

Two-mile run—Won by D. F. Potter, Cornell; J. W. Overton, Yale, second; J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, third; H. Holden, Yale, fourth; F. L. Cook, M. I. T., fifth. Time, 9m., 27 1-5s.

High hurdles—Won by R. B. Ferguson, Penn.; F. H. Starr, Cornell, second; E. P. Hammitt, Penn. State, third; L. E. Grubb, Cornell, fourth; A. L. Lukens, Cornell, fifth. Time, 15 2-5s.

Low hurdles—Won by A. W. Stewart, Princeton; H. St. J. Smith, '15, second; D. M. Brown, Penn. State, third; F. L. Brady, Columbia, fourth; R. L. Crawford, Princeton, fifth. Time, 24 2-5s.

Shot-put—Won by L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth, distance, 47 ft., 4 7-8 in.; R. L. Beatty, Columbia, second, distance, 46 ft., 9 5-8 in.; K. C. McCutcheon, Cornell, third, distance, 45 ft., 3-8 in.; C. W. Spears, Dartmouth, fourth, distance, 44 ft., 5 1-2 in.

Hammer-throw—Won by H. P. Bailey, Maine, distance, 165 ft., 3-4 in.; K. C. McCutcheon, Cornell, second, distance, 160 ft., 2 in.; D. P. Murphy, Penn., third, distance, 156 ft., 6 in.; P. Longbridge, Yale, fourth, distance, 145 ft., 11 in.; G. W. Leadbetter, Bowdoin, fifth, distance, 145 ft., 9 in.

High jump—Won by W. M. Oler, Yale, height, 6 ft., 4 1-2 in. (new intercollegiate and American collegiate record); A. W. Richards, Cornell, second, height, 6 ft., 3 1-2 in.; J. O. Johnstone '16, third, height, 6 ft. 1-2 in.; D. A. McLaren, Cornell and G. C. Connolly, Johns Hopkins, tied for fifth, height, 5 ft., 11 3-8 in.

Broad jump—Won by H. T. Worthington, Dartmouth, distance, 23 ft., 9 1-4 in.; S. E. Graham, Columbia, second, distance, 22 ft., 9 5-8 in.; F. A. French, Maine, third, distance, 22 ft., 7 1-4 in.; A. W. Richards, Cornell,

fourth, distance, 22 ft., 6 in.; M. L. Frederick, Dartmouth, fifth, distance, 22 ft., 3 in.

Pole-vault—L. Carter, Yale, M. L. Greeley, Jr., '15, and F. K. Foss, Cornell, tied for first, height, 12 ft.; J. A. Baker, Princeton, fourth, height, 11 ft., 6 in.; H. E. Wilson, Michigan, fifth, height, 11 ft.

YALE BEATEN AT LAWN TENNIS

Harvard defeated Yale at lawn tennis, 8 matches to 1, on the grounds of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, last Saturday. Yale's only match was won by M. Burnham, who beat L. Curtis, 2d, '16, 7-5, 9-1. All the matches in doubles went to three sets. The summary of the meet follows:

Singles—R. N. Williams, 2d, (H.), defeated R. S. Stoddard, (Y.), 6-1, 6-2; G. C. Caner, (H.), defeated W. W. Cunningham, (Y.), 6-2, 6-1; W. Rand, 3d, (H.), defeated E. Tilton, (Y.), 6-0, 3-6, 6-4; M. Burnham, (Y.), defeated L. Curtis, 2d, (H.), 7-5, 9-7; A. F. Doty, (H.), defeated T. Hapgood, (Y.), 7-5, 6-2; J. S. Brown, Jr., (H.), defeated S. G. Kelley, (Y.), 10-8, 0-6, 6-2.

Doubles—R. N. Williams, 2d, and G. C. Caner, (H.), defeated R. S. Stoddard and W. W. Cunningham, (Y.), 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; W. Rand, 3d, and A. F. Doty, (H.), defeated E. Tilton and S. G. Kelley, (Y.), 6-4, 2-6, 8-6; J. Wooldredge and W. W. Mansfield, (H.), defeated T. A. Leighton and J. F. Tronstine, (Y.), 1-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Princeton won from Harvard at tennis, 7 to 2, on May 25, at Princeton. Williams and Rand won their matches in singles, but all the other singles and all the doubles were taken by Princeton.

YALE BEATEN AT GOLF

Harvard defeated Yale at golf, 5 to 1, on the links of the Rhode Island Country Club, at Providence, last Saturday. F. S. Gains, of Yale, won the only point for the New Haven team. The summary of the match follows:

E. P. Allis, (H.), beat R. D. Pierce, (Y.), (6 and 4); L. H. Canan, (H.), beat W. H. Gardner, (Y.), (2 and 1); J. W. Hubbell, (H.), beat F. R. Blossom, (Y.), (5 and 4); J. G. Heyburn, (H.), beat A. G. Mellwaine, (Y.), (1 up); G. A. McCook, (H.), lost to F. S. Gains, (Y.), (2 and 1); and J. I. Wyld, (H.), beat S. W. Farnsworth, (Y.), (1 up).

HARVARD COMPOSERS

The Appleton Chapel Choir, under the direction of A. T. Davison, '06, gave a concert in Appleton Chapel on Thursday evening of last week under the auspices of the American Guild of Organists. Every number on the program was composed by a Harvard man. Ernest Mitchell, organist of Trinity Church, Boston, Henry L. Gideon, A.M. '06, organist of Temple Israel, Boston, and Carl P. Wood, '06, of Taunton, Mass., played the organ numbers. The program was:

Organ Prelude—Pastorale, Arthur Foote, '74
 Sanctus, G. L. Osgood, '66
 The Lord is Merciful, G. A. Burdett, '81
 We Have Heard With Our Ears, O Lord,

Percy L. Atherton, '93
 Organ Interlude—Offertoire,

George A. Burdett, '81
 Laudati Dominum, Frederick B. Converse, '93
 Hear My Prayer, O Lord, Arthur Foote, '74
 Harvard Hymn, John Knowles Paine, h. '96
 Organ Postlude, Festival March in F,
 Arthur Foote, '74

BOWDOIN PRIZES FOR ENGLISH

Six awards of Bowdoin Prizes for dissertations in English, three in the Graduate School and three in the College, have been made as follows: In the Graduate School, group I, mathematics, physics, chemistry and engineering, the prize of \$200 was awarded to G. L. Wendt, 3G., of Boston, for an essay entitled "The Nature of the Atom"; in the Graduate School, group II, biology, geology, anthropology, and forestry, the prize of \$200 was awarded to G. B. Reed, 3G., of Berwick, N. S., for an essay entitled "Studies in Plant Diseases"; in the Graduate School, group III, foreign languages and literatures, ancient and modern, the prize of \$200 was awarded to W. O. Shepard, 1G., of Los Angeles, Cal., for an essay entitled "The Cult of Solitude in French Romantic Literature."

The first prize for undergraduates, \$200, was awarded to R. L. Wolf, '15, of Cleveland, O., for an essay entitled "Some Aspects of the Theory of Value";

two second prizes of \$100 each were awarded respectively to H. G. Files, '15, of Roxbury, for an essay entitled "The Pessimism of Thomas Hardy", and to L. S. Levy, '17, of Cleveland, O., for an essay entitled "The Modern Jewish National Movement."

Twenty-three men received honorable mention.

HONORS FOR HARVARD MEN

At the inauguration of Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow as President of Johns Hopkins University on May 20, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon President Lowell and Professor G. L. Kittredge.

At the inauguration of Dr. Edward Ridder Graham as President of the University of North Carolina, on April 21, President Lowell, prevented from attendance in person, was represented by the reading of an address on the basis of culture provided by college or university.

On April 29 he attended the dedication of the new buildings of the Washington University Medical School at St. Louis, and was among the speakers after luncheon on the lawn of the Medical School. At the evening exercises he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

DOUBT ABOUT HIS ELECTION

The reelection of Congressman Lathrop Brown, '04, from the Long Island district of New York State is still in doubt.

In the election of last November, Brown, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress, made a remarkable run in his district, which, under ordinary circumstances is strongly Republican; he received about 6250 votes more than the Democratic candidate for Governor. The first canvass indicated that Frederick C. Hicks, the Republican candidate for Congress from the district, had received fifteen votes more than Brown. A more careful examination of the re-

turns, however, showed that those from 79 election districts did not tally, and a partial recount of the disputed ballots put Brown ahead of Hicks.

The latter then took the matter to the courts; his contention was that the proceedings authorized by the Supreme Court, permitting Brown to have the disputed ballots presented to the Court for review, were illegal. Pending a decision of the case, Brown is maintaining his office in Washington so that the Congressional district may have some one to look after its needs.

THE GORDON McKAY FUND

It was made known several months ago that the President and Fellows of Harvard College, for the sake of removing any doubts about applying the bequest of Gordon McKay to the purposes of the alliance between Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, would seek a judicial interpretation of their rights in the matter. This step was taken last week by the filing of a bill in equity in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

FACULTY APPOINTMENTS

The following elections have been made by the Corporation and approved by the Board of Overseers: Chester N. Greenough, '98, Professor of English; Charles H. White, '97, Professor of Mining and Metallurgy to serve for two

years from Sept. 1, 1915; Richard P. Strong, M.D., Professor of Tropical Medicine; Edward V. Huntington, '95, Associate Professor of Mathematics.

AN ART ACQUISITION

The Fogg Art Museum has recently acquired at an auction in London certain parts of a famous altarpiece by Spinello Aretino, the central panel of which has been in the Fogg Museum for many years. The parts just acquired were formerly in the collection of M. Ramboux at Cologne, and later in the collection of Mr. Thomas Watson Jackson, of Worcester College, Oxford, and the Fogg Museum purchased them at the recent sale of this collection. Other parts are now in Siena and in Budapest.

THE CRIMSON BOARD

The *Crimson* has elected the following officers and editors:

President, R. H. Stiles, '16, of Fitchburg, Mass.; managing editor, D. H. Ingram, '16, of Chicago; business manager, F. G. C. O'Neill, '16, of St. Louis; secretary, K. P. Culbert, '17, of East Orange, N. J., assistant business manager, M. V. Turner, '17, of Denver; circulation manager, W. D. Kelly, Jr., '17, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; editorial editors, Cloyd Laporte, '16, of Lander, Wyo., and E. E. Hagler, Jr., '16, of Springfield, Ill.; editors, John F. Cover, Jr., '17, of Lima, O., H. R. Guild, '17, of Boston, J. S. Love, '17, of Cambridge, G. M. Hollister, '18, of Grand Rapids, J. S. Taylor, '18, of Rochester, N. Y., W. H. Wheeler, Jr., '18, of Yonkers, N. Y., J. T. Bishop, '18, of Mankato, Kan.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*. John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*. Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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Bernard W. Trafford, '91, Boston.
James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
Francis L. Higginson, Jr., '00, Boston.

Alumni Notes

'87—Henry Willard Bean, LL.B. '90, has moved his office to the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City.

'87—Charles Hudson, LL.B. '90, has moved his office to Room 711, 39 South La Salle St., Chicago.

M.D. '88—Thomas F. Harrington, at present director of school hygiene of the Boston public schools, has been appointed deputy health commissioner by the Massachusetts state board of labor and industries.

'97—Arthur W. Percival has changed his address from the Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y., to Exeter, Calif.

'97—C. M. Weld, mining engineer, has moved his office to 60 Broadway, New York City.

'98—Bartlett H. Hayes, of Tucker, Hayes & Co., is a member of the new firm of Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, stock brokers, with offices at 50 Congress St., Boston. George W. Bonvé is associated with the same firm.

'98—Frank A. Vaughan's present address is 1908 East 70th St., Cleveland, O.

'01—A son, John Wellington Nichols, was born to Chester W. Nichols and Mary (Kimball) Nichols on May 11 at Newton Highlands, Mass.

'03—Darius P. Alden died in New York City on April 10.

'03—A second daughter, Phyllis Moxham, was born to Eugene E. duPont and Mrs. duPont on March 28, in Wilmington, Del.

'05—Amos Lawrence Hopkins is receiving teller in the National City Bank in Santos, Brazil, South America, one of the branch banks of the National City Bank of New York.

A.M. '05—Raymond B. Pease, Litt. B. (University of Wisconsin) '00, is professor of English at the University of Wyoming, Laramie.

'06—A daughter, Katherine Elizabeth, was born on May 8 to Edward H. Baker, Jr., and Edith (Noblit) Baker at Cambridge, Mass.

'06—Otis J. Todd, Ph.D. '14, who is at present assistant to Professor J. W. White at Harvard, has been appointed assistant professor of the classics in Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

'07—A daughter, Frances Williams, was born on May 4 to Philip C. Brown and Marguerite (Williams) Brown of Dover, N. H.

'07—Laurence E. French is assistant engineer at the Hupp Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. His address in Detroit is 1230 Bellevue Ave.

'07—Hugh F. MacColl was married at Pawtucket, R. I., on May 12 to Miss Margery Mackillop.

'07—Robert L. Woodbury and Willard D. Woodbury, '10, formerly with Woodbury & Leighton Co., have opened an office as general contractors, under the firm name of I. F. Woodbury Sons Co., at 185 Summer St., Boston.

'07—A daughter, Alice Billings Woodman, was born to Cyrus Woodman and Frances (Billings) Woodman on May 4 at Lowell, Mass.

'08—A daughter, Virginia Anne, was born on April 6, to Charles V. Imlay and Nellie (Hudson) Imlay of Washington, D. C.

'09—Rev. Herbert W. Hines, formerly in Melrose, Mass., is now at El Paso, Ill.

'09—Robert H. Sibley is in the efficiency department of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Ludlow, Mass.

'10—A son, Robert Preston Frye, Jr., was born on March 6 to Robert P. Frye and Edna (Power) Frye, in Marlborough, Mass.

'10—Arnold M. Wyman's business and home address is 15 Ocean Ave., Swampscott, Mass.

'11—Edward W. Ellis is with the J. Spencer Turner Co., 160 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

'11—Arthur H. Whitman, M. B. A. '13, is in the valuation department of the Boston & Maine Railroad, North Station, Boston. His home address is 23 Hillside Ave., Melrose, Mass.

'12—Elmer J. Bryan, formerly with the New Jersey Zinc Co., Palmerton, Pa., is now chemist at the Shelton Mills of S. Blumenthal & Co. His address is 52 Howe Ave., Shelton, Conn.

'12—Henry A. Libbey is with Frederick A. Cheney, wood working machinery, 200 Congress St., Boston. His home address is 14 Parsons St., West Newton, Mass.

'13—Harold P. U. Alsop died in Washington, D. C., on December 10, 1914.

'13—James Biggar is with the Esmond Mills, Esmond, R. I. His permanent address remains 18 Windermere Road, Dorchester, Mass.

'13—H. Gordon Smith, M.B.A. '14, formerly with the Regal Shoe Co., Boston, is now in the executive office of the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, O. His permanent address is 1141 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

'14—Joseph F. Brown is with F. S. Moseley & Co., brokers, 50 Congress St., Boston.

'14—John A. Garvey, Jr., is in charge of boys' school work at the Massachusetts Reformatory. His address is 29 Central St., Concord Junction, Mass.

'14—Samuel Herson is with Leon Israel & Bros., coffee importers, 101 Wall St., New York City.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 35

JUNE 9, 1915

A Year of the Freshman Halls
Program for Commencement
The Princeton Game

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

NUMBER 35.

News and Views

Siegfried from the Side-lines. The great experiment of producing Wagner's opera of "Siegfried" in the Stadium

was the memorable event of last week in Cambridge. It was not a Harvard event, except in so far as the University's possession of the Stadium, and the provision of it for so extraordinary a use, made Soldiers Field the scene of the performance. The managers of the enterprise, which involved bringing from New York to Boston a great and highly skilful orchestra, a distinguished conductor and a group of the most eminent Wagnerian soloists, had something well worth advertising, and advertised it so effectively that an audience of about 20,000 persons was gathered together.

It took imagination and courage to plan such an undertaking, and these qualities in the management called for their counterparts in an audience invited to face the risks of rain, wind and cold in an outdoor theatre with possibilities of hearing and seeing hitherto untested on so gigantic a scale. Fortunately the heavens were propitious. Those of the audience whose seats were in places where seeing and hearing might rationally be counted upon saw and heard. Among these seem to have been the professional critics, whose seats are generally of the best. The most remote auditors are reported to have been little more than spectators. But the dimensions of the Stadium are so familiar that persons

sitting high up in the bowl of it must have realized that their chances of following the *nuances* of an opera staged in the neighborhood of the farther thirty-yard line were slight.

For all the assemblage, however, the spectacle was extraordinary. The gray, shadowy multitude might have been the crowd at a nocturnal football game between Harvard and Yale. The frivolous illusion that "Fafner" might after all be a vastly distorted and magnified mascot of a rival university lost nothing, for those who saw the stage at a certain oblique angle, from glimpses of the megaphone at the lips of the dragon's human mouthpiece. One fancied that he might be transformed at any moment into a leader of cheering. The spell of the night was upon the scene, and strange imaginings filled the air. But eye and ear alike had many unaccustomed rewards in a performance to be remembered primarily as a stupendous and successful *tour de force*. It can hardly have won many converts to a belief that a Stadium is as much superior to an opera house for the production of opera as it is for track meets and football games.

* * *

A Stirring Example.

There is one notable item in the list of Commencement plans printed on a later page of this issue. It is the announcement that the class of 1873 will forego its usual dinner, and devote the sum it would cost to an object of European war relief. This recognition of what is

going on outside our immediate circle should provoke much sober thought. It is all too easy, as the war drags on, to lose a vivid realization of the needs it is never ceasing to create. It is too late for other classes to follow precisely the example set by '73. It is not too late—as Mr. Foote, in his brief communication to this number, suggests—for somebody to do something towards turning the occasion of the reunion of many hundreds of Harvard graduates into an opportunity for giving a tangible expression of their sympathy for the afflicted peoples of Europe.

* * *

"Made to Order." An instructor in Harvard College has made a somewhat daring demand upon the interest of the reading public in bringing together in a volume under the title, "Made to Order", a baker's dozen of exercises in English composition defined by the sub-title, "Short Stories from a College Course." Except for one member of the class of 1914, the writers of the stories are all members of the three upper classes now in College.

It is not to be expected that masterpieces of fiction will be found in such a collection. The best fiction, like the best poetry, demands—unless the writer be gifted with the inexplicable intuition of genius—an acquaintance with life which the youth of twenty cannot possess. The variation of merit in this laboratory exhibit of story-telling emphasizes the advantage of writing about things known at first hand, for there is no more successful narrative in the book than "That Day in Africa", which calls itself, and apparently is, "a true tale." In the few other stories, such as "The Grip of the Tropics", in which the material of fiction may well have been the material of life as actually observed by the writer, there is the same superiority over the

more obvious flights of imagination, and much truly effective writing. The stories of ardent love-affairs, of safe-robbers, purveyors of "queer" money, and the like, have that rather dull tinkle of reality for which the reader is prepared.

It is, indeed, in what the stories reveal of undergraduate standards of art and life that much of the interest of the book is to be found. In comparatively recent College generations, it would have been natural to look for traces of the influence of one writer or another upon the student mind. At one period, for example, Stevenson would have shown himself in the background; in another, Kipling. Even at present one might expect "indications" of Joseph Conrad. There may be a suggestion or two of Galsworthy; but, on the whole, the more important models of modern fiction seem to have made themselves but scantily felt. The minor magazine models of this year and last are rather more in evidence. There has been much investigation of the writing of English at Harvard from time to time. It might be wished that undergraduate fiction, not only in this volume but in many of its scattered manifestations, brought more of reassurance regarding the reading of English by the younger generation.

Forty years ago another collection of Harvard undergraduate themes was published. It was called "Stories for Children, by Eleven Sophomores", and was entirely anonymous. The annotated copy in the College Library, however, shows that it was edited by Professor A. S. Hill, and that four of the eleven contributors, all members of the class of '76, were Charles F. Thwing, now president of Western Reserve University, the late Professor B. O. Peirce of Harvard, Frederic J. Stimson, now United States Ambassador to Argentina, and the late

Theodore C. Williams, a beloved school-master and scholar. Their stories spoke for no tendencies of the times, for, in accordance with Professor Hill's practice of setting his pupils such definite tasks as the writing of stories for children, they were more deliberately "made to order" than the group of tales just published. Forty years hence, the present undergraduate authors may well have become our ambassadors and college presidents. We commend them to the observation of future editors of the BULLETIN.

**Anniversary
Humors.**

* * *
The twenty-fifth anniversary report of the class which holds the centre of

the stage during Commencement Week is always an exciting volume. The quarter-centenaries and their friends take a lively interest in the biographical sketches, recording the widest variety of personal experience, and revealing, often as much through reticence as through frank expression, the character of the men whose first long lap on the course of mature existence is completed. It is not necessary, however, to know a single man in the class to find the illustrations of the book, showing a large number of faces as seen "before and after taking" the medicine of life, truly graphic presentments of the results of living. The array of actual documents in the case gives the volume a rarely human value.

The newly published report of the Class of 1890 is no exception to the general rule. It is perhaps exceptional in the number of instances in which but one portrait seems to have been obtainable. There is also a somewhat startling surprise in the second portrait of a prominent member of the class, Kellogg Fairbank of Chicago. In his biographical sketch it appears that he is not an

active letter-writer. "He also," says the report, "declines to have his picture taken and we are compelled to reproduce in its place a picture of a distinguished statesman whom he much admires, and for whom he is frequently taken." The picture presents the familiar lineaments of the Secretary of State.

The Class of 1895, in its Fifth Report, also yields a surprising item. Under the name of Martin Grove Brumbaugh are found the entries, "Years in College, 1891-1892", and "Occupation, Educational"; below which appear the words, "Not heard from." In the jocose publication, "Class of '95 Vicennial," there are many bits of refreshing humor. One of them is hidden away in the list of names under the heading, "Reward !!!! '95 Delinquents. Lost, Strayed, or Stolen." Friends are urged to supply a word or two about any of these men and their present whereabouts and occupation. Here again we come upon the name of Martin Grove Brumbaugh—the present Governor of Pennsylvania!

* * *
**The
Postal
Ballot.**

The number of voters in the postal ballot for the nomination of Overseers was slightly smaller this year than last—4662, against 4905. The number of defective ballots—93, against 78—was slightly larger. One man out of every 51 and a fraction failed in one way or another—frequently through the omission of his signature—to obey the lucid instructions accompanying the ballot. It is not surprising, in a year when the minds of men are occupied with public matters of the highest moment, that the exercise of the Harvard suffrage did not engage as many persons as in other years; but it is always surprising that in an electorate to which one would look for more than a common training of the intelligence so many careless voters are to be found.

A Year of the Freshman Halls

AS this first year of actual life in the new Freshman Halls was drawing to a close, the BULLETIN sought, for the information of its readers, to gather some definite impressions of the results of the new experiment. With this end in view letters were addressed to residents of the Halls, graduate and undergraduate, to parents, to schoolmasters with former pupils in the freshman class, and to others whose opinions might have weight. By no means all of the letters were answered, but a number of illuminating replies were received, and these were supplemented by talks with persons in a position to form an intelligent judgment. It is the purpose of this article to present the chief points of favorable and adverse comment which have been made.

In the first place it is to be said that the heavily preponderating impression of the Halls is much in their favor. Two letters from the headmasters of important schools are significant. From the first of these, a public school, come many boys who earn their way through college. The headmaster writes:

From reports of graduates of this school who are now residents of the Freshman Dormitories I judge the experiment to be in the highest degree successful. Each of our graduates who has spoken to me about his life in the Freshman Halls has praised them most enthusiastically.

The only criticism that has come to my notice is that the delightful life in these beautiful surroundings must come to an end with the close of the freshman year; that no such lodgings or board can be secured for the later years at anything like the same price, and that friendships formed this year just on the way to happy maturity are likely to be broken by the inevitable separation at its end.

I am not much moved by these criticisms, but I am decidedly impressed by the hearty and sincere applause which our own graduates have given to the freshman dormitory scheme.

The second headmaster, in charge of a private school made up of boys in more prosperous circumstances, reports that

"the Freshman Dormitories seem to me to be doing the kinds of things that we who advocated them expected." He goes on to say:

They supply most attractive rooms in which the men find pleasant homes during their first year. The result is that the men are, I believe, a good deal more in their rooms than they would be if they were living in different dormitories or houses. The excitement of the freshman year seems to me a good deal reduced, and I should say that the men are more inclined to live the college life and to be less affected by the social distractions of Boston.

While it is too early to speak of results attained, one can see that the men are brought into touch with a larger number of their classmates and with men from various schools. The obnoxious distinction between the "Yard" and the "Gold Coast" seems to be fading away, and men of all varieties of social experience are thrown together naturally, as they ought to be in college life.

The distance of the Dormitories from the Yard has had the effect of reducing the number of freshmen who are found at morning service in Appleton Chapel. This is a serious loss which all who are interested in the development of the spiritual life of the men deplore, and for which we schoolmasters must cooperate with the College authorities in seeking a solution.

The advantages already perceptible are certainly sufficient to secure the enthusiastic endorsement of the friends of the University.

A master in another large school, in the closest relations with Harvard, reports:

In the first place, we, as school authorities, send our boys to Cambridge to begin their college course with much more satisfaction because of the fact that they are now established in such halls in democratic intercourse and under reasonable supervision.

In the second place, we hear nothing but pleasant statements from the boys who have been there as to the new freshman life at Harvard. The result of these reports is that the boys who are to enter next year, and in later years, are looking forward with greater pleasure to the beginnings of their college course. Some boys, even, who had planned to enter the Institute of Technology have decided to take Harvard examinations in order that they might have the year in these Freshman Dormitories. They may later turn over to Technology, or they may complete the course

in Cambridge. In any event, it will be worth while for them to have had their first year there.

One objection I have heard made. Whether it is reasonable or not, I don't know. The statement is that it is less possible for a poor boy to go to Harvard and share in the life of his class. The feeling is that there is less opportunity for employment and the earning of money now than in other times. I realize that the less expensive rooms in the Freshman Dormitories are set at a very low price. I don't know, however, to what extent a boy was better able to earn money for his college bills under the old arrangement.

Directly from the freshmen themselves, and not through the medium of their former masters, come the most enthusiastic reports of all. Some of them are heard to murmur against the food, others find it satisfactory. Between these findings comes that which approves the breakfasts and dinners, but points out shortcomings in the lunches. All of which leads—in view of the appetite of youth—to the belief that the cuisine is on the whole what it should be. The food question, through the desire for training-tables not at present included in the scheme of the Freshman Halls, is involved in the athletic question. The advocates of training-tables hold that the freshman athletes, without getting a great deal more actual nourishment at such tables, would take a keener pleasure in their food, and thus, beside gaining in team spirit, would derive more benefit from their meals. A single year does not appear to have settled this question, with its many related points of the comparative emphasis to be placed upon general interdormitory athletics and the training of freshman teams for success in outside contests.

The physical health and comfort of the freshmen under the new arrangement are evidently so much more carefully provided for, on the average, than under previous conditions that on these points there need be little concern. How far the Halls are serving a good purpose in their social results is a larger question. Apparently the lonely freshman exists in far smaller numbers than hitherto.

Apparently, also, the average freshman has a more limited acquaintance among the upper classmen. The blending of the various social elements seems to have been achieved with as much success as might have been expected. One freshman reports: "It is almost hard now not to know at least three-quarters of the members of your own dormitory." Another, a close observer of the class organization, says that in personal relations the same intimacies amongst men of a common background are to be found in the Halls that one finds in any town or city; but that in class matters, committee work and the like, there is no trace of clannishness.

In matters of expense, some of the less prosperous freshmen find it hard to meet the expense of board at more than \$5.00 a week, and refrain, to their disadvantage, as they naturally think, from visiting their homes and friends over Sundays, for the reason that there is no abatement of their weekly bills. Some of these men would also be glad to serve as waiters in the commons halls, and regard the employment of negro waiters as a mistake. Those of them who are living in the cheapest rooms, at \$35.00 a year, realize, however, that the saving in this respect offsets some of the expenses in others.

The Halls have their severe critics. One parent complains of a lack of supervision by officials, resulting in unnecessary disturbances of the academic peace. The "rough-housing" of boys just liberated from home or boarding school discipline seems certainly to have been carried, in this first year, farther than it may be expected to go under a plan of college life with its lasting traditions still unmade. The high spirits and good or bad habits of freshman classes are well known to vary from year to year. From the most credible reports it appears that the present freshman class is an average class in these regards. Its very concentration brings every breach of good behavior to general notice. There is

reason to believe that tradition may grow, as it has grown in the older classes, against excesses of boisterous display.

It has been said that this freshman class at the end of its first year seems far younger than previous classes at the same stage. Individual boys are known to have entered young because of the Freshman Halls; but the statistics do not show that the class is younger than its three predecessors, the average age at entrance being 18.4 years. An upper classman, whose views are generally adverse to the Halls, has written: "In my somewhat limited experience I have never seen a fresher class of freshmen—and I am not alone in this view." He ascribes their condition to the isolation of the younger from the older men acquainted with the traditions and ideals of the College. He finds the present freshmen "a new class of men, loud and pushing, assertive of their importance, ignorant of the College traditions and careless of them, but bound up in their class, members of 1918, not Harvard men." Just how widely this view is shared, it would be hard to ascertain. Certainly there are many who do not share it.

The parent already cited has expressed his belief that the clannishness, which it was hoped the Halls would eliminate, has merely been diluted. In many ways he fears it may have been accentuated. These expressions, and others of an adverse nature, follow words of comment upon "the unequivocally admirable features of the Halls", and are followed by these final words:

A difficulty which on the face of it sounds somewhat ludicrous, but which has its serious aspects, is presented in the contrast which faces these somewhat pampered freshmen when they attempt to secure satisfactory living quarters for their sophomore year. I have no doubt that in the long run the effect of the Freshman Halls will be unqualifiedly beneficial in this regard, for it must speedily stimulate the construction of much more suitable quarters than are now available in any reasonable amount for the undergraduate

student body. Personally I should have preferred a simpler and more Spartan type of hall for freshmen, but having these luxurious buildings actually at hand aggravates somewhat the unattractiveness of many of the other living quarters in Cambridge.

Also looking ahead, the *Lampoon* speaks in characteristic vein for an undergraduate point of view less rigid than that of the individual upper-classman whose words have been given, and says: "The Harvard host awaits with bated breath the migration of the Class of 1918 to the Uplands. And will 1918, the Clinic who underwent the experiment, turn out to be a precocious child with an inherent air of solitude, or will he become a healthy, rugged specimen of a novel and successful system? *Nous verrons!*"

It is clearly a fact that the freshmen themselves are most reluctant to leave the Halls. What they will carry with them into the general life of the College will speak more positively for the success of the new undertaking than any appraisal of it at this time.

THE FRESHMAN JUBILEE

The class of 1918 had a Freshman Jubilee last Tuesday afternoon and evening. More than 500 guests attended the exercises which were held in the Freshman Halls and the grounds surrounding them. The inter-dormitory singing competition was won by the Standish Hall club. The freshman glee club also sang, and the freshman orchestra played. A buffet supper was served in the Smith Halls' dining room, and tables were placed also about the quadrangle and along the balconies. There was dancing in the evening.

PASTEUR MEDAL

The Pasteur Medal, which is offered for excellence in debating on a subject drawn from contemporary French politics, has been awarded to P. L. Sayre, '16, of Chicago. Seven other men took part in the competition.

Program for Commencement Week

THE official program for Commencement week at Harvard follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 30.

11.00 A. M. Morning service in Appleton Chapel. Sermon by Rev. Professor Edward Caldwell Moore.

4.00 P. M. Baccalaureate service in Appleton Chapel. Address by President Lowell.

5.00-6.30 Reception by President and Mrs. Lowell to the seniors, at 17 Quincy Street.

5.30. Service in Appleton Chapel for the class of 1890, conducted by members of the class.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, PHI BETA KAPPA DAY.

10.00 A. M. Business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa in Harvard Hall.

11.30. Procession will start for Sanders Theatre; 11.45. Announcement of prizes by the President of the University in Sanders Theatre.

12 M. Phi Beta Kappa oration by Mr. James Ford Rhodes; poem by Mr. Alfred Noyes.

2.00 P. M. Phi Beta Kappa dinner in the Harvard Union.

8.00. Senior spread and dance in Memorial Hall.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, CLASS DAY.

9.00 A. M. Service for the senior class in Appleton Chapel, conducted by Professor George Herbert Palmer.

11.00. Sanders Theatre. Oration by Watson McLeary Washburn; Poem by Lionel de Jersey Harvard; Ode by Devereux Colt Josephs.

2.00 P. M. First Harvard-Yale baseball game, at New Haven.

2.00. College Yard closed to all but ticket-holders.

4.00. The Stadium. Ivy Oration by David Rives Sigourney.

8.00-11.00. Dancing in the Gymnasium and in Memorial Hall.

9.00. Singing by the Glee Club on the front steps of the Widener Library.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, REUNION DAY.

— A. M. "Alumni Day" of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association at the Harvard Dental School.

10.00. Meeting of the Divinity School Alumni Association, in Divinity Chapel.

11.30. Radcliffe Commencement in Sanders Theatre.

12.00 M.—Annual meeting of Harvard Law School Association, in Langdell Hall.

12.30 P. M. Divinity Alumni luncheon in Divinity Hall.

1.00. Harvard Law School Association luncheon in the Harvard Union.

2.00. Second Harvard-Yale baseball game, on Soldiers Field.

5.00. Forty-fourth annual banquet of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association, at Young's Hotel, Boston.

7.00. Annual dinner of the Harvard Business School Association, Young's Hotel, Boston.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, COMMENCEMENT DAY.

9.00 A. M. Meeting of the Board of Overseers in 5 University Hall.

9.30. Assembly of the Governing Boards, the Faculties, alumni, and guests at Massachusetts Hall.

9.45. Academic procession to

10.00. The Commencement exercises in Sanders Theatre.

12-12.30 P. M. Dedication exercises, Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library.

12.00 M. Annual meeting of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association in 5 Harvard Hall, followed by

12.30. Luncheon in 5 Harvard Hall.

12-1.30 P. M. Buffet luncheon in University Hall, open to the guests of the University.

12-2.00. Luncheon and annual meeting of the Lawrence Scientific Association, in 17 University Hall.

12-1.30. Chief Marshal's luncheon in the Harvard Union.

1.45. Assembly of the alumni and guests at Massachusetts Hall.

2.00. Procession to the meeting of the Alumni Association in Sever Quadrangle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

Harvard-Yale boat races at New London.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

2.30 P. M. Harvard-Yale baseball game, Ebbetts Field, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The meetings of the alumni associations of the various graduate schools will be held at the following times and places:

BUSINESS SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

June 23. 7 P. M., Annual Dinner, Young's Hotel, Boston. Professors P. T. Cherington and S. O. Martin will speak.

DENTAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

June 23. A. M., "Alumni Day", Dental School. 5.00 P. M., Banquet, Young's Hotel, Boston.

DIVINITY SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

June 23. 10.00 A. M., Devotional Service, Divinity Chapel; 10.15, Business Meeting;

10.40. Necrology; 11.00. Address by President Emeritus Francis G. Peabody, D.D., "The Spiritual History of Divinity Hall"; 12.00 P. M., Luncheon in the Common Room, Divinity Hall, followed by brief addresses by Dean Fenn and others.

LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

June 23. 12.00. Annual Meeting, Langdell Hall; 1.00. Luncheon, Harvard Union.

June 24. Headquarters. 7 Thayer Hall.

MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

June 24. 12.00. Annual meeting, 5 Harvard Hall; 12.30. Luncheon, 5 Harvard Hall.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

June 24. 12.00 to 2.00. Annual meeting and luncheon, 17 University Hall.

In so far as reports have been received from the class secretaries, the College classes have made arrangements as follows for reunions and celebrations:

1855.

June 22. 2.00. Luncheon, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge.

1860.

June 23. 1.30. Quinquennial dinner, Hotel Vendome, Boston.

June 24. Business meeting, Holworthy 2.

1861.

June 23. 6.30 P. M., Dinner, Union Club, Boston.

1862.

June 24. Headquarters, Holworthy 5.

1863.

June 24. 10.00. Headquarters, Holworthy 19; 11.00. Business meeting.

1864.

June 23. 6.30 P. M., Annual meeting and dinner, Young's Hotel, Boston.

1865.

June 23. 7.00. Meeting and dinner, Algonquin Club, Boston.

June 24. Older classes and dignitaries entertained at Phillips Brooks House.

1866.

June 24. Headquarters, Dr. Farlow's House, 24 Quincy Street, Cambridge.

1867.

June 23. 6.30 P. M., Dinner, Young's Hotel, Boston.

1868.

June 24. Headquarters, Hollis 3.

1869.

June 24. Headquarters, Holworthy 3.

1870.

June 23. 7.00 P. M., Dinner, Algonquin Club, Boston.

June 24. 12.00. Business meeting at the headquarters, Thayer 5.

1871.

June 23. 7.00 P. M., Dinner, University Club, Boston.

June 24. 12.00. Lunch at the headquarters, Thayer 45.

1871.

June 24. 12.00. Business meeting at the headquarters, Holworthy 12.

1872.

June 23. 7.30. Dinner, Union Club, Boston.

June 24. 12.30. Meeting at the headquarters, Thayer 3.

1873.

"By vote of the class, the annual dinner in Boston and the luncheon in Cambridge on Commencement will be suspended for this year. The amount appropriated for these occasions will be donated to the American Ambulance at Paris."

June 24. 12.00. Business meeting at the headquarters, Holworthy 6.

1874.

June 23. A.M., Golf tournament, Oakley Club, Watertown; 7.00 P. M., Dinner, Harvard Club of Boston.

June 24. 12.00 M., Meeting at the headquarters, Holworthy 4.

1875.

June 23. 11.00. The class will assemble at the Harvard Club, Boston, and take automobiles for Wellesley. 12.00. Arrive at home of Hunnewell in Wellesley; 2.30. Leave Wellesley; 3.30. Arrive at Harvard-Yale ball game on Soldiers Field; 5.30. Drive through Cambridge; 6.30. Arrive at the Harvard Club, Boston; 7.30. Dinner, Harvard Club, Van Duzer presiding.

1876.

June 24. Headquarters, Hollis 19.

1877.

June 23. 7.00 P. M., Dinner, Harvard Club of Boston.

June 24. Headquarters, Holworthy 14.

1878.

June 23. 7.00 P. M., Dinner, Parker House, Boston.

June 24. 12.00 M., Class reunion, Stoughton 4.

1879.

June 23. 7.00 P. M., Dinner, University Club, Boston.

June 24. 12.30 P. M., Business meeting, Holworthy 18.

1880.

June 23. 1.00 P. M., Lunch, Harvard Club of Boston; 5.00 P. M., Tea, Standish Hall; 7.30 P. M., Dinner, Union Club, Boston.

1881.

June 23. 7.00 P. M., Dinner, University Club, Boston.

June 24. Headquarters, Holworthy 21.

1882.

June 24. Headquarters, Holworthy 13; 7.00 P. M., Dinner, Algonquin Club, Boston. Thomas C. Thacher will preside.

1883.

June 23. 7.30 P. M., Dinner, Hotel Vendome, Boston.

June 24. Headquarters, Stoughton 11.

1884.

June 24. Headquarters, Holworthy 22; Luncheon at 12 M.

1885.

Boston Headquarters at Hotel Somerset.

June 20. 11 A. M., Services by ministers of class in First Parish Church, Harvard Square; 1.30 P. M., Luncheon, Oakley Country Club.

June 21. 10.05 A. M., Leave South Station, Boston, for Lancaster, to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Thayer.

June 23. 9.30 A. M., Breakfast in one of the Freshman Dormitories, followed by inspection of new buildings; 1 P. M., Luncheon, Territorial Room, Harvard Union; 7 P. M., Dinner, Hotel Somerset, Boston.

June 24. 12.30 P. M. Luncheon at Headquarters in Harvard 6.

1886.

June 23. 7.00, Dinner, St. Botolph Club, Boston.

June 24. 12.00 to 2.00, Spread, Hollis 4.

1887.

June 23. 6.30 P. M., Dinner, Tavern Club, Boston.

June 24. Headquarters, Hollis 7.

1888.

June 24. Luncheon and informal class meeting, Holworthy 1.

1889.

June 23. 7.00, Dinner, University Club, Boston.

June 24. Headquarters, Hollis 12.

1890.

Headquarters, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, from 11 A. M., June 20, to June 24.

June 20. 1.30 P. M., Luncheon at the Copley-Plaza; 5.30 P. M., Religious services at Appleton Chapel, conducted by members of the class; 6.45 P. M., Reception by President and Mrs. Lowell, at the President's House; Supper at the Country Club, Brookline.

June 21. Train at 9.15 A. M. for Wareham, where members will be entertained by R. F. Herrick. Mrs. Herrick will give luncheon at Milton for the wives and daughters of members.

June 22. Members and their wives will have luncheon at Smith Hall, one of the Freshman Dormitories. Supper at the Colonial Club, Cambridge.

June 23. Members and their wives will be entertained at luncheon by the Misses Slocum, of Jamaica Plain; 7 P. M., Twenty-fifth anniversary class dinner, Algonquin Club, Boston.

June 24. Chief Marshal's luncheon.

1891.

June 24. Headquarters, Holworthy 9.

1892.

June 24. Headquarters, Hollis 24.

1893.

June 23. 7.30 P. M., Dinner at the Boston Athletic Association.

June 24. Headquarters, Hollis 27.

1894.

June 21. Field day with supper at the estate of George C. Lee, Westwood.

June 24. Reunion, Stoughton 23.

1895.

June 21. Class dinner at Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

June 22. Trip to Nahant; Luncheon at Nahant Club; in afternoon, boat ride to Boston Yacht Club at Hull. Informal dinner and home-made vaudeville in evening.

June 23. Sports and luncheon at Stadium. Harvard-Yale baseball game.

June 24. Commencement spread, Holden Chapel.

June 25. Special car on Harvard Club train to New London.

1896.

June 11. Baseball game, Red Sox vs. Detroit, Fenway Park, Boston; 6.30, Pop concert and dinner, Harvard Club of Boston.

June 24. Headquarters, Stoughton 20.

1897.

June 23. 7.30 P. M., Dinner at Engineers Club, Boston.

June 24. 12.00 to 1.00, Luncheon, Stoughton 28.

1898.

June 21. Trip to Nantasket; dinner at the New England Kennel Club, Braintree.

June 24. Class Spread, Holworthy 23.

1899.

June 21. 12.30 P. M., Luncheon, Harvard Club of Boston; 2.00 P. M., Leave Harvard Club for Southboro; 7.15 P. M., Dinner, "Southboro Arms."

June 24. Luncheon, Holworthy 20.

1900.

Headquarters, Hotel Buckminster, Boston.

June 21. 9.30 A. M., Assemble at Harvard Club, Boston; 11.00 A. M., Leave for Plymouth by motor. Night will be spent at Hotel Pilgrim.

June 23. 10.00 A. M., Sports with '05 on Soldiers Field; Luncheon at Newell Boat House; 7.00 P. M., Dinner, Hotel Somerset, Boston.

June 24. 12.00 to 1.30, Spread in Stoughton 7 or in tent behind Stoughton.

1901.

June 21. 3.00 P. M., special cars from Copley Square, Boston, to Brae Burn Country

Club; 7.00 P. M., dinner, Brae Burn Country Club.

June 24. 12 to 1.30, Commencement spread, Hollis 28.

1902.

June 21. Class outing with 1904, Soldiers Field.

June 24. Headquarters, Stoughton 12.

1903.

June 23. 6.30 P. M., Dinner, Harvard Club of Boston.

June 24. 12 M., Luncheon at the Headquarters, Holworthy 7.

1904.

June 24. 1.00 P. M., Luncheon, Thayer 1; 6.30 P. M., Dinner, City Club, Boston; 8.00 P. M., Pop Concert, Symphony Hall, Boston. 1905.

June 21. 10 A. M., Meet at Harvard Club of Boston; 12.15 P. M., Leave wharf for Nahant.

June 21. P. M., Outing at Ocean House and Tedesco Club, Swampscott.

June 22. A. M. Outing at Ocean House and Tedesco Club, Swampscott; P. M., Return to Cambridge by automobile.

June 23. A. M., Meet with 1900 on Soldiers Field; 12.30 P. M., Lunch at Newell Boat House; 7 P. M., Dinner, Hotel Somerset, Boston.

June 24. Luncheon at headquarters, Holworthy 16.

1906.

June 24. Headquarters, Holworthy 24. Luncheon at noon.

1907.

June 24. Headquarters, Stoughton 24.

1908.

June 21. Field Day and dinner at Hoosic-Whisk Club, Canton, Mass.; 2.25 P. M., Train leaves South Station, track 12; other trains leave at 5.12 and 6.10 for Green Lodge.

June 24, 12 to 1.30, Luncheon in University Hall; Headquarters, Stoughton 27.

1909.

June 21. 9.00 A. M. Sail to Gloucester; dinner there at 7 P. M. Stay over night.

June 23. 9.30 A. M., Games in Stadium with 1912; 1.30 P. M., Luncheon.

1910.

June 24. 12 M., Luncheon at Headquarters, Holworthy 15.

1911.

June 24. Headquarters, Stoughton 31.

1912.

June 20. Committee will be at Harvard Club of Boston to give out information, badges, etc.

June 21. 9 A. M., Meet at Parker House to march to boat, which leaves at 10.15, for an all day picnic, including dinner in evening.

June 23. 10 A. M., Joint meet with 1909, Soldiers Field; 1 P. M., Joint luncheon with 1909, east wing of Stadium; 7 P. M., Dinner at Boston City Club.

June 24. 12 M., Luncheon and Headquarters at Hollis 32.

1913.

June 19. 6.30 P. M., Dinner, Hotel Westminster, Boston.

June 24. Headquarters, Thayer 58.

1914.

June 24. Headquarters, Stoughton 32.

ELECTION OF OVERSEERS

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, that an election of Overseers by the alumni of said College, qualified to vote therefor, will be held on Commencement Day, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1915, in Harvard Hall, within the College Yard in Cambridge, Mass., for the choice of

Five Overseers, for the term of six years, to supply the places of the Class which goes out of office at the close of said Commencement Day.

The polls will be open from the hour of ten in the forenoon to the hour of four in the afternoon.

GEORGE V. L. MEYER,
President.

WINTHROP H. WADE,
Secretary.

Boston, June 10, 1915.

OFFICIAL BALLOT for

OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE

June 24, 1915.

ROBERT GRANT, of Boston, Mass. Class of 1873. Overseer 1895-1907, 1908-14.

WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE, of Brunswick, Me. Class of 1879.

ROBERT FREDERICK HERRICK, of Milton, Mass. Class of 1890.

WILLIAM SYDNEY THAYER, of Baltimore, Md. Class of 1885.

DWIGHT FILLEY DAVIS, of St. Louis, Mo. Class of 1900.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER, of Chicago, Ill. Class of 1888.

JOSEPH LEE, of Boston, Mass. Class of 1883.

ROBERT PERKINS BASS, of Peterboro, N. H. Class of 1896.

HUGH BANCROFT, of Boston, Mass. Class of 1898.

MARK ANTONY DEWOLFE HOWE, of Boston, Mass. Class of 1887.

The names on the official ballot are arranged in the order of the number of votes received by the respective candidates in the postal ballot. Eighteen names were submitted to the electorate. At the closing of the polls the remaining eight candidates proposed for nomination on the postal ballot stood in the following order in the number of votes polled: Perry D. Trafford, '89, James Byrne, '77, Malcolm Donald, '99, Andrew J. Peters, '95, Henry Jackson, '80, Odin Roberts, '86, Joseph S. Ford, 2d, '94, J. H. Parker, '93.

DINNER TO DR. THEOBALD SMITH

A complimentary dinner was given at the Harvard Club of Boston on the evening of June 2 to Dr. Theobald Smith, who has resigned the George Fabyan Professorship of Comparative Pathology to take charge of the Department on Animal Pathology in the Rockefeller Institute. About 200 men, many of whom are prominent in the scientific world, were present, and President Lowell, who presided, said he had received a great number of letters and telegrams from all parts of the globe expressing the admiration of the writers for Dr. Smith's scientific attainments.

The speakers at the dinner were: Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck; Dr. William S. Thayer, of Johns Hopkins; Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute; President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot; Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins; Dr. E. H. Bradford, Dean of the Harvard Medical School; and Dr. Smith. Others at the head table were: Dr. Lawrence Flick of Chicago, Col. George Fabyan of Chicago, Dr. Henry P. Wal-

cott, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, Dr. V. G. Moore of Cornell, George Wigglesworth, Dr. Albert Van Der Veer of Albany, Dr. Abraham Jacobi of New York, and Jerome D. Greene of the Rockefeller Foundation.

"SIEGFRIED" IN THE STADIUM

Wagner's "Siegfried" was produced in the Stadium last Friday evening. It is said that more than 20,000 people were present—undoubtedly the largest audience that has ever attended a performance of opera in this country.

The cast, made up of singers of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, was as follows:

Siegfried,	Johannes Sembach
Wotan,	Clarence Whitehill
Mime,	Albert Reiss
Alberic,	Otto Goritz
Fafner,	Basil Ruysdael
Brunnhilde,	Mme. Gadske
Erda,	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Woodbird's Voice,	Mme. Alma Gluck
Conductor,	Alfred Hertz

The stage was built well towards the open end of the Stadium, facing the bowl. Seats, which were called boxes, were placed on a platform on the ground, and the permanent seats in the Stadium itself also were occupied. Fortunately the weather, although by no means warm, was more comfortable than it had been during the previous week.

The critics agreed that the production was a great success, not only as a musical and dramatic performance but also as a spectacle. The overture began at 7.30, and the last act ended at 11.30.

COMMENCEMENT PARTS

The following speakers for Commencement Day have been announced: From the College—Paul P. Cram, of Haverhill, in Latin, and Edward B. Cummings, of Cambridge, and Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, both in English; from the Law School, Clarence C. Belden, A.B. '12, of Cambridge.

Letters to the Bulletin

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

If I may have the space, I should like to call further attention to innovations in the teaching of English at Harvard that have been made during the past year or two. I refer particularly (1) to the appointment of a committee to study the general use of English by undergraduates, (2) to the division of English A according to the departments in which the students are to "major", and (3) to the introduction of instruction in report writing in the School of Business Administration. These changes might seem, on first thought, mere incidents in routine adjustment, but are they not of far-reaching importance?

The demand for a state university here in Massachusetts, which has been strong again this spring, should at least lead to a searching of conscience in even the best of our established institutions of higher education. Harvard has performed state service of recognized value; she also aims to be, and is, we believe, a national and even an international university with possibilities of service that should certainly increase with the passing of the present war. It is not a problem for her to find or to maintain a place in the sun; it is a real problem for her, however, to avoid even the reputation of being the college of a class. This is not always so simple as it may seem. For instance, when Harvard is charged with being a "rich man's college", it is not enough to show that numbers of her students "work their way", or to argue that so long as the University offers exceptional educational opportunities the right sort of students will gladly make the extra efforts necessary to meet the added expense. The question is: Is one class—in this case those well-provided materially—too influential in determining the various conditions of life at the University? In as far as such a state of

affairs prevails in any way, those not of the dominant class will inevitably find themselves at a disadvantage; and Harvard will tend to become a "class" institution, a most undesirable and dangerous anomaly here in America.

Now this problem of "class" domination arises in the instruction as well as elsewhere; and perhaps nowhere more evidently than in the teaching of English composition. Twenty-five years ago—when I entered English A—although certain valuable courses offered now were not given, it was generally recognized that the instruction in composition at Harvard was of the best given in the country. The students appreciated their exceptional advantages—at least those who were expecting to teach English, or who had developed an ambition to produce literature. As for the others, well, they did not elect English composition, and they generally heartily thanked heaven when they were through with the drudgery of the required work. Times do not seem to have changed much as yet. The strength of the department still lies in rare opportunities offered to the relatively gifted. In other words, the instruction has been shaped for and by a special class, in this case a relatively small class, those conscious of literary ambition.

In certain cases this may be entirely justifiable. Dramatic composition, for example, might well be carried on so as to appeal only to those who have at least an awakened ambition to write drama. With general composition the case is quite different. Whatever a student studies, he needs to acquire skill in the use of his native tongue; and, however much of this he can gain by himself and from teachers of other subjects, he has a right to expect the most valuable assistance from the teacher of English. That many even of the graduates of our best colleges "cannot write English" there is at present abundant evidence.

We all agree that no subject offers better returns for efforts spent on the gifted and semi-gifted; but if real results are accomplished with such students only, the instruction is certainly, and most unfortunately, class-dominated.

For some time now colleges have been recognizing the need of accomplishing more in the way of training all their students to express their ideas correctly and effectively in words. They have found that the student difficulties generally lie behind the expression in the thinking. They have found that they must train students in observing accurately, in making adequate record, in analyzing, in reasoning, and in organizing their results. They have found that they must, first of all, discover in the student interests powers of thought and of feeling that perhaps the student himself has never suspected, and that their greatest opportunity is to open the student's eyes to things in life to which he has heretofore been blind. Such possibilities lie in instruction in any subject, but in no case are they more inspiring than in English composition. Furthermore, it has been found that the very instruction, that in the courses planned for literary aspirants was generally wasted on the "ungifted", is often learned with enthusiasm by that same class of students when approached through their actual use and already awakened ambitions; and that in this way English composition may be shaped to give essential, fundamental training to all classes.

In these developments Harvard has been, as perhaps was to be expected, conservative, and has consequently seemed to lag behind. This very fact makes the innovations to which I have called attention the more important. I have been told they have not yet received the unanimous support of the department; but may they not prove to be the most important changes made in a generation? They give assurance that the University is actually planning, without lessening the opportunities for those with literary

ambitions, to see that the varied needs of all its students are adequately met. They also give evidence that can be used effectively against skepticism that Harvard does not intend to be, in a narrowing sense, dominated by any single class.

E. '94.

May 28, 1915.

THE NATIONALITY OF NAMES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

May I offer a slight criticism of the article by my friend Mr. Rudolph Altrocchi concerning the nationality of names in Harvard College, which appeared in the BULLETIN of May 26?

The author sets out to take the names at their face value. My complaint is that this is precisely what he does not do. He says, for example, that the name Blanchard looks like a French name, yet he evidently classes it as Anglo-Saxon, and he evidently commits what seems to me the same error in the case of hundreds of names which came into English through French. Out of a total of 2473 students, he discovers only 33 whose names he classifies as French, yet a rapid examination of the 423 names of the seniors alone shows seventy-five or more names which came into English through French. One can easily estimate how large the number would be, if, instead of examining 423 names, one examined the total of 2473.

If some subsequent statistician, a few centuries hence, should examine the then-list of Harvard students after the manner of the author, he would classify as Anglo-Saxon nearly all the names which Mr. Altrocchi now classifies as Germanic, Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, Slavic, Hebrew, Greek, Asiatic.

And this leads me to state why I object to all such methods of classification as the author adopted. They teach concerning the Anglo-Saxon element in our population and life what is absolutely objectionable, because false. A statistician adds in vain a note to explain,

for example, that he classifies, for reasons of convenience, Scotch and Irish as English. The people take no account of such warning. They read only the word "English", and from this to the word "Anglo-Saxon" the distance is as the width of a hair. The totality of errors thus committed becomes enormous, and the result is that our national thought and conscience bear an utterly vitiated relation to the facts.

RAYMOND WEEKS, '90.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Referring to Mr. Arthur B. Green's letter in the BULLETIN on Wednesday, May 26, will you permit me to give a layman's point of view?

Conceding the fact that doctors are, after all, human beings, and subject to err, we must either act on the principle that they do more harm than good, and eliminate them entirely; or we must put ourselves to a certain extent in their hands, and permit them not only to make general academic remarks on our physical condition, but also to give us advice, and if necessary, treatment.

The problems with which medical men have to grapple are infinite in their complexity. I share the opinion of the average layman that a medical man's guess on a medical question is better than a layman's guess, and that medical advice and treatment do more good than harm.

I am further of the opinion that the regular school of practice is the safest, and for the reason that it fully recognizes the infinite complexity of the problems it encounters, and does not make an attempt to simplify them by misstating them, which seems to be the case with all other schools of practice.

I hope Harvard College will continue to select the best available practitioners, and then not forbid them to give the full benefit of their knowledge to those entrusted to their care.

I hold no brief for Doctor Lee, whom

I do not know. It seems to me that the question is, is he, or is he not, the best available man? If the best man in sight, give him a chance.

I think that Mr. Green's statement that the dominant school attacks human ailments from one side, that of diagnosis, and specific treatment, is vague, incomplete and misleading.

GODFREY L. CABOT, '82.

Boston, May 28, 1915.

THE BEACON CUP

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The article on the Beacon Cup in the June 2 number asks that mistakes, if any, be made known to the athletic authorities.

The names of the winning crew of the race of 1872 should be added to your list. I suppose the omission is my own fault, as I was as much the captain as anybody; but the Beacon Cup itself was a very vague article in those days.

I copy from the silver cup presented to each of the winning crew:

"Harvard Class Races, June 1, 1872, Beacon Cup. T. Daland, stroke; W. A. Bell, 2; J. Bryant, 3; D. L. Pickman, 4; G. H. Lyman, 5; H. B. Stone, 6."

This was the class crew of the class of '73, being juniors at the time.

TUCKER DALAND, '73.

Brookline, June 6, 1915.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In regard to the Beacon Cup, I have in my possession a cup marked as follows:

"Class Races, June 3rd, 1871, 1st Prize. Str., F. R. Hall; C. C. Felton, A. S. Bird, P. C. Severance, G. A. Gibson, Edward Gray, bow;" the '72 crew, and possibly this race was for the cup, as you say it was made the prize for the spring class races from 1866 to 1874.

In the 1900 senior crew, H. Fitz-

Gerald rowed No. 6, not S. S. Fitzgerald, and A. M. Goodridge was cox., not C. W. Goodrich.

I was very much interested in your article on the cup, because, though I evidently rowed on one of the crews which won it, I never knew there was such a thing until the present writing.

Why could not the cup be put on exhibition at the Harvard Club so that members might know of its existence?

, EDWARD GRAY, '00.
Groton, Mass., June 5, 1915.

A COMMENCEMENT SUGGESTION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In spite of all that has been generously given for the war sufferers, the needs are pressing as ever. May I make the suggestion that we get together at Commencement time and collect a good sum for this purpose?

ARTHUR FOOTE, '74.
Boston, Mass.

HARVARD ALUMNI CHORUS

On the evening of Thursday, June 3, and the afternoon of Sunday, June 6, the Harvard Alumni Chorus, under the direction of Warren A. Locke, '69, gave concerts at the Harvard Club of Boston. Ladies were included in the second audience. On both occasions the attendance was large, and there were the heartiest expressions of pleasure in the work of Mr. Locke and his singers.

Among the choruses were a first performance of a setting of Kipling's "Recessional" by Arthur Foote, '74, inscribed to Warren A. Locke and the Harvard Alumni Chorus; and a repetition of two choruses from the *Masque of St. Louis*, by F. S. Converse, '93, with words by Percy MacKaye, '97, previously sung by the Alumni Chorus. The soloists of the concert were John S. Codman, '90, George E. Hills, '97, and Dr. W. L. Boyd.

Princeton Again Beaten at Baseball

HARVARD defeated Princeton, 3 to 0, in an interesting baseball game on Soldiers Field last Saturday. It was the second meeting of these teams this season, and the second victory for Harvard.

As is almost always the case in college games, the pitchers played by far the most important parts. Both Deyo and Mahan were effective. The former was unfortunate in that the errors of his fielders came at critical points in the game; Mahan received almost perfect support, and some of the assists by the Harvard infielders were very brilliant. Mahan, as usual, lacked control, and in several innings he gave a base on balls to the first batter, but good luck enabled Harvard to keep Princeton from scoring.

Harvard made its first run in the second inning. Gannett hit a single to right field, and went to second on Harte's

sacrifice; Captain Hardwick then sent a slow grounder to Gill, who, in his hurry to make the play, threw wild to first, and thus enabled Gannett to score. In the third inning Abbot made a long hit which was counted as a home run, although it would have been only a single if Hanks had not risked everything on the chance that he could catch the ball. In the sixth Frye singled, and, after Nash had struck out, Gannett doubled. Greene tried to catch Gannett at second, but threw wild, and Frye scored on the play.

Princeton looked dangerous in the third inning. Deyo was passed, for the second time, and went to third on Gill's sharp single through second; the latter took second on the play, as Gannett threw to Hardwick in a vain attempt to catch Deyo at third. Scully, the next man up, hit to Mahan who threw Deyo

out at the plate. Scully and Gill then tried a double steal, but Harte threw to Abbot who quickly returned the ball to Harte and caught Gill about a foot from home. It was a fortunate play.

The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.,	4	1	1	3	1	0
Frye, c.f.,	4	1	1	2	0	0
Nash, 1b.,	4	0	0	7	0	0
Gannett, r.f.,	4	1	2	2	0	0
Harte, c.,	3	0	0	8	1	0
Hardwick, 3b.,	3	0	0	1	1	1
Brickley, l.f.,	3	0	1	3	0	0
Mahan, p.,	2	0	1	1	3	0
Reed, s.s.,	3	0	0	0	5	0

Totals, 30 3 6 27 11 1

PRINCETON.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Hanks, l.f.,	2	0	0	3	0	0
Gill, 3b.,	4	0	1	0	1	1
Scully, 2b.,	4	0	0	0	4	0
Greene, r.f.,	4	0	1	0	0	1
Driggs, c.f.,	4	0	1	3	0	0
Douglas, 1b.,	4	0	1	13	0	0
Kelleher, c.,	2	0	0	3	0	0
Law, s.s.,	2	0	0	2	1	1
Deyo, p.,	3	0	0	0	6	0

Totals, 29 0 4 24 12 3

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Princeton,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

Earned run—Harvard 1. Sacrifice hit—Harte, Mahan, Law. Stolen base—Scully. Two-base hit—Gannett. Home run—Abbot. Bases on balls—Off Mahan, 4. Left on bases—Harvard, 5; Princeton 7. Struck out—By Mahan, 6; by Doe, 2. Time 1h., 46m. Umpires—Stafford and Wilson.

Harvard beat Williams, 4 to 0, on Soldiers Field on Wednesday of last week. Whitney pitched so effectively that not a hit was made by the visitors. In the first four innings only thirteen batsmen faced Whitney, and he struck out six of them. Splendid fielding by Frye and Brickley prevented the long hits of the Williams men from going safe. Harvard's batting was not very strong, but hits and errors in combination gave the home team two runs in the fifth inning, and two in the eighth. The summary of the game follows:

HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.,	3	2	1	1	4	0
Frye, c.f.,	4	1	2	2	0	0
Nash, 1b.,	3	0	0	5	0	0
Gannett, r.f.,	4	0	1	0	0	0
Hardwick, 3b.,	4	0	0	2	1	0
Brickley, l.f.,	3	0	1	2	0	0
Reed, s.s.,	3	1	0	2	0	1
Waterman, c.,	3	0	0	13	0	1
Whitney, p.,	3	0	0	0	2	0

Totals, 30 4 5 27 7 2

WILLIAMS.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Statler, l.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Toolan, c.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, s.s.,	3	0	0	3	6	2
Swain, 3b.,	4	0	0	0	1	1
Micler, c.,	4	0	0	4	3	1
Parsons, 2b.,	2	0	0	3	3	0
Brimbough, 1b.,	3	0	0	11	2	0
Seibert, r.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0
Young, p.,	3	0	0	2	1	0

Totals, 26 0 0 24 16 4

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4
Williams,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

Earned run—Harvard 1. Sacrifice hit—Toolan. Stolen bases—Brickley, Reed, Frye; Toolan 2. Bases on balls—Off Whitney, 5; off Young, 4. Left on bases—Harvard 6; Williams 5. Struck out—By Whitney 10, by Young, 3. Time, 1h., 45m. Umpires—Lincoln and McLaughlin.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

The Harvard Club of New Jersey held its annual field day, on Monday, May 31, at the Morristown School, and more than 100 persons, including the wives and children of members, were present. Luncheon was served in the dining-room of the School.

Cameron Blaikie, '99, President of the club, presided. The oldest member of the club, Professor William W. Richards, '55, of Brooklyn, made an address. Camillus G. Kidder, '72, of Newark, read his annual poem, Arthur R. Wendell, '96, of Rahway, the secretary and treasurer, read an alphabetical poem bringing in the names of members of the club, Ralph S. Foss, '03, of Wyoming, gave imita-

tions of Harvard professors and others, and Alfred K. Moe, '97, of Jersey City exhibited some caricatures of Harvard notables and Cambridge scenes.

Francis Call Woodman, '88, head-master of the School, welcomed the members of the Club to the School, and Arthur P. Butler, '88, another head-master, also spoke. A. F. Pickernell, '14, of Englewood, sang "Fair Harvard." Grace was said by Rev. Charles E. Hutchison, '93, of East Orange.

After luncheon there were games of a novel and amusing sort. The men's doubles tennis tournament was participated in by eighteen pairs. John Reynolds, '07, and Kenneth Reynolds, '14, defeated Quentin Reynolds, '14, and Thomas Keck in the finals, by the score of 6-4, 6-3.

Some of the older men enjoyed a game of baseball with a soft ball and shortened bases. The nine captained by Perry D. Trafford, '89, of Short Hills, the former president of the Club, beat President Blaikie's aggregation by the score of 21 to 7.

Among those present were:

William W. Richards, '55, C. H. Wight, '67, C. G. Kidder, '72, R. C. Newton, '74, F. I. Crawford, '79, F. C. Woodman, '88, Arthur P. Butler, '88, Charles P. Frey, '89, Perry D. Trafford, '89, Randall Salisbury, '89, W. H. P. Oliver, '92, Charles E. Hutchison, '93, Francis Mason, '96, Arthur R. Wendell, '96, Alfred K. Moe, '97, Ernest D. Mulford, '97, Charles E. Reber, '98, Charles H. Ayres, '98, Roger S. Boardman, '98, Gerrish Newell, '98, Frederick C. Sintro, '98, H. Marion Hall, '99, J. Carlisle Lord, '00, George A. Whittemore, '00, H. B. Tucker, G. '00-01, Moses W. Ware, '02, E. B. Boynton, '02, John Francis Gough, '02, R. A. Grosenbaugh, '02, John H. Hall, '03, R. S. Foss, '03, Harold H. Tilton, '05, T. B. Dorman, '06, John Reynolds, '07, R. D. Murphy, '08, William T. Bostwick, '08, Lee Barrell, '09, R. S. Hopkins, '11, Montgomery L. Hart, '12, Horace Holden, '12, W. R. Burlingame, '13, Kenneth Reynolds, '14, Quentin Reynolds, '14, A. F. Pickernell, '14.

On May 28, the Club presented a portrait of President Eliot to the

Eliot School of Newark. Justice Francis J. Swayze, '79, made the presentation speech. Cameron Blaikie, the president of the Club, also spoke, and Arthur R. Wendell, the secretary of the Club, read the sonnet which Professor D. G. Lyon wrote to President Eliot on the latter's 66th birthday. Dr. David B. Corson, First Assistant City Superintendent, accepted the portrait in behalf of the school and the Board of Education. Charles G. Schäffer, '93, the principal of the school, also spoke.

1903 DINNER

A dinner of the New York members of the class of 1903 was held at the Harvard Club on April 30. Sixty men were present. Anton Schefer was toastmaster. Informal talks, illustrated with lantern slides, were given by Eugene DuBois, M. D., and Francis W. Peabody, M. D.

ANOTHER HARVARD SURGICAL UNIT

Another surgical unit, made up almost exclusively of Harvard surgeons, will sail from New York on June 22 for service in one of the field hospitals of the English army. The location of the hospital has not been divulged, but it is probably in England.

Most of the 34 members of the unit have been taken from the staffs of the Boston City Hospital and the Massachusetts General Hospital, but a few have come from suburban hospitals. Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, M.D. '90, Associate Professor of Surgery and visiting surgeon to the City Hospital, will be in charge of the unit. Other senior surgeons are: Dr. William E. Faulkner, '87, M. D., '91, and Dr. John I. Thomas, M. D., '90, both of the City Hospital, and the following from the Massachusetts General Hospital: Dr. Charles A. Porter, '88, M. D. '92, Dr. Franklin G. Balch, '88, M. D. '92, Dr.

Alexander Quackenboss, M. D. '90, Dr. Harris P. Mosher, '02, M. D. '96, Dr. Walter J. Dodd, M. D. '01, and Dr. Roger I. Lee, '02, M. D. '05, who is Professor of Hygiene at Harvard.

Besides those already mentioned, the following surgeons will serve in the unit:

Dr. Nathaniel S. Hunting, '84, M.D. '89, Dr. Allen Greenwood, M.D. '89, Dr. Harry F. Hartwell, '95, M.D. '98, Dr. Robert H. Vose, M.D. '96, Dr. Albert A. Barrows, M.D. '02, Dr. Frank W. Snow, M.D. '02, Dr. George L. Tobey, Jr., M.D. '03, Dr. Daniel B. Reardon, M.D. '03, Dr. E. P. Laskey, M.D. '09, Dr. Frederick A. Collier, M.D. '12, Dr. Philip Duncan Wilson, '09, M.D. '12, Dr. Walter M. Lacey, M.D. '12, Dr. Pierce P. McGann, M.D. (Tufts) '12, Dr. Harold M. Goodwin, M.D. '13, Dr. Byron P. Stookey, M.D. '13, Dr. Peirce H. Leavitt, '10, M.D. '14, Dr. George W. Bachman, '08, M.D. '14, Dr. Harold M. Frost, Med. '13, Dr. Russell P. Borden, Med. '13, Dr. Varaztad H. Kazanjian, D.M.D. '05, E. B. Allen, Med. '15, Joseph C. Horan, Med. '15, Charles W. Bresler, Med. Sp., William E. Hunter, Med. Sp., Robert R. Settler, Med. '18.

The business management of the unit is in charge of Herbert H. White, '93, formerly Graduate Treasurer of Harvard Athletics, and now the head of the University Press, Cambridge.

There will be 75 nurses in the party.

A LETTER FROM SERVIA

A recent letter from George C. Shattuck, '01, (M.D. '05), who is working with Professor Richard P. Strong for the control of typhus in Serbia, contains the following passage:

Lady Paget Hospital,
Skopje (Uskub) Serbia, May 11.

I want you to know that I am very well and am enjoying myself greatly here. The hospital is about a mile and a half from the town, in the midst of a green, unfenced valley, with low mountains to the north and south, and a chain of snow peaks behind the hills to the southwest. The hills are many colored, partly cultivated, partly grazing land. The weather is beautiful, with bright sunshine and a soft mist on the hills. When I look out in the morning, I see the Austrian prisoners in their blue-gray uniforms, doing the morning's work outside. Sometimes a clear, loud song rings out and stops abruptly. It is the march-

ing song of a company of Serbs out for a hike across the rolling towns. There is no other word, because we have no country like it. At the edge of the slope where the land falls off sharply to the river, a herd of cattle are grazing, watched by a shaggy leader.

We are living in the end of one of the hospital buildings, of which there are two structures of three stories each, built for barracks, by the Turks. Two hundred yards to the north, facing them, is a long row of one-story buildings, used now for storage and other purposes. They were cavalry barracks. In the centre of these are the offices and the laboratories, and behind them, forming a quadrangle, are four long buildings with single story and basement. Prisoners who act as orderlies, etc., live in the basement, and above them, in each building, are two wards of forty-five beds each. Sellards [Associate in Tropical Medicine at the Harvard Medical School] and I have charge of two such wards. There are two good graduate nurses, or sisters, on duty in each of them, and they are helped by some of the prisoners. The wards are clean, the care of the patients all that can be expected with the small staff, and we are beginning to collect data.

Typhus is one of the most interesting diseases I have ever seen, and there are many problems. Most of the patients have it, but a few have relapsing fever or other things.

I put on a louse-proof suit every morning, take it off before lunch, work in the laboratory until tea time, and then dress in another suit and return to the wards.

Smith, who has charge here now, is a very competent London consultant of about my age, I should think. He does an enormous amount of work very quietly and easily, has charge of 220 or 230 beds, and directs the management of the hospital.

I hope you realize that this is a very safe place to work, because the patients are clean before we see them.

GARRISON PRIZE POEM FOR 1913

The following poem, published in the *Harvard Monthly* for June, has won the Lloyd McKim Garrison Prize for 1915:

BELGIUM

By THATCHER NELSON

Wait, watch and pray;
The uneven candles from the altar burn,
The shattered windows blaze the last return
Of sinking day.
The evening sky
Lapses from battled crimson into dark,
And to the altar tapers, spark on spark,

The stars reply,
And black above,
The shot-torn rafters meeting overhead
Watch o'er the land's petition for its dead,
A grief of love
That never ends.
A nation, shrapnel-scarred and faint with war,
Humbled along the church's stone-strewn floor,
In conquest bends.
Bends to receive
The sacrament of Christ, the blood of peace,
The benediction prayer of swift release;
Disdains reprieve.
Kneeling alone,
Belgium, bowed down, but not reduced, aspires
In hope to see the morning gild her spires
And dawn atone
For dark tonight,
When brothers slay from hill to distant hill,
Or in the bayonet charge, white hot to kill,
Fall in the fight. . . .
God grant the day
Break golden clear beyond the coming morn.
Wait, light in future glory will be born;
Wait—fight and pray!

H. G. BYNG, '13

The death of Harry Gustav Byng, '13, from wounds received in battle, has been announced. The BULLETIN has recorded his military service, but not his recent marriage in London to Miss Evelyn Curtis, daughter of Allen Curtis, '84, during a brief leave of absence from the front. The following poem in his memory, by a classmate, appeared in the *Boston Herald* of June 5:

TO H. G. BYNG

HARVARD 1913

Fell he amid the fierce attack,
When shrapnel shrieked unearthly things,

And heavy cannon thundered back,
While Death spread wide his iron wings?

Or came a sudden random shot,
That darkness pierced with angry fire,
And filled the measure of his lot,
Striking him down in the trenches' mire?

I know not how the hour supreme
He met on gore-drenched Flemish plains.
But I know in his eyes was the joyous gleam
Of a soul that grows bold as its life-blood
waned.

He would not have us long lament
His loss, when countless thousands weep;
The all he gave was quickly spent;
At life's glad noon he fell asleep.

But when a world that burns in pain
Shall rise renewed, all fever done,
Our friend shall not have died in vain.
The peace of right is the peace he has won.
PHILIP McMAHON.

Harvard University, May 31.

WAR NOTES

'05—Francis T. Colby, in charge of seven ambulances paid for by gifts of Americans in the United States, England and France, and now operating, often under fire, as a part of the Belgium Army, was mentioned in the general Army Orders of the Day of May 16 for the value of his services. This is regarded as a signal honor.

'08—Orville F. Rogers, Jr., M.D. '12, is on service at the American Ambulance Hospital, Neuilly, Paris.

'07-08C.—Harold Marion Crawford, 2d lieutenant in the Irish Guards, is reported killed at Givenchy by the accidental explosion of a bomb. He was the eldest son of the late Francis Marion Crawford.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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James H. Perkins, '98, New York.
Francis L. Higginson, Jr., '00, Boston.

Alumni Notes

'61—Charles A. Cooper died in Lynnfield, Mass., on April 6.

M.D. '64—Michael F. Gavin died at his home in South Boston, Mass., on May 20. After his graduation he was assistant surgeon in the 57th Massachusetts Infantry. At the close of the war he went abroad for further study; he returned in the fall of 1868 and took up the practise of medicine in South Boston. He had been visiting and consulting surgeon at the Boston City Hospital, the Carney Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital and St. Mary's Infant Asylum, and for several years was a trustee of the City Hospital. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and a son, Basil Gavin, '08.

'69—Frederic Palmer has been reappointed lecturer on practical theology and a member of the Faculty of Divinity.

'77—Ripley Hitchcock has been elected secretary of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Other members of the class of 1877 who are also members of the Institute are: President Lowell, Professor Barrett Wendell, Edward S. Martin, and George E. Woodberry.

'83—Angell B. Babbitt died at his home in Media, Pa., on April 30, after an attack of angina pectoris. He was head of the Classical department, and associate headmaster, of the DeLancey School of Philadelphia, and had been active in civic affairs in Media.

'84—A second son, Eugene Hoffman Walker, was born to John B. Walker and Mai (Hackstaff) Walker in New York City on March 28.

'85—James J. Storrow has been elected a member of the Boston City Council to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. H. Woods.

'98—F. Lothrop Ames has been elected a director of the Butte & Superior Copper Co.

'98—F. Maurice Newton was married in Brookline, Mass., on May 15, to Miss Margaret A. Shepard.

M.D. '98—Maurice Kahn, formerly in Leadville, Colo., is practising surgery at 1018 Brockman Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

'02—Roy C. Southworth is in the executive department of the Bon Marché Department Store, Seattle, Wash.

'04—Joseph W. McGaragle, formerly with William P. Bonbright & Co., is a member of the firm of Cropley, McGaragle & Co., brokers, Merchants Bank Building, Boston.

'05—Arthur L. Derby was married at New Orleans, La., on May 11 to Miss Janetta Barr.

'05—Arthur W. Locke, who has been doing graduate work in music at Harvard this year, has been appointed associate professor of music at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

'07—J. Horton Ijams was married at Hew-

lett, L. I., on May 8 to Miss Margaret S. Porter.

'08—George L. Foote was married in Keene, N. H., on May 15 to Miss Doris Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Foote will spend the summer at Dublin, N. H., and in the fall will make their home in Boston.

'08—Mason T. Rogers was married at Ithaca, N. Y., on May 24, to Miss Helen N. Clapp. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers will be at home after September 1 at 116 Bedford Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

'09—Richard G. Harwood was married at Littleton, Mass., on May 22, to Miss Grace A. Knight.

'09—Lawrence K. Lunt, M.D. '14, the son of Judge Horace G. Lunt, '70, of Colorado Springs, was married at Longwood, Mass., on May 17, to Mrs. Marjorie Glenn Donaldson of England. Dr. Lunt is on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

'11—Albert D. Barker is in charge of the suburban department of the morning edition of the Springfield, Mass., *Union*. His permanent address remains Prospect St., West Bridgewater, Mass.

'11—Philip Horton Smith has become a member of the firm of Kilham & Hopkins, architects, 9 Park St., Boston. His home address is Billingsdale Road, Topsfield, Mass.

'12—The engagement of George E. Akerson of Minneapolis and Miss Harriet Blake, Wellesley, '14, of Omaha, has been announced.

'12—A son, William Barnes, 2d, was born to Thurlow Weed Barnes and Elisabeth D. (Glover) Barnes on December 23, 1914, at Albany, N. Y.

'12—Gardner Boyd is general assistant in the boys' and girls' club work in the extension service carried on jointly by the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His permanent address is 17 Marsh St., Dedham, Mass.

'12—Paul Gifford was married at Fall River, Mass., on May 18, to Miss Florence Chase.

'14—Ralph L. Blaikie is a music specialist with Silver, Burdett & Co., text-book publishers, 231 West 39th St., New York City.

'14—John L. Handy, who has been since July in the Akron office of Gove & French, Inc., crude rubber brokers, has been transferred to the New York City office at 25 Beaver St.

'14—H. R. Hitchcock, Jr., is with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. His address in Akron is 34 North Union St.

'14—Arthur J. Mannix is with his father, William H. Mannix, certified public accountant, 134 State St., Boston.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 36

JUNE 16, 1915

WIDENER
MEMORIAL LIBRARY
NUMBER

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1915.

NUMBER 36.

News and Views

The Widener Memorial Library.

The host of Harvard men who will return to Cambridge next week will find in the Freshman Halls, now occupied for a year, and in the Widener Memorial Library building, which will be formally presented to the University on Commencement Day, two such provisions for the social and the intellectual life of Harvard as a Commencement assemblage is rarely permitted to see for the first time. They who come without knowledge of the Freshman Halls lack it because they have not read the Harvard news. This number of the BULLETIN is designed primarily to remove any excuses of ignorance regarding the Widener Memorial Library. For the accomplishment of this purpose those who will have most to do with the special and general treasures to which the new building will give a home, and with the administration of its service to the University, have generously provided the BULLETIN with the following pages.

But beyond and apart from all the facts and figures in the case there are considerations which make the building of the Widener Memorial Library an occasion of peculiar gratitude on the part of the University. When President Lowell came into office, the better housing of the freshman class had not presented itself as a crying need. His recognition of it and his initiative and energy caused the need to be met. Not

so with the Library: for years the shortcomings of Gore Hall, in safety, convenience, and size, were the most conspicuous shortcomings in the equipment of the University. It was clearly a prime obligation of the present administration to provide for a new and suitable building. It can hardly be imagined that the liberal friends of the University could have been spared the necessity of subscribing the \$2,000,000 at which the cost of the desired building was estimated. There would have been nothing for other needs but to defer the meeting of them.

Then—less than three years ago—came the amazing announcement that a single benefactor would do that which the many might have done only after much persuasion. The tragic occasion of the memorial, its preëminent fitness as the means of perpetuating the name of one who was beginning to be as great a collector as he was a lover of books, the noble scale on which the gift was conceived and made,—these are the elements of the matter which give the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library its unique place among the benefactions to Harvard and to American scholarship.

And now the miracle—as it seemed when it was foretold—is accomplished. On Commencement Day, after the exercises in Sanders Theatre, Mrs. Widener, who has done all this for the memory of her son, will pass to President Lowell the key to the great building, symbolizing the transfer of its pos-

session to the University; and after the more formal presentation the new Library will be open to general inspection.

The articles and illustrations in this special number of the BULLETIN will give some conception of what Harvard is on the point of receiving. Pictures taken at this time inevitably lack the more intimate look which will come with the shelving of the books. No house can be too spacious and well-ordered for these tools of a university, its chief materials for that study of the thoughts and deeds of men through which the thinkers and doers of the future are to be trained and to work. The new building gives to Harvard an opportunity for extending leadership in which all its sons may rejoice.

* * *

Heard
From.

The perils of reading a book without going to the very end of it have seldom been more forcibly illustrated than in the BULLETIN's comment last week upon the Fifth Report of the Class of 1895. Our attention has been called to the important fact that Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, "not heard from" in the body of the book, is abundantly accounted for in its later pages. Under "Addenda, Errata, etc.," it is clearly set down that four men, one of them being Martin Grove Brumbaugh, were heard from after the chief portion of the book, which includes the biographical sketches, was completed. Accordingly nine pages of "Additional Biographical Sketches", received too late for insertion in their proper alphabetical order, are printed in an Appendix. The first of these is a sketch of Governor Brumbaugh's remarkable career. The circumstances under which the Report was prepared, after the recent death of the Class Secretary, make it the more remarkable that an apparent omission was not real.

The
Graduates'
Magazine.

The address of Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., as the editor of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, in brief notes at the beginning and end of the June number, an item in the class news of 1881, "with this issue W. R. Thayer retires from the editorship of the *Graduates' Magazine*", and a short disclaimer, under the side-caption "Vale!", of the editor's authorship of anything like all the little essays in the department "From a Graduate's Window"—by these tokens only does it appear that the last number of the magazine edited by Mr. Thayer has made its appearance.

It is a characteristic withdrawal from an important office—so quietly done that one must look somewhat narrowly to discover it. But the number itself so admirably typifies the results of Mr. Thayer's service of twenty-three years that it should not pass as merely one in a long series of interesting issues. The memoir of Charles Francis Adams by Moorfield Storey, '66, is an admirable specimen of the satisfying biographical essays of which the *Graduates' Magazine* has printed so many. Here, too, are estimates of Professor John C. Gray, by Professor Wambaugh of the Law School, and of Curtis Guild by his classmate, the retiring editor. The constructive scientific work done by members of the University is represented by Professor William Duane's account of "Radioactive Substances in Treatment of Cancers." Dean Bardeen of the Wisconsin University Medical School and Mr. R. H. Dana, Jr., present opposing views on the subject of "Rowing and Health." Undergraduate interests have their hearing in an illuminating article on "The Harvard Cosmopolitan Club", by L. deJ. Harvard, '15, and in a study of the temperance movement in College, "John Barleycorn and John Har-

vard", by R. E. Connell, '15, whose instinct for the phrase appears not only in his title but in his allusions to Class Days of an earlier time as "more bacchanalian than baccalaureate" and to the wish for "free beer" as "the result of thirst rather than of thought." But in special articles and regular departments so many sides of the life of the University and its alumni are touched upon that their enumeration may not be continued.

This suggestion of the contents of a single issue of the magazine will suggest also something of the wide range of Mr. Thayer's editorial work through all these years. The excellence of this final number is but a typical quality. The graduates of Harvard owe the editor who has made their magazine what it is a debt to which we are very glad to call attention. To his successor in office the BULLETIN would extend every good wish.

* * *

The Special Training of Teachers. That best evidence of vitality in any body of men —the refusal to remain in a static condition—appears, as often as anywhere else at Harvard, in the Division of Education. To an extent apparently unusual, it responds to motives of activity both from within and from the influence of an active Visiting Committee representing the Board of Overseers. Some of those who are most concerned regarding this department feel that in the development of its work there are rare opportunities for Harvard to yield the state much of that service which the advocates of a state university believe such an institution would render. They believe that our alumni at large must come to realize that a university which provides graduate training for doctors, lawyers, clergymen, dentists, engineers, foresters, architects and business men cannot permanently

overlook the teachers. There is so much to be said for these beliefs that their general acceptance some day seems more than a possibility.

* * *

"Sea Horse Teeth." The needs of the Dental School, the bequests and gifts by which from time to time they are partially met, are present matters. A faint echo from the past, in which the University was doing what it could for the cause of dentistry may be heard in the following extract from "College Book, No. 7", under the date June 16, 1777:

The President having now laid before the Corporation a Petition of Dan'l Scott of Boston Dentist, that the Corporation would grant him two Sea Horse Teeth, belonging to the College Museum, for the Purpose of making artificial Teeth; the Petition representing that those are the materials that are found best to answer the Purpose, and that none are at Present to be obtained elsewhere; & the Donor, Mr. William Winthrop, having signified his consent that this Request should be granted—Therefore Vote 5, That the Keeper of the Museum be directed to deliver to Dr. Scott the sd Teeth, taking his Receipt for the same, with his promise to replace them as soon as he shall be able.

* * *

Commencement. On a later page of this issue there is a forecast of the exercises on Commencement Day, showing in what important respects it will be different from other Commencements. Among the alumni nearing middle age there must be many who remember that in their younger graduate days, there was no room for their classes at the afternoon exercises in Memorial Hall. Since the speech-making has been transferred to the ampler space behind Sever Hall, there should be room for all visiting alumni. There is no other such opportunity in the year for renewing one's sense of membership in the community of Harvard.

The Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library

The Widener Collection of Books

BY GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP, '93, SPECIAL LIBRARIAN.

"I HOPE it will become the heart of the University, the centre for all the interests that make Harvard a great university." Mrs. Widener expressed this ambition for the library which she is giving to Harvard at the end of a recent visit, after three hours of critical inspection of every portion of the building. For two years she has watched it go up, visiting Cambridge frequently, and keeping a close personal oversight of every important detail. Realizing the opportunity which Harvard's greatest need offered her, she has tried to make her gift equal to it.

The new library building is essentially a personal memorial, a mother's tribute to her son. It is the more completely such memorial because it is the fulfillment of two of the son's strongest desires. Shortly before he started for London in the spring of 1912, Harry Widener sat late into the night, planning with a friend how he could help to raise the money for a new fireproof Harvard Library. He wanted to share in this, in order that he might have some influence in making the proposed building adequate, spacious and suitable for all the

uses of a great university, the best library in the world for scholars' use.

Into that building, when he had finished with them, Harry Widener planned to put his own books. He already owned some twenty-five hundred carefully chosen volumes, of

which he was very fond, and which he knew to be among the best in their several respects. Soon after he entered college in 1903, he began to buy fine books. He took a quiet part in the interests of his few intimate friends, and whatever he did usually led him to a book. The Hasty Pudding Club plays appealed to him, and when he took part in them, he hunted for books with pictures of the costumes worn at various periods. This search made him acquainted with a large group of colored plates. He bought many of these, especially



HARRY ELKINS WIDENER, '07.

those illustrated by Rowlandson and by the Cruikshanks. This section of his collection contains all the better known works of this character, and many very great rarities.

Fonder of reading than of anything else, Widener early began to look for the first editions of the writers whose books he liked, Thackeray, Dickens, Tenny-



FIREPLACE AND PORTRAIT, IN ROOM CONTAINING WIDENER MEMORIAL COLLECTION.

son and Browning were especial favorites, and he owned desirable copies of very nearly everything they wrote. Stevenson was his particular delight, and the catalogue of his Stevenson books, which was printed a few months ago, describes virtually every issue a collector covets,

and many manuscripts. One of these is the brief autobiography, which was unpublished until he printed a few copies for distribution to those, who, he felt certain, would appreciate it.

An acquaintance who owned a large collection of "association" books reveal-

ed the fascination of volumes which once belonged to famous people, and of those in which the author inscribed the name of a personal friend. The hunt for such treasures became one of Harry Widener's chief delights. He was well acquainted with the annals of English literature, and his accurate memory enabled him to pick out from the bookseller's shelves and the auction catalogues many volumes reminiscent of old-time gossip. His copy of the Rev. Samuel Purchas's "Pilgrimes", which continues Hakluyt's record of English foreign travel, was inscribed to "A Loving Friend and Kind Neighbour." The copy of Thackeray's "Henry Esmond" was given with his "grateful regards" to Charlotte Brontë, to whom the writer was deeply indebted before he became a famous author. Many other volumes carry evidence that they were once in royal hands. One of these was Edward the Sixth's copy of the extremely rare Bible printed in 1550, which goes by his name.

Out of College, with slight interest in most of the things that occupied the time of his friends, Widener came to realize where his fondness for interesting copies of famous books was likely to lead him. He was intimately acquainted with a few of the greatest collectors, and he determined to become one of them. He started modestly, rarely challenging those who, like Mr. Morgan, he thought had a prior claim to first choice. None the less keenly he studied the market and the books, with a deliberate

purpose of laying the foundations upon which to base his own claim to the greatest treasures when his time should come. At the Robert Hoe sales, he let most of the famous books go without a serious struggle. He secured his fair share, however, including among his purchases a number of volumes which he felt confident would be famous whenever they were better known. The same policy directed his bidding on books at the Huth Library sales in London. Guided by the suggestions of Dr. Rosenbach, Mr. Quaritch and the authorities at the British Museum, he secured a few score tracts printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Most of these have titles which are unknown to the ordinary book collectors, but a large proportion of them are volumes which will delight the scholars who know where to look for the stories which can be written about them.

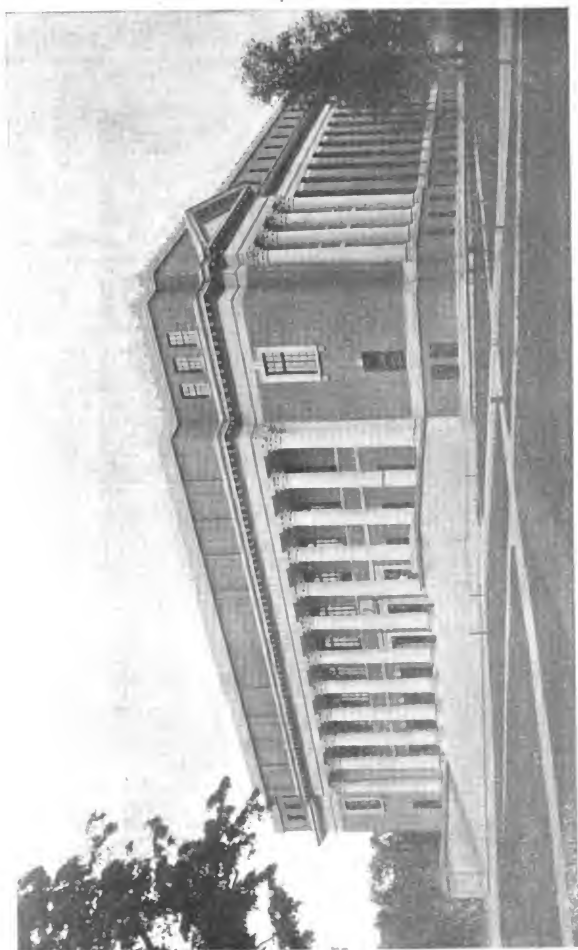
The most satisfactory characteristic of the three thousand volumes which will find their permanent home on the walls of the room in the centre of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library building is the very high average of abiding interest which they possess. They formed a young man's library, and are to be preserved as he left it. He died suddenly, just as he was beginning to be one of the world's great collectors. As it stands, it is a remarkable library. Many more volumes of the highest importance might have been added, but few of those already secured are likely to have been displaced by any thing better of the same class.

The Widener Memorial

BY WILLIAM C. LANE, '81, LIBRARIAN, HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

PRECISELY on the site of old Gore Hall, but covering most of the ground between that and Massachusetts Avenue, rises the new Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, which is to be presented to the University on Commencement Day, and is to

become the permanent home of the College Library and of the precious volumes which Harry Widener bequeathed to it. The architect of the library is Horace Trumbauer of Philadelphia who has designed a number of other buildings for the Widener family. Some detailed de-



WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, FRONTING SEVER QUADRANGLE.

scription of the building will serve to explain and supplement the views which the BULLETIN prints this week.

Stated in general terms, the building is a hollow square, about 250 by 200 feet on the outside. The inner courtyard—110 by 100—is divided lengthwise by a central section devoted to the Widener Collection, leaving light-courts on each



ENTRANCE HALL.

side measuring about 110 by 28 feet. Three sides of the square are occupied for the most part by book stacks. The fourth side (to the north) contains the great Reading Room, several special reading rooms, and administration rooms of various kinds. The upper story, carried on the top of the stack, is likewise occupied by special libraries and seminary rooms.

The northern façade, with its broad flight of steps surmounted by massive columns, faces the Yard. The outlook from the top of these steps and from the windows on this side is a delightful one, with the tower of Memorial Hall rising above the trees. Three high portals under the colonnade give admission

through doors of handsome wrought iron and glass to a vestibule finished in Rosatto marble, at either end of which is a dedicatory tablet, one giving the date of Widener's death "upon the foundering of the steamship Titanic", and the other stating that his mother, Eleanor Elkins Widener, has erected this building as a memorial. From this vestibule one enters a dignified hall thirty-six feet broad and fifty feet in length, the walls of which are lined with Botticino marble of a warm yellowish gray, beautifully but not conspicuously veined. Two rows of columns down the length of the hall, and corresponding pilasters against the walls, are of veined statuary marble. Straight ahead, at the further end of the hall, is a broad staircase of the same Botticino marble, leading at its first landing to the Widener Memorial rooms, and so designed that even from the very entrance one will catch a glimpse in the distance of the portrait of young Harry Widener on the further wall, if the intervening doors happen to be open.

Another inscription on the side of this hall is as follows:

HARRY ELKINS WIDENER
A.B. 1907
LOVED THE BOOKS
WHICH HE HAD COLLECTED
AND THE COLLEGE
TO WHICH HE BEQUEATHED THEM
"HE LABOURED
NOT FOR HIMSELF ONLY
BUT FOR ALL THOSE
WHO SEEK LEARNING."

This Memorial
has been placed here by his Classmates.

On the left side of the entrance hall is a coat-room, and a broad corridor leads to the Librarian's Office and to ample administration rooms for the Order Department and the Catalogue Department. On the right the corresponding corridor leads to the Director's Office, to a room for the Library Council, and to the Treasure Room. This last is a plain but dignified room 54 x 32 feet, equipped with protected metal cases in which many of the Library's



MAIN STAIRWAY, LEADING TO WIDENER MEMORIAL ROOMS AND SECOND FLOOR.

rarest and most valuable books will be kept. Those for which there is not room here will find a place in the adjoining portion of the bookstack, which is to be screened off from the rest of the stack so that it can be entered only from the Treasure Room. Another pleasant room on this side of the Library will be used eventually for a select comprehensive collection of desirable books accessible without formality to all—books that ought to be more or less familiar to everyone; but the equipment and opening of this room will be necessarily postponed a little for reasons of economy.

From the entrance hall already mentioned we mount the stairs to the first

landing, and find ourselves at the door of the Widener Memorial Rooms. The first room is a spacious reception room with semi-circular bays at the four corners, and high arched alcoves with windows at the right and left, giving the effect of an octagon. It is covered by a domed ceiling, is lined from floor to cornice with a warm white Alabama marble, and is decorated with fluted columns bearing graceful capitals. The second room is the Library, which is finished throughout in carved English oak. Here Harry Widener's books will find their resting-place, and his portrait will look down from over the great fireplace. The decoration of these rooms, as well

as that of the entrance hall and stairs, was designed by the well-known firm of White, Allom & Company, of London, all wood-carving being done in England. The marble work was executed in New York.

Coming back to the stair-landing at the entrance of these rooms, we look back down the stairs, through the entrance hall, to the great doors with their wrought iron grilles; looking along the stairs on each side and through the arches of a spacious foyer, we see through the open door of the Reading Room, the windows on the other side of that room. Through the windows on each side of the stairs beyond the light-courts, are seen the east and west wings of the Library, filled from top to bottom with book stacks; and we realize that this is the focal point of the Library, both architecturally and for the associations which it is meant to perpetuate.

From the foyer at the head of the stairs we may pass directly into the Reading Room, which occupies the full length of the northern side of the building; or turning to the right we may enter the Catalogue and Delivery Rooms, or on the left, pass through a lobby (connecting with the elevator and with the stairs to the third floor) into the Periodical Room. The great Reading Room is an impressive room, 192 feet long and 42 wide. The arched and coffered ceiling, with sky-lights of soft-colored glass, is 44 feet high. Lofty columns separate the main body of this room from the portions at either end which have a lower ceiling. At one end doors communicate with the Catalogue and Delivery Room, and at the other end a door opens into the Periodical Room. The tables have seats for 264 readers, to which the Periodical Room adjoining adds 28 more, making accommodations for 292 in all.

The Delivery Room is divided into two portions by handsome columns of Siena marble, one part of the room being devoted to the catalogue cases, and the

other portion being in front of the delivery desk. This is at the side of the room, and the working space behind it communicates directly with the stack. There is also a small Bibliographical Room adjoining for such works of bibliographical reference as best supplement the card catalogue.

The book-stack is entered from the north side of the building, through the Delivery Room and Periodical Room on the second floor, and through the Catalogue Department Room and the Treasure Room on the first floor. It comprises eight floors as finished and equipped at the present time, with a possibility of extending the stack downward by two floors into the present basement. Its distinguishing characteristic is the provision of commodious reading-stalls along one side throughout the length of the stack on each of the six upper floors, the whole number of these stalls being 300. The stack itself has been constructed by the Sneed Company, and promises to be most satisfactory.

The total capacity of the stack may be best stated by saying that the eight floors contain 9,531 sections, each three feet, four inches in width and seven feet, or seven feet four inches in height. As shelved at present, the capacity according to the usual basis of estimate—eight volumes to a foot—will be about 1,433,000 volumes. When completely shelved, the capacity will be increased by about 300,000 volumes and will reach about 1,733,000, as stated by the contractors. This, however, does not include the 496 sections devoted to newspapers; and, for a complete statement of the shelving capacity of the building, we must add the shelves in the various reading-rooms and work-rooms. This amounts to 51,000 volumes in the several reading-rooms of the three lower floors, 57,000 volumes in administration rooms and store rooms, and 55,000 volumes in the rooms for special libraries in the top story. The total capacity of the present building may therefore be stated as



WIDENER MEMORIAL HALL, ADJOINING WIDENER MEMORIAL COLLECTION.

almost 1,900,000 volumes, to which the eventual equipment of the first and second tiers of the basement will add space for 465,000 volumes. We may, therefore, say that the total capacity of the stack when finished will be 2,200,000

volumes, with room for 163,000 volumes more on shelving already installed in other parts of the building.

Another distinguishing characteristic of the new Library is the provision of private studies for the use of professors.

There are about seventy of these studies, some of them on corridors which are directly accessible from the public parts of the building, others which can be entered only through the stack. All have good light, and being from 10 x 12 to 12 x 15 feet square, are large enough for private work or for the meeting of several persons in consultation. Some of these rooms will naturally be used purely as private studies, convenient and desirable on account of having the books in which a man is interested near at hand; others will doubtless serve as offices in which a professor may be consulted by his students.

The third floor of the building, which rests upon the top of the stack, contains thirty-four rooms which will be used for special collections and as seminary rooms, offices and studies. In these rooms a number of special libraries, heretofore scattered in different buildings, will be brought together and will enjoy the convenience of a closer connection with the main Library. These special collections include the Classical Library, which has been for many years in Harvard Hall, the Child Memorial Library of English, the Lowell Memorial Library of Romance Literature, and the French, German and Sanskrit Libraries, all of which have heretofore been in Warren House; likewise, the Mathematical Library from Sever Hall, the library and reading room of the Business School from Lawrence Hall, and the library of the Bureau of Municipal Research, which has been in Wadsworth House. Seminary rooms for these departments, and for Economics, History and Government will be provided so far as space allows. On this floor the Library's collection of maps and, eventually, its manuscript collections will also find a place.

It remains to speak of the ground floor, which is entered directly from Massachusetts Avenue on the south side of the Library, and is entirely above ground though masked on the north by

the imposing flight of steps which leads up to the main entrance of the Library on the floor above. On this ground floor is to be found, on the west side, a special reading room for elementary work in history and economics, corresponding to the reading room which has been hitherto maintained in Harvard Hall. This will have its independent entrance on the west side and will provide for 166 read-



UPPER HALF OF MAIN STAIRWAY.

ers. It serves primarily the courses in which many copies of books for parallel reading are required. Near the south entrance are the stairs and elevator leading up to many of the professors' studies and to the top story of the building. On the corridor which runs through the centre of the building are locker-rooms and toilet-rooms, a dining-room and kitchenette for the ladies of the staff, and on the east side of the building, near the staff entrance, an office for the Superintendent of the building, a receiving-room for boxes and parcels coming by express, a collating-room directly under the Ordering Department on the floor above, a storage room for dupli-

cates, and a room under the Catalogue Department which will be used in common by the Catalogue Department and by the editorial staff of the Quinquennial Catalogue.

In the basement below this floor—seventeen feet below the surface—are the possibilities for the further extension of the book-stack, and the somewhat elaborate machinery needed for the use of the building: the dynamos which run the five elevators and two book-lifts, the compressed air machinery for the pneumatic tubes, the dynamo and fan for the vacuum-cleaning system, a pump connected with the steam-heating apparatus, enormous fans which pump

warm air into the Reading Room and stack, the connections for electric light and power, and a filter through which passes all the water which enters the building. The building is to be heated by steam, conveyed through a tunnel from the plant of the Elevated Railroad Company, which also furnishes heat to the other buildings of the College Yard and to the Freshman Dormitories.

Such, in brief, is the superb building that Mrs. Widener has erected as a memorial of her son, which will provide on a most generous scale the facilities for study that we have long lacked and to which we have eagerly looked forward.

The History and Organization of the College Library

BY PROFESSOR ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, '87. DIRECTOR, HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

THE Harvard Library was founded in 1638 by the bequest of John Harvard's books, some 370 in number, mostly of a theological character. Of these books but one remains—Downe's "Christian Warfare against the Devil, World, and Flesh." The rest were consumed by fire in 1764 when only two or three hundred volumes were saved of the 5,000 or so kept in old Harvard Hall. Thanks to generous gifts the losses were soon made up, and in 1766 the library was placed in the new Harvard Hall where, save for a temporary migration during the Revolution, it stayed until 1841, when it was moved into what was regarded as the palatial abode of Gore Hall. It deserved new quarters, for it now numbered 41,000 volumes, and held the proud position of the largest library in the United States.

Its first printed catalogue dates back to 1723, and there were several supplements and later editions; and in 1861, Ezra Abbot, the assistant librarian, began what claims to have been the first public card catalogue in the world. For seventy-one years the library remained in Gore Hall, until it had long outgrown

its accommodations, although these had been enlarged more than once. Thousands of volumes were perforce stored in various cellars or wherever else room could be found for them with least inconvenience, and the annual complaint in the library reports had become almost a wail of despair. Three years ago came the dawn of a better day and the library, with the prospect of a splendid future in the superb new home now awaiting it, was hastily bundled out of Gore to get along in the meantime as best it could in a converted dining hall (Randall). From that centre which has proved surprisingly good, its activity has continued to radiate and will do so until next August.

Today the Harvard University Library, to use the words of the statutes, "consists of all the collections of books in the possession of the University." It numbers about 1,140,000 volumes and some 700,000 pamphlets, the statistics of these last being based on an uncertain estimate. The distinction between volumes and pamphlets, which is technical and arbitrary, is not recognized by all libraries. At Harvard, in accordance with

a common use, the term pamphlet is applied to an unbound work of less than one hundred pages, whether essay, circular, song, sermon, time-table or poster. The Harvard University Library includes the central collection, or Harvard College Library, and eleven so called departmental libraries: the word departmental, be it noted, is used here as referring to different departments of the



CATALOGUE AND DELIVERY ROOM.

University, not of the College. These eleven libraries are those of the Law School, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Peabody Museum, the Astronomical Observatory, the Gray Herbarium, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Arnold Arboretum, the Bussey Institution, the Blue Hill Observatory and the Andover-Harvard Theological Library. They are independent in management, but they are required to send catalogue cards of their acquisitions to the central catalogue in Cambridge, and to a certain extent they avoid duplication in the purchase of books. "The Central collection", to quote the statute again, "known as the

Harvard College Library, is for the use of the whole University. With it are included for administrative purposes the special libraries. Its privileges are also granted, under special regulations, to persons not connected with the University. The general control and oversight are committed to a council consisting of a Chairman, and six other persons, appointed annually by the Corporation, with the consent of the Overseers. Any vacancy occurring in the Council is filled in the same manner for the unexpired portion of the term. It is the duty of the Council to make rules for the administration of the College Library and to apportion the funds applicable to the purchase of books. Subject to the direction of the Chairman of the Council, the Librarian has the care and custody of the College Library, superintending its internal administration, enforcing the rules and conducting the correspondence."

On July 1, 1914, the central collection numbered 706,240 volumes and 423,000 pamphlets. The growth of each of these classes for the last few years has been over 20,000 a year, but the number of pamphlets is kept somewhat down by the binding of a portion of them which are thereby promoted individually or in groups to the dignity of volumes. This rate of increase is fairly satisfactory, but is precarious, for less than half of it is due to assured funds. The greater part comes from special gifts or bequests either of books, or of money for the purchase of books, a fact which speaks well for the generosity of the friends of the Library, but which makes the outlook for the future always a little uncertain. In general the regular funds serve rather inadequately for the acquisition of the ordinary current works in the commoner languages necessary for the carrying on of the College courses. For bibliographical rarities, choice editions or other particularly expensive works, which are not immediately necessary, but which are essential to build up a great library and one that will

attract scholars from a distance, we have to rely for the most part on accidental gifts or special contributions. The funds themselves are not easy to divide satisfactorily, for many of them are restricted by the terms of their bequests. Thus one subject may live in luxury while its neighbor is being starved. It is a curious fact that the topic for which the Library has the largest resources in proportion to the available literature is the history and description of Siam. This is thanks to a memorial fund in honor of the late Edward Henry Strobel, '77.

Besides the general collection, the Harvard College Library includes, at least in theory, thirty-eight special libraries ranging from the Engineering Library with 9,534 volumes in 1914, to that of the Students' Palaeontological Laboratory with nine. These special libraries differ from one another greatly in character and administration, as well as in size. They are supposed to be of a supplementary nature and consist chiefly of duplicates, though some have many and even rare volumes not in the central collection. A number of them will occupy special rooms in the new Widener Building (e. g. the Business School, History, English, Classics, Mathematics, etc.). Others are better situated in the laboratories and museums (e. g. Botany, Engineering, Fine Arts, Architecture, etc.). Altogether in 1914 they numbered 74,843 volumes and 5,058 pamphlets.

The Director of the University Library is ex-officio Chairman of the Council of the College Library which meets about once a month. The present members of the Council besides the Chairman are: Professors G. F. Moore, G. L. Kittredge, C. H. Haskins, T. Lyman, C. N. Greenough, Dr. T. Barbour, and W. R. Castle, Jr., Secretary. The other chief officers of the Library are the Librarian, W. C. Lane, '81, and two Assistant Librarians, A. C. Potter, '89, and T. F. Currier, '94, one of whom is in charge of ordering and accessions and the other of the work of

classifying and cataloguing. G. P. Winship, '93, is the newly appointed special Librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Collection. The place of Mr. Kiernan, who was with us for nearly sixty years and most of that time presided at the desk, has not yet been filled, but his successor who would naturally be in charge not only of the circulation of books, the reading rooms and the professors' studies, will probably have the title of Reference Librarian, one to be found in most large libraries, but which Harvard has heretofore lacked. Mr. F. Carney, Superintendent of the library buildings has the care of the physical properties, the purchase of



TYPICAL STACK CORRIDOR,
WITH READING-STALLS AT THE RIGHT.

supplies, the janitor's force, etc. Altogether the staff at present numbers about one hundred men, women and boys, besides thirteen honorary, unpaid curators.

For a good many years the administration of the College Library has had to be carried on under difficult and discouraging conditions. A new period is now beginning, and we shall soon be able

to look back on our past struggles as chiefly of historical interest. The moving into the Widener Building will doubtless raise many problems which will have to be faced and solved in one way or another, but we hope that by the time the term begins next autumn, although the work of moving and arranging the books will be far from complete, and there

will be readjustments before we all get shaken down in our new quarters, nevertheless the College Library will be in full working order. Thenceforth with the unequalled opportunities it can offer to those who are prepared to profit by them, it should be in a position to be of ever greater service to Harvard and to learning.



GENERAL READING ROOM, OCCUPYING FRONT OF SECOND FLOOR.

Special Collections in the College Library

BY ALFRED CLAGHORN POTTER, '89, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

A LARGE library may be considered as composed of many separate collections of books dealing with various subjects. These may be large or they may be small,—the size depending not only on the extent of the literature of the particular subject, but on the extent to which it has been developed in the building up of the library. Their value depends, not on the mere

size, but on the skill and care with which the books have been gathered. A collection may have many thousand volumes and yet not be at all notable—for example, ten or fifteen thousand volumes on English literature would be far from remarkable, while five hundred volumes on Pope would be of great importance. A collection of a thousand volumes of the English dramatists is in itself not un-

usual, but a hundred early quarto editions of Elizabethan plays would form a collection of great value. There are thus collections within collections, and in many cases the part is greater in importance than the whole. Collections of books such as these examples are known in library parlance as "special collections."

The Harvard College Library has many of this character. Foremost among them stand two—the Folklore collection, and the Hohenzollern Collection of German History. The former, the result of many years of continuous, careful buying and now numbering about 13,500 volumes, is one of the best on this subject in existence. Its greatest strength is perhaps in the field of English ballads, of which it has thousands of rare broadside and chapbook editions. It is also strong in mediaeval romances and legends. Minor divisions that have been specially developed are witchcraft, alchemy, and proverbs.

The collection which is called the Hohenzollern Collection is of comparatively recent growth. In 1902, the Library possessed only about 6,000 volumes relating to German history; today, it has three times as many. The collection is rich in sets of historical periodicals and society publications; in fact, very few such sets are lacking to make it absolutely complete. It also contains much material relating to early and to local German history. A large part of it was bought by a special agent of the Library, who spent over a year in Germany for the purpose. Few libraries, even in Germany, have a larger or more comprehensive collection of German history than that of the Harvard Library.

Books relating to the United States, which form the largest single classification in the Library, number, including federal and state documents, over 50,000 volumes. It is strong on the discovery and early history of America, and has many volumes of rare "Americana". Much of this material, as well as

the extensive collection of early newspapers, was received as long ago as 1818 with the library of Professor Ebeling of Hamburg. The books and pamphlets illustrating the history of American slavery (over 3,300 titles) mainly came from gifts from Charles Sumner and Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Recent gifts in memory of Charles Eliott Perkins, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., are enabling the Library to build up a large collection on the history and development of the country west of the Alleghanies. Included in this are many books and pamphlets on the Mormons; these comprise the library recently acquired of Mr. E. H. Peirce of Salt Lake City. It is probably one of the three best collections on Mormonism in the country.

Of books on the history and geography of South America, the Library has over 9,200 volumes, besides several thousand pamphlets. It includes the whole or part of several private libraries bought in Chile, Venezuela, and Bolivia, and is naturally strongest in material on these nations, but on the other South American countries there are at least fair collections. Recent purchases made by a representative of several large American libraries, travelling through the various countries of South America, have brought large additions to the collection. South American literature, a field neglected by most American libraries, is represented by the works of the more important authors.

The collection on the history of Canada, which now includes about 4,500 volumes, is based on the library bequeathed by Francis Parkman, and its growth is in part provided for by a fund given in his memory. At least a beginning has been made toward building up the subject of Canadian Literature, both French and English.

The second largest single collection is that of English literature, which comprises over 30,000 volumes. It covers the whole field, but naturally certain

periods and certain authors have been more specially cultivated. The period that is best represented is that between 1660 and 1780. Special collections, notable either for size or completeness, have been made of the following writers: Chaucer, Shakespeare, Donne (collected by Charles Eliot Norton), Herbert (collected and given by Professor George Herbert Palmer), Shirley, Milton, Dryden, Defoe, Swift, Pope (the collection formed by Mr. Marshall C. Lefferts, of New York), Gray, and Byron. In the Widener collection, among many examples of rare books in English literature, are important series of first editions of Keats and Shelley, of Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne, of Thackeray and Dickens, and of Meredith and Stevenson.

British history, with about 29,000 volumes, and French history, with over 22,000, form two important collections. A special feature in the former is the section on local history and topography; on London, there are nearly a thousand volumes. It is strengthened and supplemented by a collection of over 6,500 historical and political tracts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. (These are not included in the above count.) In French history may be noted the publications of historical societies, numbering over one hundred different sets, both general and local, sets of important official publications, and a collection of books and pamphlets relating to Jeanne d'Arc, bequeathed by the late Judge Francis C. Lowell, of Boston. The section on Italian history numbers only about 10,000 volumes, but it includes an important collection on the political history of the period between 1815 and 1870, mainly presented by Mr. H. Nelson Gay, of Rome, an almost complete set of local Statuti, and special collections of note on Florence and Venice. The collection of over 4,000 volumes on the history of the Ottoman Empire is without doubt one of the best on this subject ever brought together. It is

based on the library of Count Paul Riant, of Paris, which was presented to Harvard in 1900. Count Riant was one of the foremost historians of the Latin Orient and his library was unusually complete in its field; with the additions that have since been made to it, the collection is practically unrivalled.

Of Greek and Latin classical writers there are nearly 25,000 volumes; every one of the principal authors is so fully represented that each of them might be said to form a special collection. Only one of them can be mentioned here,—the remarkable Persius collection formed by the late Professor Morris H. Morgan and given by him to the Library shortly before his death in 1910.

In French literature there are three special collections: Molière (2,000 volumes), Montaigne (500 volumes), and Rousseau (650 volumes). The first two are mainly from the library of the late Professor Ferdinand Böcher, given in 1903 by Mr. James Hazen Hyde, and the last was largely bought from a fund given in memory of Arthur Sturgis Dixey, '02. In the collection on Italian literature, two authors stand out preëminently: Dante, with over 3,000 volumes, and Tasso, with over 500.

Want of space prevents the description of many other collections that are worthy to be ranked as "special", and of the various ways in which they have been formed. Some of them, as will have been noticed, come from gifts or bequests of whole libraries; others have been built up piece by piece from the income of the Library's funds; and many have been bought from gifts of money for some specific subject. Of these gifts, some are large sums given occasionally, others are smaller amounts given annually.

The value of a library does not rest solely in its size; the Harvard College Library is the third or fourth largest in this country. But for the purposes of scholarly research it stands first. One reason for the superiority is the ease

with which a scholar may consult the books. But the greater reason is to be found in the way these books have been gathered and the care with which the special collections have been built up. In

collecting them the Library has constantly, and for years, benefitted by the expert advice of members of the Faculty. Thus in the lines in which it has specialized, it has come to be without rival.

An Interesting Commencement

COMMENCEMENT falls this year on Thursday, June 24.

In the rearranged Commencement Week, all the undergraduate and graduate festivities, with the exception of certain of the more elaborate class reunions, take place in the four days from June 22 to June 25. Tuesday, June 22, is Class Day, on Wednesday comes the Harvard and Yale baseball game, Thursday is Commencement Day and finally, on Friday, the Harvard and Yale boat race at New London.

Commencement Day bids fair to be of more than usual interest, largely on account of the presentation of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library to the University. In this year of great events, the award of the honorary degrees is awaited with much speculation and should afford the occasion for addresses of uncommon moment. Besides the speeches from those who receive honorary degrees, there will be addresses by President Lowell, Dr. Henry P. Walcott, Major Henry L. Higginson, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Governor Walsh.

The day begins with the assembling of the dignitaries, their guests, and the candidates for degrees at 9.30 in front of Massachusetts Hall. The procession is formed and proceeds to Sanders Theatre, where the exercises begin at 10 o'clock with the time-honored custom of calling the meeting to order by the Sheriff of Middlesex. After prayer, follow the Commencement parts, of which there are to be four—one less than usual—and then the conferring of the ordinary and honorary degrees.

The procession is thereupon to reform

outside of Sanders Theatre, and, headed by the members of the graduating class, to proceed to the Widener Library. Members of the graduating class will place themselves upon the steps, leaving a broad aisle up the centre. The procession of dignitaries, headed by the University Marshal, will pass up the steps between the two masses of undergraduates and be met at the top by Mrs. Widener, the donor of this great gift to the University. Mrs. Widener will present the keys to President Lowell, the door will be opened and the procession will follow Mrs. Widener and her party into the Library. The dedication exercises, preceded and followed by prayer and benediction by Bishop Lawrence, will be held in the room of the Widener Memorial Collection. The portrait of Harry Elkins Widener will be unveiled. The Library will then be formally presented to the University by Senator Lodge in behalf of Mrs. Widener and accepted in an address by President Lowell. After the exercises the entire building is to be open for inspection for the graduates and undergraduates.

The Alumni Luncheon is to be held in the Faculty Room from noon until 1.45. The Chief Marshal's spread will be at the Harvard Union and the class spreads in their usual rooms.

At 2 o'clock the Chief Marshal, Robert F. Herrick, '90, forms the procession for the Alumni exercises in the Quadrangle behind Sever. Dr. H. P. Walcott, '58, President of the Association, will preside at the meeting. The Alumni Chorus are to sing several selections, and will close the meeting after the addresses with the singing of "Fair Harvard."

The Routes to California

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

It has been suggested to me that those of your readers who plan to attend the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs might find useful a brief outline of various transcontinental routes. Detailed information will be furnished very gladly by railroad agents anywhere. From experience, the writer recommends prospective passengers to the agent of some western railroad in planning their trip to the Pacific Coast. The Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Rock Island Railroads all maintain offices in most large cities, and tickets for the whole journey can readily be procured from them for every available route.

The writer considers that there are four delightful routes between the eastern and western seacoasts, with numerous variations to each. For convenience, we shall describe these routes. If your time is limited so that you must take as little of it for the trip in one direction as possible, by all means come by the most direct route described below and go back a longer way, if you wish. We so advise because the difference of a week or two will materially lessen the chance of hot weather if you choose a southern route for your return.

The most direct way is *via* Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne and Southern Pacific "Ogden Route" to San Francisco. On this route will be found the most luxurious trains in the world, excellent cuisine and absolute comfort. The writer is sure that all will agree with the above statement after trying it. No trains east of Chicago surpass its equipment and few equal it; none east of Chicago equals the western dining-car service. You can leave New York or Boston on a Sunday afternoon, for instance, and be in San Francisco soon after breakfast on Thursday. If the "Twentieth Century Limit-

ed" is taken from New York or Boston, one may leave Chicago the following morning on the "Pacific Limited" (no extra fare, but excellent equipment), or one may spend the day in Chicago and leave late in the afternoon on the "Overland Limited" (\$10.00 extra fare). These trains reach San Francisco one hour apart. The "Ogden Route" crosses the northern arms of Great Salt Lake, 30 miles over the famous Salt Lake Cut-Off—scenically one of the wonders of the continent—just like going to sea by train! California is entered near the summit of the Sierra-Nevadas, within fifteen miles of beautiful Lake Tahoe—the most picturesque mountain region in America.

One variation would be to take the Santa Fe from Chicago. This road runs through Kansas City across New Mexico and Arizona to Los Angeles and San Francisco, and passes within seventy miles of the Grand Canyon in Arizona. The Santa Fe maintain excellent hotels at the rim of the canyon, and arrange their train schedule on their branch line so that one may plan for through Pullman accommodations from Chicago to Los Angeles. There is an excellent panorama of the canyon on the Zone at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, but all will enjoy the original.

Almost paralleling the forementioned line from Chicago is the Rock Island—Southern Pacific route through El Paso to Los Angeles and north to San Francisco, over which runs the "Golden State Limited" without extra fare.

If your ticket is routed on the Southern Pacific from Los Angeles to San Francisco, you may choose either the Coast Line through Santa Barbara, skirting the ocean for over 100 miles, or the San Joaquin Valley Line crossing the Tehachapi Pass by its famous scenic loop.

Another route is by Southern Pacific steamship from New York to New Or-

leans or by rail to same point, thence *via* Southern Pacific "Sunset Route" to San Francisco. This crosses the sugar-cane, cotton and rice lands of Louisiana, the entire state of Texas through San Antonio, with its historic Alamo, El Paso on the Mexican border, a corner of New Mexico and Arizona, to Los Angeles, through the most beautiful part of Southern California, and north to San Francisco.

The third route is by steamship through the Panama Canal to San Francisco. For details communicate with James A. Wright, 281 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

A fourth and very beautiful route, which can be accomplished in about a week or stretched to a month, filled with scenic delight, is by way of the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver and thence to San Francisco. The Canadian Rockies are, in the opinion of most travellers, and, surely, in the opinion of the writer, well called the "Switzerland of America." The comparison is good, but hopelessly inadequate, as the mountains are easily as beautiful as those of Switzerland and on a much grander scale. If you have plenty of time, go north to Montreal and take the whole trip on the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver, stopping off at Banff and at stations recommended by the railroad. There are excellent hotels at every point, with ample provisions for side trips, either by automobile or on trails too rough for any but horseback transportation, or over glaciers or mountains where only the hardy mountaineer may go. From Vancouver, one may take many routes to San Francisco. A very beautiful one is by boat through narrow channels between thousands of wooded islands to Victoria and thence to Tacoma; or one may make the whole journey to San Francisco by boat; or, if time is short, change cars at Mission Junction before arriving at Vancouver, and go to Seattle or Portland and thence to San Francisco by either water or rail; the latter, *via* Southern Pacific's famous

"Shasta Route" through Oregon, crossing the Siskiyou into California, skirting Mount Shasta, within sight of Mount Lassen and through the Sacramento River Valley to San Francisco Bay. If one's vacation is so short as to make the trip clear across Canada impossible, much time can be saved by omitting the pretty lake region from Montreal to Winnipeg and going through Chicago and northwest to Winnipeg, or in about the same direction to the Canadian Pacific at Moosejaw. Across the Rocky Mountains are other northern routes, such as the Grand Trunk, and connecting lines of the Northern Pacific with its Yellowstone and the Great Northern with its Glacier National Park.

In conclusion, from letters we have received and from our recollection of conversations with Easterners in the East, we feel we must call attention to the fact that the Grand Canyon, Yosemite Valley, Yellowstone Park, San Diego Exposition, Honolulu and Catalina Island are not suburbs of San Francisco and that visitors desiring to see these worth-while attractions, will save time and money by choosing their routes with care. To sum up, if you wish to get here in the shortest possible time, crossing Great Salt Lake and the Sierra-Nevadas, come by Chicago, Omaha and the "Ogden Route", or, if you wish to see the Grand Canyon, San Diego and the southern part of California, travel one way by Santa Fe or Southern Pacific "Sunset Route." If you have plenty of time and wish mountains, come by the Canadian Pacific. The Panama Canal trip speaks for itself.

Plan to arrive several days before the meeting. Buy your tickets now. Write to the committee for accommodations. If you did not receive our circular ask the secretary of your club for one, or write direct to us. It is easy to procrastinate; also easy to get here.

A. E. Stow, '12,
Secretary Publicity Committee.
310 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

The Crew at New London

New London, Conn., June 14.

THE Harvard crews have had just a week at their quarters in Gales Ferry, a little town four miles up-river from this city. The crews have gone on in the regular course of training, and have, it is assumed, made progress, but there is still room for improvement.

No changes have been made in the university crew, and none will be made unless sickness or accident forces out some of the men now in the boat; some of the individuals in the eight may not be wholly satisfactory, but shifts at this late hour would probably do more harm than good. In recent years Harvard crews have been changed a good deal only a few days before the Yale race, but it was rather by good fortune than anything else that the results were favorable. It is generally admitted that last year's crew was spoiled by the substitutions in the eight after it had come to Gales Ferry; consequently Captain Murray and Coach Wray have made up their minds to avoid that particular error this year, even if they fall into other mistakes.

The university crew rowed downstream over the four-mile course last Saturday evening in 21 minutes, 53 seconds; this time-row is the only one the crew has had on the Thames. The time was not fast, but the conditions were rather unfavorable. The wind was blowing downstream, but the tide was running in, and the captain, having to decide whether he would row against wind or tide, chose the latter alternative, as being the less exhausting. Even as it was, the men in the captain were pretty well used up at the end of the trial; five of them had never before rowed four miles, and it was not surprising that they felt the exertion. The university second crew paced the university over the first two miles, and the freshmen did the pacing for the last two miles. The university was perhaps half a length ahead of

the second crew when the latter stopped rowing, but the freshmen beat the university by almost three lengths in the last two miles.

About an hour later, Yale rowed over the same course, but in the opposite direction and under very different conditions—upstream on the end of a flood tide and with practically no wind. Yale's time was 22 minutes, 39 seconds.

The varying conditions make it impossible to draw conclusions from these two time-rows. Harvard must have had better conditions than Yale had; no one imagines that the Harvard crew is 46 seconds faster than the Yale crew over the four-mile course, but there may be doubt whether the difference in the time was due wholly to the conditions of wind and water. The Yale men had not wholly recovered from a sharp attack of ptomaine poisoning from which they had suffered for three or four days, and they were not in prime physical condition when they had their time-row on Saturday; they stood the strain better than the Harvard oarsmen, however.

Everybody believes that the Yale university crew is the best that has come from New Haven in many years. Nickalls, the English coach, has been fortified by last year's victory and is in full charge of the crew. Nickalls has been probably the best amateur oarsman in the world; he has rowed in all kinds of races and under all sorts of conditions. No one knows more about eight-oared races. It is not surprising, therefore, that he is able to turn out a first-class crew. The speed of the Yale university eight may be somewhat in doubt, but the crew looks much better than the Harvard eight and seems to be absolutely together.

The truth is that there is no real evidence on which to base an estimate of the speed of the Yale and Harvard crews. The Yale men, however, are very confident of winning, and several bets, at odds on Yale, have recently been

made in New York. The most experienced observers who have seen both crews believe that there is little to choose between them on form.

The Harvard second crew is not nearly as fast as last year's which won all its races in this country and then went to England and carried off the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, but this year's eight has improved since it left Cambridge, and will doubtless give a good account of itself in the Yale race. The Harvard freshman crew seems to be one of the best that Wray has developed in many years.

THE NINE WINS TWO GAMES

The varsity nine won both its games last week, defeating the Calumet Club, of Stoneham, Wednesday, on Soldiers Field, 14 to 3, and Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Saturday, 4 to 0.

The Calumet Club game was an easy one for Harvard. Calumet took three unearned runs in the fourth inning, but after that only three men got beyond first base.

To Mahan must be given much of the credit for shutting out Pennsylvania. His pitching, while it may not have been invincible, was certainly beyond the Pennsylvania hitters. Mahan proved his versatility, moreover, by making the only home run of the game. The Harvard tallies were scored—two in the fifth inning and two in the eighth.

BUSSEY ALUMNI

The members of the Bussey Alumni Association will join with the Lawrence Scientific School Association in luncheon on Commencement Day, June 24, at 17 University Hall, from 12.30 to 1.50 P. M.

A CORRECTION

In the program for Commencement week printed in last week's BULLETIN, the hour of the Harvard-Yale baseball game at Soldiers Field on the afternoon of June 23 was given as 2.00 P. M. It should have been 3.30.

CLASS OF 1913 DINNER

The Class of 1913 will hold a dinner at the Hotel Westminster on Wednesday, June 23, at 6.30 P. M., following the Yale baseball game on Soldiers Field. Those wishing to attend should send \$1.50 to R. B. Batchelder, 100 Summer Street, Boston, before June 19.

PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY

Phi Beta Kappa graduate members are invited to attend the Class Day spread of the society, to be held in the Yard, west of Holworthy Hall, from 6 to 8 p. m., on June 22. They may obtain tickets for themselves and guests at \$1.25 per plate by mail application to J. H. Hustis, Jr., 38 Hastings Hall, Cambridge, by June 19.

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M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, *Editor*.

John D. Merrill, '89, *Associate Editor*.

Sidney Curtis, '05, *Business Manager*.

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Alumni Notes

'52—William Robert Ware, a leading architect and prominent educator, died at his home in Milton, Mass., on June 9. In addition to his architectural practice, he was professor of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1865 to 1881 and at Columbia University from 1881 to 1903. Since 1913 he had been professor-emeritus of Columbia. In 1866, Harvard conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws as "Creator of two serviceable schools of architecture,—the first at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the second at Columbia University; the teacher, exemplar, and friend of a generation of American architects."

'55—Louis Arnold of West Roxbury was married on May 15 to Mrs. Emily Brownell Keene of New Bedford, Mass.

'59—Edward H. Jackson died at Aiken, S. C., on May 24.

'63—Colonel John Dean Hall, U. S. Army, is now living at The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

'73—Rev. William Mansfield Groton died of heart disease in Philadelphia on May 25. He had been Dean of the Philadelphia Divinity School for the past fifteen years and professor of systematic divinity for seventeen years, and had previously held pastorates at Lincoln, Mass., St. Stephen, N. B., and Westerly, R. I. Dean Groton built up the Divinity School until it has become one of the important institutions of its kind in this country. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Rev. Nathaniel B. Groton, '07, and Rev. John M. Groton, '09.

'82—Justice Walter I. McCoy was the presiding judge at the trial in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia of the Riggs Bank against the United States Treasury officials.

'91—Kenneth McKenzie, Ph.D. '95, professor in Yale University for a number of years, has been appointed head of the Department of Romance Languages at the University of Illinois.

'04—Alexander M. Crane is practising law in the Bankers Trust Co. Building, 14 Wall St., New York City. The former partnership of Crane & Lockwood was dissolved on April 30.

'07—Edward S. Hatch, M.D. '99, who has been in New Orleans for several years, is limiting his practice to orthopedic surgery with an office at 1126 Maison Blanche Building. He is senior orthopedic surgeon to the Touro Infirmary, orthopedic chief to the Charity Hospital, and consulting orthopedic surgeon to the New Orleans Dispensary for Women and Children. His home address in New Orleans is 2035 Octavia St.

'07—John C. Hurley died at Sharon, Mass., on May 22.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, has delivered a number of papers before medical societies during the past season. Some of these have been: "Can the Voice present a Sign in Congenital Syphilis?", before the New England Pediatric Society; "Dyslalia as a Center-asthenia", before the American Psychopathological Association in New York; "The Reflexes in Epilepsy as a Guide to certain data of Individual Consciousness", before the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy at Fortress Monroe, Va. He has also published several articles, among them being: "The Voice Sign in Chorea—Technic of Elicitation—Studies in Neurological Technique No. 3", in the February issue of the *American Journal of the Diseases of Children*.

'03—A son, Willard Parker Grush, was born to Merton E. Grush and Marion (Stearns) Grush on May 23 at Winchester, Mass.

'03—Clinton C. Scheffy, who is a sub-master in the English High School, Boston, is also chairman of the School Board, Mansfield, Mass. As an avocation he is developing fancy poultry on an extensive farm which he owns at West Mansfield, Mass.

'03—Ruthven W. Stuart's address is Park Lodge, Albert Gate, London, S. W., England.

A.M. '03—Frank Aydelotte, A.B. (Indiana) '00, who has been professor of English at Indiana University for several years, has been appointed professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'04—Robert F. Manning, who had been practising law at 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., died on March 9.

'04—Joseph S. Seabury has been admitted to partnership in the real estate firm of Poole & Bigelow, 70 Kilby St., Boston.

A.M. '04—James E. Latta, Ph.B. (North Carolina) '90, is special agent of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., with headquarters at 207 East Ohio St., Chicago. His work takes him to all the larger cities of the United States and Canada.

'05—A son, John MacIntosh Callaway, the fourth child, was born to Trowbridge Callaway and Elsie MacIntosh (Kellogg) Callaway on May 28 in New York City.

'14—Quentin Reynolds was married at Upper Montclair, N. J., on May 15, to Miss Sylvia Crowell.

'14—Herbert J. Salomon, who is with his father, Albert Salomon, cotton exporter and importer of New York City, has sailed for Europe to spend a year or more in his father's foreign offices.

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JUL 23 1915

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 37

JUNE 23, 1915

Harvard Service
in the European War
The Crew and the Nine

PUBLISHED FOR THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BY THE
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1915.

NUMBER 37.

News and Views

Inter Arma. In so far as a large portion of Harvard news is concerned, this issue of the BULLETIN necessarily stands between grass and hay. The announced events of Commencement week, athletic, social, academic, are in process of fulfilment while the paper is on the press. It is useless to foretell them again, it is impossible to record them. The nine, having completed its successful series with Princeton, is at grips with Yale. The crews at New London will have put their year's work to the test before these words reach all our readers. Happily so many of them will have witnessed the events of the week that the printed accounts of them must serve as a species of fighting the battles o'er again. So it is with the social and academic items on the Commencement program. Their record must be reserved for the final issue of the year.

There is one thing, however, which is still far from completed. That is the part which Harvard men are playing in the European war. We are glad to devote some pages of this number to what may be called Harvard war news. On Class Day the Surgical Unit for service in a British military hospital sailed from New York—more than a hundred persons going in the name of Harvard to minister to human suffering. Our earlier unit will remain at work in the American Ambulance Hospital of Paris

until July 1. The motor service of Harvard men will continue indefinitely—and no end is yet predicted for the fight which Professor Strong and his helpers are making against typhus in Serbia. The summer military camps of college students are about to draw a large delegation from Harvard. This of course has its bearing upon the war abroad only in its relation to the lively interest in the great question of "preparedness" which the condition of the world has forced upon the attention of America.

The editors of the *Crimson* took a decided stand several months ago against the idea of these camps, and when Mr. Hudson Maxim presented to the members of the senior class a book of his own which the *Crimson* regarded as dangerously militaristic, they expressed themselves strongly against the influence it might exert. Correspondents of the paper took an opposing view, but the public press gained and spread the idea that Harvard undergraduate sentiment was strongly pacifist. Last week the *Crimson* handsomely disowned its authority to speak for the entire student body. It "would indeed be flattered", it declared, "if its utterances were taken as the last word from Harvard. The *Crimson* does not make, and has never made, the slightest claim that this is the case. It would be impossible to mirror public opinion in the University in an editorial column. A clearly defined public opinion does not exist, in the first

place. That there are two sides to every question is an axiom too often lost sight of. No one supposes that because the *Crimson* says summer military camps or other more subtle forms of militaristic propaganda are bad, the whole University—to a man—solemnly echoes, 'Yes, they are bad, very bad!'

If there were any doubt that this was a true statement of the case, the proved readiness of Harvard men, graduate and undergraduate, to bear a hand in the present emergency would establish it. Harvard, as such, has made no bid for what a newspaper humorist so well calls the "ignoble peace prize." Indeed the part of President Lowell, as chairman of the committee on resolutions at the meeting last week in Philadelphia which formulated a plan for sounder international conditions, may well be regarded as representing the spirit on which many elements in the Harvard public would agree,—that peace in general shall be sought through arbitration, and that the compulsion of arms shall be used when needed to enforce it.

* * *

A Prophet's Chamber. The *Nation* of last week contained a highly suggestive letter by Mr. Thurman Los Hood on "A New Kind of Reading Room." It is a plea, backed by pertinent quotations from Carlyle, Lamb and Boswell, for an opportunity, in the new Widener Library, to cultivate the taste in collegians for discursive as well as prescribed reading. "Why", says Mr. Hood, "should there not be somewhere in this vast new building a prophet's chamber set apart for something near to an ideal private library, with the very best books of every period, all of them, put chronologically on the shelves, so that a student might learn with his imagination and his love, not merely with his critical sense?"

By a happy coincidence the BULLETIN of last week contained an answer to this very question. In Mr. Lane's description of the new building, the following passage is found: "Another pleasant room on this [the right] side of the Library will be used eventually for a select comprehensive collection of desirable books accessible without formality to all—books that ought to be more or less familiar to everyone; but the equipment and opening of this room will be necessarily postponed a little for reasons of economy."

It is heartily to be hoped that the postponement may not be for long.

* * *

The First Report. The twenty-fifth and other anniversary class reports, as the BULLETIN recently intimated, are volumes in which the average alumnus may find much to interest him. This is even true of the first annual report, with its array of statistics about the College life of the class most recently graduated, and its pages of comment upon that life. To these pages especially it is to be hoped that the College authorities give a close scrutiny, for they reflect with much clearness the reactions of existing conditions in Cambridge upon the body of men whose experience of them has just been completed.

The first report of the class of 1914, published in April, provides an excellent illustration of what such a volume may yield. From the statistical pages one learns, for example, that of the 436 men who received degrees the age of the largest number, 160, at Commencement averaged 22, but that there was one man of 32, and one youth of 16; that the sons of Harvard College graduates among the 436 recipients of degrees numbered 76, Technology standing second, with only six fathers; that, under the heading, "Religious Views", there

are enrolled 116 Episcopalians, 74 Unitarians, 56 Congregationalists, and so on, numerically downwards, to two Agnostics, one Swedenborgian and one Friend.

It is in the "Comments of the Class", however, that the College authorities will find most illumination. There are, to be sure, observations so trivial as, "Too many students say: 'He don't.' This might be cured in an English course"; and so foolishly grandiloquent as, "In general Harvard embodies all that conducts toward the development of manly character, brilliant individuality, and inherent genius." But there are notes of suggestion well worth heeding in what is said, often several times over, about young instructors in large courses, the systems of advisers, the problems of the distribution and concentration of subjects of study, the oral examinations, the chapel services, and other points of College administration. Of course none of these questions can find their complete solution through the criticisms of the youngest alumni; but their opinions have a direct bearing on many phases of undergraduate life, and the older graduates may well hope that the First Annual Report reaches the hands and the minds of those who direct the daily life of the College.

* * *

Elementary Music.

At the beginning of the next public school year in Boston, a new system of teaching music is to be adopted. It is based upon a recent report of a commission of six persons, four of whom are either graduates of Harvard or former members of the University, and one is a graduate of Radcliffe. Professor A. T. Davison, Jr., the College organist, was chairman of the commission, the drift of whose report is suggested in the words: "We also think it possible to make the school music books much more

valuable to children and to the community by discarding much of the present system and substituting a simple method devoid of extra-musical technicalities—excrescences on the body musical—and bringing the children into more direct contact with beautiful music."

There is evidently a common purpose in this project and in the newly instituted plan of training the Harvard freshmen in choral singing, to which the recent tournament of song at the Freshman Halls directed public attention. The Boston public school project is expected to exert an important influence throughout the United States. The singing at the Freshman Halls may also, quite conceivably, relate itself to a broader movement.

* * *

Athletics by Proxy.

The President of Reed College, Oregon, William T. Foster, '01, has contributed to a recent number of *School and Society*, an article, "Athletics by Proxy", in which he shows what has been done in his college towards developing a general participation in physical exercise by all members of the institution, faculty and students alike. It appears that last year all but seven of the 234 students took part in athletics at least two days out of every six, and that in the faculty only three persons enumerated less than three hours of athletics, including lawn-mowing and wood-chopping, for the six days. For the great variety of athletic games in which the students took part, the average amount of money collected from individuals and expended by the treasurer of athletics, was sixteen cents.

President Foster recalls a remark of the BULLETIN upon the experiment in its earlier stages: "In all soberness, the vision is that of an enviable ideal." His article shows excellently that the ideal was not beyond attainment.

The New Harvard Surgical Unit

ON Tuesday, June 22, the Surgical Unit which Sir William Osler asked Harvard, in April, to send to the aid of the British Army, sailed on the "Noordam" from New York. It is expected to land in Falmouth, to proceed to London, and thence to an established military hospital in England.

The preparations for this expedition, under the direction of Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, have involved a vast amount of work. It was necessary to arrive at the clearest possible understanding with the English military medical authorities, with Johns Hopkins and Columbia about the division of the promised six months' service with the Units from these schools; to assemble a staff of 32 surgeons and 75 nurses. Cable messages, letters and important meetings have been unceasing, and now the work is accomplished.

An English surgeon, with the rank of colonel, will be commandant of the service. Of our surgical staff two, whose hospital rank in America is that of visiting surgeon, will hold the relative rank of lieutenant colonel in the British medical service; there will be 6 with that of major; 8 will rank as captains; 16—of the grade of house officers in hospitals in or near Boston—as subalterns.

On June 9, the BULLETIN published

the list of surgeons as it then stood. As given shortly before sailing, it stands: Drs. E. H. Nichols, C. A. Porter, W. E. Faulkner, H. P. Mosher, F. B. Lund, A. Quackenboss, N. S. Hunting, Roger I. Lee, H. F. Hartwell, R. H. Vose, D. B. Reardon, B. P. Stookey, F. A. Collier, Philip D. Wilson, Russell P. Borden, Allen Greenwood, A. M. Frost, Walter M. Lacey, P. A. Leavitt, G. M. Bach-

mann, Harold M. Goodwin, R. R. Sattler, Walter A. Lane, C. W. Bresler, Paul Withington, William E. Hunter, Albert A. Barrows, Harold G. Tobey, F. W. Snow, Walter J. Dodd, V. H. Kazanjian, Ferdinand Brigham, Frank Holmes Cushman, Richard S. Austin and Samuel A. Hopkins.

The new names on this list are those of Drs. F. B. Lund, '88, G. M. Bachmann, W. A. Lane, Paul Withington, '10, H. G. Tobey, Ferdinand Brigham, F. H. Cushman, R. S. Austin, and Samuel

A. Hopkins. Several names on the previous list are dropped, but from those which do not appear, Drs. F. G. Balch, '88, and John J. Thomas will go to England later in the summer, to replace members of the staff who must return to America.

The photograph of Dr. Nichols, like those of the Widener Memorial Library published last week, is reproduced from a copyrighted picture taken by the Boston Photo News Co.



EDWARD H. NICHOLS, '86,
Associate Professor of Surgery.

A Letter from the Ambulance Hospital

THE following letter from Dr. Robert B. Greenough, '92, executive officer of the Harvard Surgical Unit at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, has recently been received by Roger Pierce, '04, General Secretary of the Alumni Association:

The American Hospital of Paris,
Section for the Wounded,
May 22, 1915.

Dear Mr. Pierce:

On reaching Paris, April 1st, the Harvard Unit took over a service of 162 beds in the American Ambulance. Since that time, other beds have been added to the service until we now have something over 190 beds. For a week or so after we first came, not all the beds were filled, but for the last three weeks we have had practically no empty beds. Thirty-three cases in 24 hours is the largest number of admissions we have had, and 16 major operative cases has been our heaviest operative day.

The virulent infections with gas-producing organisms, of which there were a number of cases early in April, have become less common as the season advanced and warm and drier weather followed the cold and rainy period of the early spring. Most of our cases reach us on the second or third day after injury. The wounds are usually infected when we get them. In April almost every wound showed gas-bacilli on culture. In May the proportion of such cases has fallen off materially. At present the ordinary pus-producing organisms are the ones most commonly found in cultures of fresh wounds. Almost every wound contains more or less of the clothing of the soldier, carried in by the missile, but the wounds produced by shell fragments are more frequently contaminated in this way than the bullet wounds. The bullet wounds are the most common injuries, followed closely by wounds from shell fragments. Shrapnel injuries are much less common.

Soldiers severely wounded in head, spine or abdomen are not easily transportable and therefore do not reach the base hospitals like this one. Most of our cases are penetrating or perforating wounds of the soft parts with or without bone injuries. The bone cases are among the worst with which we have to deal. A septic compound fracture of such long bones as the humerus or the femur is a very difficult case to handle. In almost every case the bone is shattered into many little pieces

and these bone fragments are driven into the tissues in every direction and act like foreign bodies, to prevent healing until they are removed. We have been greatly helped in our work on these cases by plaster and metal splints devised for each individual case by Dr. Osgood.

Up to May 20th, including the cases we took over when we first came, we have had 370 cases on our service. We have had three deaths, (1) brain abscess and meningitis, (2) perforations of the lung and hemorrhage and (3) diffuse perforative peritonitis; the last case died ten minutes after entrance to the hospital. . . .

Among the most interesting operations have been cerebral cases upon which Dr. Cushing operated. In two of these cases he was able to remove shell fragments from the brain, by use of the electro-magnet. Dr. Cushing had also two cases of peripheral nerve injury, one a plastic upon the facial nerve, and another upon the musculo-spiral.

Dr. Vincent has had one case for transfusion at this hospital and demonstrated his method of performing this operation, also at Dr. Carrel's Hospital in Compiègne. There have been other cases in this hospital on other services where Dr. Vincent's apparatus has been used. Dr. Osgood has had a number of orthopaedic cases for operation, lengthening tendons and so on, and has contributed very materially to the success of the general service by devising and applying apparatus for retaining the position of difficult compound fractures. On the general service we have had a number of bone cases for operation, plating fractures of the femur, tibia and jaw, and a plastic on a jaw with the insertion of a bone graft from a rib. We have been very fortunate so far in that we have had no cases that required amputation on our service, and no cases of secondary hemorrhage have occurred, although both conditions are ordinarily to be expected in a service such as this.

The moral and physical condition of the French soldiers has made a very favorable impression upon all of us. Some of the wounded reach us in a state of very great physical and mental depression. This is not unnatural under the circumstances, in spite of the very excellent system of hospital trains which has been established by the French Government for the transport of wounded from the evacuation hospitals to the base hospitals. These trains are well equipped for ambulatory and stretcher cases, and are used exclusively for this service; they arrive in Paris at the

freight station at La Chapelle, as a rule some time in the night. The station has been equipped with portable houses erected on the platform, and a competent staff of orderlies, surgeons and nurses is on hand to take the wounded from the train, feed them, do emergency dressings and attend to their distribution among the many military hospitals in and about Paris. The distribution of these cases is accomplished in a very orderly manner and the whole system of handling the wounded even under stress is working well. We were told that 2,000 wounded were brought to Paris by these trains in one 24-hour period after the fighting at Ypres.

There are many Red Cross Hospitals in operation in Paris beside the American Ambulance, although that is the largest one outside of the regular French Military Hospitals. The Russians and the Japanese have each a hospital in Paris, and the English have a large hospital at Versailles. Most of the English wounded, however, are now evacuated to the Channel ports and carried immediately to England. We have about eight English in the American Ambulance, and almost all are cases that have been in the hospital for a long time. An American from the Foreign Legion was brought to the hospital the other day. The vast majority of our cases, however, are French, with a few Turcos and Senegalese.

The attitude of the French Medical Officers and of the Government toward the American Ambulance is most cordial, and its work is held in high esteem by the soldiers as well as by the public.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT B. GREENOUGH.

WITH THE MOTOR AMBULANCES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

You have been so kind as to ask me to write something for the BULLETIN about my experiences in France and Belgium during the past ten months. I trust the following will give you an idea of the conditions under which we worked. There were very few Harvard men in the section of ambulances with which I was connected, but I enclose a list of those who either have been or still are in the service of the American Hospital of Paris.

JOHN PAULDING BROWN, '14.

June 17, 1915.

Harvard has been well represented in France since the war began. Aside from the

various surgical units sent out officially by the University there have been at least two score graduates and undergraduates who at one time or another during the winter have been in the service of the American Hospital of Paris.

Since September 1 have been driving one of the ambulances attached to this hospital, working with the British and French armies.

On September 7 we made the first of a series of interesting trips into the environs of Paris, following up the armies as they advanced toward the Aisne. For several weeks we were busy along the Marne gathering in wounded and bringing them back to Paris, till the battles rolled away so far that it was impossible to get any wounded men back to Paris.

Then came a period of three months with the British in northern France, at Neuve Chapelle, and in January we were first attached to the 8th French Army, operating in Belgium.

Probably the most interesting period of all began in April, when we were first sent to Ypres to do the work of a section of military ambulances which had been ordered to another part of the line. We were attached to a field hospital established in a little chateau near Ypres, and here we stayed for several weeks, until a shell hit the hospital one night and we had to move the entire outfit.

During these weeks at the "petit chateau", as it was universally called, we worked chiefly at night, going to the first field dressing stations and bringing up the men who had been hit during the day. These dressing stations were always placed in some convenient farmhouse close to the front. At one place, we had to pass within 400 yards of the German trenches to reach one of them. We always waited until it was dark and then, one by one, we would start off for the dressing stations. The roads in the region near the trenches are in bad shape, being continually under shell fire, and as we could not have any lights, driving was often very difficult. Several of the cars tumbled into shell holes, and one time we had to abandon a car for two days as the enemy's fire made it impossible to work on it by day-light. However, considering that our cars were doing the same work which in other parts of the line was done by horse-drawn ambulances, we were unusually fortunate. Our American cars were the only motor vehicles which ever travelled along those roads.

The men whom we picked up at the dressing stations were carried back about two miles, well out of rifle-fire, to the divisioned field hospitals. Here they could be operated on, if necessary, before being sent along another six

miles to the town from which the hospital trains started.

Almost every night we found wounded German prisoners at the field dressing stations, and those men were treated with every consideration by the French surgeons. All the time I was there I never saw anything but the most generous treatment of prisoners. The French were splendid in the way they looked after wounded Germans, drenched as they were in the blood of Frenchmen. To the army surgeons all wounded are alike.

I remember particularly a German who was brought in one evening by one of our cars. He had been lying between the trenches for four days and was captured when the French advanced that afternoon. Four days and three nights in the open, under a pouring rain, with a fractured thigh and two serious wounds on his head, had not overcome this soldier; he lay perfectly still on the operating table and never murmured while they cut off his clothes, and bandaged him up as best they could. It was always like this; the German wounded were close rivals to the French in the way they took their pain.

After each attack our work naturally increased and at such times as during the big attacks of April we were kept busy night and day. On April 24 the poison gas was first used against the French; our little chateau was full to overflowing for six days, and several nights the grounds of the place were covered with stretchers on which lay the victims of the gas, coughing, and gasping for breath, soaked through after hours of rain. But by morning they would be all cleared away; except those who stayed in the orchard behind the chateau under rows of little wooden crosses. And then each evening it would begin all over again. This, however, was only the situation in times of very heavy fighting.

No one can go to France without coming back filled with admiration for the way the nation is behaving during these tragic days. Every man and woman in the country seems to be fired with a holy zeal for a war which for them is one of liberty or of annihilation. They are fighting off the invader, and a defeat means the downfall of everything they hold worth while in life. So they set themselves to the task with a resolute sternness which is magnificent to see, confident of final victory and with it an enduring peace for France and for all of Europe.

The list of Harvard men enrolled since the beginning of the war in the motor service of the American Ambulance Hospital is as follows:

George Cochran Broome, L. '86, Robert T. W. Moss, '95, A. Piatt Andrew, Ph.D. '00, John S. Farlow, '02, Dallas D. L. McGrew, '03, James O. Lyman, '06, S. Prescott Fay, '07, Walter Lovell, '07, Charles Appleton, '08, Laurence Rumsey, '08, David Carb, '09, Henry M. Suckley, '10, Carlyle H. Holt, '11, Durant Rice, '11, William B. Webster, Jr., '11, Harold B. Willis, '12, Edward J. Curley, '14, Charles R. Codman, 2nd, '15, Herbert D. Hale, '15, Lawrence Hemenway, '15, David W. Lewis, '15, Tracy J. Putnam, '15, Paul B. Watson, Jr., '15, M. F. Talbot, '16, Philip H. Wood, '16, Charles Higginson, '17, John Melcher, '17, Harry H. Metcalf, '17, Edwin C. Wilson, '17, Fred Hunter All, G.B.

The following men sailed on June 19 for service with the American Ambulance Hospital:

James R. Childs, '15, Melvin F. Talbot, '16, Joseph M. Mellen, '17, Alexander I. Henderson, '13, Allyn R. Jennings, G.S.

AN APPEAL FROM LONDON

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I enclose copy of the Appeal which the Harvard Club of London is sending out to the Secretaries of all American Harvard Clubs. I think the Appeal states clearly our needs and I hope that all Harvard men will respond liberally.

If you can find room in your paper to publish our Appeal it would be much appreciated by the Harvard men in London and will help us to reach many of the alumni who may not otherwise know of our needs.

R. GRANT, JR., '06,

Secretary.

The Appeal is printed herewith:

May, 1915.

HARVARD CLUB OF LONDON WAR RELIEF FUND.

"What can we do, what can you do to help agonised Europe?"

President Emeritus, C. W. ELIOT.

This question the Harvard Club of London, England, has addressed to itself and now addresses to all Harvard Clubs, to all Harvard men the world over.

Living in the capital of the British Empire, within a few hours of the main battlefield, the members of this club are profoundly moved by the sight of the wastage and wreck of war, and feel it their duty to carry out the tradi-

tions of wide and intelligent humane help so long taught in Harvard University.

America has come nobly to the front, and American help is being given in every part of stricken Europe. A considerable amount of money has already been provided by citizens of the United States for the needs of the homeless, the foodless, the sick, the wounded. Much more, however, is still needed, for, greater yet than the treasure outpoured so freely, is the mighty and ever-growing need. In Belgium a whole population is barely being saved from sheer starvation; in Northern France the wretched non-combatants are in as pitiful a plight; in Serbia, disease of the most malignant and deadly character adds its destructive powers to lack of food and shelter; Poland, harried by the contending hosts, well nigh fails to make its lamentable condition known.

Harvard hospital units, Harvard ambulances, Harvard surgeons and physicians, Harvard helpers are at work on the battlefields of the unending fighting line, at the bases, in the hamlets, villages, towns and cities.

From all these points come insistent calls for aid. Money is urgently needed, and the various funds are often unable to meet the demands as promptly as is required.

THE HARVARD CLUB OF LONDON WAR RELIEF FUND is established for the special purpose of instantly responding to such calls, primarily from the Harvard Hospital Units and Ambulances, and for Harvard relief of the starving and homeless.

Financial aid is continually wanted for special purposes, and while such aid can often be obtained from the United States, it is not in season to meet the immediate need. An easily accessible fund in London will fill the gap.

The Harvard Club of London therefore appeals to all Harvard Graduates and Undergraduates to aid its effort, fully confident that not only will their response be generous, but also immediate. *Quickness of response is the most pressing necessity of this call.*

The Fund will be administered in London by the following Committee:

C. W. Eliot, '53, President-Emeritus Harvard University; The Right Honourable Viscount Bryce, O.M., LL.D. (Harvard), and former British Ambassador to the United States; J. H. Seaverns, '81, President of the Harvard Club of London, Chairman; R. Grant, Jr., '06, Vice-President and Secretary of the Harvard Club of London; E. C. Darling, '03; L. H. DeFries, '76; F. C. de Sumichrast, Associate Professor Emeritus Harvard University; C. W. Short, Jr., '08; H. S. Waite, '09.

Contributions should be sent to Robert Grant, Jr., Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E. C., or to him at 44 State Street, Boston, Mass.

THE TYPHUS CORPS

A second group of physicians and sanitary engineers sailed from New York last week to help Professor Richard P. Strong in his effort to control the spread of typhus and cholera in Serbia. It includes H. A. Bunker, Jr., '10, D. C. Hankey, J. H. McGuire, C. B. Spruit, of the fourth-year class of the Medical School, W. C. Sheffield, of the first year class, and J. J. Stack, M.D., '10.

ROCKEFELLER RELIEF

Jeremiah Smith, Jr., '92, has sailed for Europe, in the interest of the Rockefeller Foundation, to investigate the possibilities of rendering humane service in Turkey. The problem corresponds with that which Henry James, Jr., '99, and Eliot Wadsworth, '98, who is still abroad, have been helping to solve in other parts of Europe.

HARVARD MEN IN SUMMER CAMPS

Fifty-six men, chiefly undergraduates, have signified their intention of attending the students' military instruction camps this summer. About fifty of these will go to the camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.; the others will go to Ludington, Mich., or Chickamauga Park, Ga. Any men intending to go, whose names are not on the list, should send their names and addresses to P. M. Rice, '15, Holworthy 4.

The list is as follows:

A. G. Aldis, '17, F. G. Balch, '18, C. B. Balch, '18, R. M. Benjamin, '17, G. B. Blaine, '17, W. Burr, '18, F. H. Cabot, '17, H. B. Cabot, '17, F. Clark, 3L., C. A. Coolidge, '17, C. M. Derry, '17, A. Devereux, 3L., R. Dix, '18, F. W. Dort, '17, D. Duncan, '18, F. C. Gray, 3L., R. L. Goodale, '18, N. B. Grigg, '18, W. P. Hardy, '18, O. N. Hollis, '18, J. T. L. Jeffries, '15, S. P. Jocelyn, '16, O. P. Johnson, '18, W. D. Kelley, '17, E. L. Keyes, '15, B. W. Knowlton '18, G. E. Leighton, '17, A.

S. Levin, '17, C. C. Lund, '16, F. B. Lund, '18, C. M. Makepeace, 2L., T. H. Maliler, '18, W. R. Miller, '16, D. Moffat, '16, H. S. Morse, '16, W. K. Munroe, '17, W. R. Osgood, '17, W. A. Otis '17, C. C. Patterson, '16, D. W. Patterson, '16, F. V. Peale, '18, E. B. Pierce, 1L.,

A. M. Reed, '16, M. C. Rees, '18, R. Roquemore, '17, A. B. Roosevelt, '17, W. W. Sanders, '17, N. H. Seaver, '17, R. Semmes, 2L., J. D. Swartz, '18, R. D. Thiery, '18, M. D. Vorhaus, '16, F. M. Weld, '17, T. H. White, '17, W. Willcox, Jr., '17, J. G. Wolcott, 1G.

Phi Beta Kappa Day

AT the annual meeting of the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa on Monday, June 21, the following officers were elected: Professor C. H. Grandgent, '83, president; William Osborn Taylor, '79, vice-president; William C. Lane, '81, secretary; Richard H. Dana, '74, treasurer. Four honorary members were chosen: Sidney Edward Mezes, Ph.D. '93, president of the University of Texas, 1908-14, lately elected president of the College of the City of New York; Oswald G. Villard, '93, editor of the *New York Evening Post*; Professor Chester N. Greenough, '98; and Mr. Alfred Noyes, of Exeter College, Oxford, and Princeton University, poet of the day.

At the exercises in Sanders Theatre, over which Dean Briggs presided, President Lowell called the attention of the audience to the pamphlet distributed in the seats, containing a list of the "Winners of Academic Distinctions in Harvard College during the Past Year."

Mr. James Ford Rhodes, the orator of the day, delivered an address on Lincoln in certain phases of the Civil War, suggesting the relation of his subject to present affairs in the world. With these affairs Mr. Noyes's poem, striking its key-note in its opening lines, dealt more directly:

Music is dead, while half the world is dying.
Shreds of Uranian song, wild symphonies
Tortured with moans of butchered innocents,
Blow past us on the wind.

Chiefly in blank verse, the poem was broken by three lyrical passages, the briefest of which was as follows:

They crucified a man of old,
The thorns are shriveled on his brow,
Prophet or fool or God, behold,
They crucify thy children now.
They doubted evil, doubted good,
And the Eternal heavens as well,
Behold, the iron and the blood,
The visible handiwork of Hell.

Fast to the cross they found it there,
They found it in the village street,
A naked child, with sunkissed hair.
The nails were through its hands and feet.
For Christ was dead, yes, Christ was dead!
O Lamb of God, O little one,
I kneel before your cross instead
And the same shadow veils the sun.

The stirring poem, admirably delivered, made a profound impression. At the annual dinner in the Union, following the public exercises, Dean Briggs presided.

MORE RECENT BOOKS

The list of "Recent Books by Harvard men", published in the BULLETIN of May 19, should be supplemented by the following items:

'94—William F. Boos, "The Fountain Head" (in "Welfare Series", edited by Ralph Tracy Hale, '02), Small, Maynard.

'95—G. W. Robinson (translator), "Eugipus: The Life of Saint Severinus", Harvard University Press.

Ph.D., '05—Charles Hughes Johnston (editor and joint author), "The Modern High School", Scribners.

Professor Kuno Francke, Litt. D., '12, (editor-in-chief) and Assistant Professor W. G. Howard, '91, (assistant editor-in-chief), "The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries", Vols. XVIII, XIX, XX, German Publication Society.

Professor C. M. Green, '74, "Case Histories of Diseases of Women", W. M. Leonard.

Professor J. H. Beale, '82, "Bartolus on the Conflict of Laws", Harvard University Press.

Professor A. W. Scott, LL.B. '09, "A Selection of Cases and Other Authorities on Civil Procedure in Actions of Law", Harvard University Press.

Professor W. B. Cannon, '96, "Bodily Changes in Pain, Hunger, Fear, and Rage", Appleton.

Professor Charles H. White, '97, "Methods in Metallurgical Analysis", Van Nostrand.

[Chester A. Reed, '81, of Boston, writes to inform us that the "Bird Book", ascribed to him in the BULLETIN of May 19, was written by Chester A. Reed, of Worcester, Mass. EDITORS.]

THE HARVARD ENGINEERING CAMP

The Engineering Camp at Squam Lake, New Hampshire, will open this summer on June 26, and will be in ses-

sion eleven weeks. Admission to courses offered at the camp is open to students registered in, or about to enter, any of the Schools of Applied Science, or any other school in the University; to undergraduates in the College, or in other educational institutions; and to students, with or without college affiliations, who register in the University Summer School. The camp is located on the slope of Red Hill on the eastern shore of Squam Lake, New Hampshire, about forty miles from Mt. Washington, comprising 700 acres of farm and woodland, with nearly two miles of lake shore. The topography is varied and well adapted to surveying problems. There are class room and drafting rooms for 150 students.

Mr. Choate's First Fee

IN an account of the meeting of the Harvard Law School Association of New York, printed in the BULLETIN for April 14, reference was made to the speech of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, '52. Though he came to the meeting under the stipulation that he might listen and not speak, he was persuaded to carry on the tradition of Harvard Hall, which is not to let him leave it without saying something. From the stenographic report of his remarks, which played a kindly humor upon the Law School of his day, his teachers, Joel Parker, Theophilus Parsons and Edward G. Loring, and an early experience of practice in New York, the following account of the earning of his first fee, while he was in a Boston law-office, is taken:

I do not know that I can do better than to tell you about my first case, which was very interesting and which left an almost romantic sequel forty years afterwards. I was sitting in the office of my preceptors, Messrs. Hodges and Saltonstall, after I left the Law School, and two farmers came in from Vermont who wanted a lawyer. Mr. Saltonstall, was very

dignified and, as the name implies, very much of a gentleman, and of the best quality of man. But he was not always willing to stoop to conquer as I was. Mr. Saltonstall told the two farmers to state their case. Well, they said they had sent down two car-loads of potatoes to Boston two or three days before, and they arrived in Boston frozen. They had commenced suit against the railroad company, and the question was to be determined as to whether it was the act of God or the negligence of the railroad company. Well, Mr. Saltonstall did not quite relish the case—two car-loads of rotten potatoes. Said he, "I don't think I can take that case." The farmers looked rather crestfallen, and with that he said, "Well, here is Choate, perhaps he will take it." I had never had a case; I was perfectly delighted, and I grabbed it at once. Arrangements were made to spend the day after the next day in the taking of evidence in the case. At that time I was on quite familiar footing with my great namesake, Mr. Rufus Choate, the greatest of the lawyers of that day and of almost any day. He was temporarily laid up and used to come down and, liking good company, he would take me in his carriage around the country for a drive. And so he did the day after the farmers had brought the case to me. I explained it to him and he was perfectly delighted; he bolstered me up on the rules of evidence, gave me more light on the subject of how to

examine witnesses than I had ever learned in the Law School. So I went the next morning with the farmers to the trial of their case feeling fully qualified.

I had my Harvard Law School degree, I had been wearing out my unmentionables on the hard seats of Dane Hall for two years, and I had had as associate counsel the best lawyer in the country at that time. I think I did the day's work very well, and when it was over we walked back to the office. On the way the farmers said, "Well, now, Mr. Choate, about your fee." I had never had any fee, I did not know anything about fees; I would rather leave it to them. I knew how expensive my education had been, how costly the preparation in general had been, and how rich and fine the preparation of the previous day. But they insisted upon my naming my fee, and I said, "Well, you know it costs a good deal to get to be a lawyer, and I think \$3 would be about enough." One of them answered: "We were talking that over on the way from Vermont, and we kind of thought that as there

were two of us and two cases and two car-loads of potatoes that a dollar a case would be about right." I said I did not want to get up a reputation at the beginning of my practice for excessive charges, and I would be glad to take the two dollars.

Now one of those I am afraid I spent. They were two gold dollars, and I have looked for the one I lost, but I never could find it. I know I gave one of them to my classmate Darwin Ware, who afterwards became an eminent lawyer in Boston. I gave it to him because, like myself, he had never had a fee, and nearly forty years afterwards he died. His wife in looking over his papers found a little paper with something in it marked, "Half of Joe Choate's first fee," and she had the courtesy and good will to send it to my daughter who still wears it as a charm on her watch fob.

I ought to add that my mode of fixing that first fee helped me to learn the art of moderate charging from which I never departed afterwards.

Letters to the Bulletin

ON BEHALF OF THE FARMERS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I wish to endorse the letter of Mr. Prescott Huidenkoper in regard to the refusal of the Corporation to allow an association of Harvard farmers to use the name "Harvard Farmers Association."

One of the great problems that faces America today is the revitalization of its rural districts. It is a truth as old as history that no nation can endure which has not a contented and prosperous class of people on its land. The lack of this was the downfall of the Roman Empire. The evils of large land holdings and a system of tenantry is a burning issue today in England and bids fair to cause a social revolution exactly as it has done in Ireland. The revitalization of the rural districts and the cutting up of large holdings has given a new lease of life to France and Denmark.

Through large portions of our own South today are conditions as bad, if not worse, than those in France before the Revolution; large holdings of land, ab-

sentee landlordism and submerged, dependent classes of people with a vote but without property and education. In other parts of the country is a steady drift of farmers from the country to the towns, with the consequent devitalization of the country. These conditions call for not only the earnest work of our best trained and educated men but their properly guided thought.

National legislation is now considering an adequate system of rural credit. That this legislation, if any is passed, should be sound and practical will depend on the education of the legislators and the thinking people of the country to conditions as they actually exist and the proper methods to follow to correct them. It will not do simply to graft a successful European system of rural credit on to our American conditions.

Again the whole question of rural education is undergoing a revolution. In the past we have been training country boys for city life with the effect of overcrowding our towns and cities and weakening the structure that the towns

and cities base their existence on.

Harvard stands today as the leading university of American thought. Yet I deplore the fact that Harvard has been so much an urban university, situated in the centre of the greatest urban development of the country and dealing largely with urban questions. It is time for Harvard to turn its attention more largely to rural matters.

In Professor Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard has the foremost rural economist of America, a man who has been a pioneer in his field and who has done much to awaken intelligent thought to the great problems I mention. Under his leadership an association of Harvard farmers could have great weight in pointing out to the students what is being done and what can be done to solve these problems and in educating the best thought of the powerful urban districts it serves as to the proper national legislation, if any, that should be passed.

I maintain that the use of the name "The Harvard Farmers Association", should be allowed by the Corporation, that the objects of the Association are worthy and dignified, and that it will be not only a great advantage to the University but to the country if the Association prospers and is able to awaken Harvard men and others to the great needs of rural America.

ROGER ALDEN DERBY, '05.
(Farmer).

Jackson Springs, N. C.,
June 6, 1915.

THE NATIONALITY OF NAMES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I was sorry to see in my friend Professor Weeks's letter that he misunderstood my article. I did classify Blanchard as a French name. I could not, however, in such a brief study make a complete historical, genealogical and philological investigation of each name, nor could I classify as French some names that are now absolutely Englished. Thus Hayes goes down as Eng-

lish, even though in origin it may have been the French *De La Haie*; and likewise Chapin which might possibly fit into French pronunciation.

I said in my article that I may have made some mistakes, though I sought excellent assistance, and worked with all the diligence at my command. I cannot, even now, see in the present senior class more than six names, which can reasonably be called French. I regret that there are no more, but this is a question of facts and not of sentiment. Dr. Weeks sees more than 75. Since both of us have long and pleasant associations with the noble state of Missouri, he as a teacher and I as an amateur farmer, my good friend Dr. Weeks will certainly not resent it if I tell him that, for the sake of accuracy, I have to be shown.

RUDOLPH ALTROCCHI, '08.

THE BEACON CUP

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

At the request of a classmate, I send you some facts regarding the Beacon Cup, of which you gave some account in your number of June 2.

It seems certain that there were but five "Beacon Cup Regattas." In the first and last a cup was given, which became the absolute property of the winning crew, and in the other three a purse in place of a cup. The first "Beacon Cup" race was rowed on June 13, 1857, and was won by the Union Crew of the Union Boat Club. The Harvard "Eight" came in first, but lost the race by reason of the time allowance. (See *Boston Transcript*, June 15, 1857.) The second race, for a purse of \$75, was rowed on June 17, 1858, and was won by the Harvard University Crew, of which B. W. Crowninshield was then stroke. The third race, for a purse, was rowed on June 16, 1859, and was won by the Harvard University Crew. (Caspar Crowninshield, stroke, C. M. Woodward, E. G. Abbott, W. H. Kerr, H. Ropes and J. H.

Wales, bow.) The next year,—June 23, 1860,—the same Harvard Crew won the second time the Beacon Cup, which was, in fact, a purse.

From 1860 until 1864 there was no Beacon Regatta. In 1864, largely through the work of Frederic Crowninshield, '66, a subscription of \$150 was raised among gentlemen living on or near Beacon Street for a cup for the fifth and last Beacon Regatta. This cup was made in 1865 by Shreve, Crump & Low, of Boston, or the predecessor of that firm. In addition to the cup, the winning crew received each a badge of silver crossed spoon oars. The second in the race had crossed straight oars. The race was open to all comers; but, as none but Harvard boats entered, it has been erroneously supposed that this was the first of the annual College Races, which were not, in fact, instituted until the next year. The winning crew gave the cup as an annual prize to be rowed for, as appears on page 211 of the second volume of the *Harvard Book*, published in 1876:—"The cup won in the Beacon Cup Race by the first Sophomore Crew was presented in the spring of 1865 on the institution of the Harvard College Regatta as a prize to be rowed for annually by all College crews other than the University crew."

There is, or was, a deed of gift, signed by all the crew. Two members of the crew who gave the cup are still living, and it would seem proper, if the original deed of the cup has been lost, to have a new deed made and to have some memoranda thereof engraved on the cup, with the names of the original donors.

CHARLES E. STRATTON, '66.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In your list of crews winning the Beacon Cup I notice that in the Junior Crew, 1872, you have I. S. McCobb. This should be J. S. McCobb, J. standing for James. I also notice that you have I. Sampson; this should be J. Sampson, J. standing for Junius.

By the way, you may be interested to know that this crew had a unique record in this race. The day was cloudy and cold, and the river exceedingly rough from the wind. The various crews which started in the race were all swamped. This Junior crew, which was in the lead, refused to give up. After turning the stake the boat filled and it was worked over to the shore, taken out of the water and emptied. The crew got in again and rowed successfully until about 200 feet from the time, when the boat settled in the water again, leaving six heads above the surface. They got out of the boat, and getting hold of the outriggers, gradually swam with it until it crossed the line. In the class poem the crew was eulogized as having:

Swam triumphantly to victory.

This is probably the only case on record where the winning crew pushed their boat across the line by swimming.

The water was exceedingly cold and the crew when they got on the float at the Union Boat House were the most thoroughly chilled lot of men I ever saw. One of them, Williams, lived within a couple of blocks of the Union Boat Club, and wrapping a big overcoat around him, two of us, one on each side, trotted him over to his home where a hot bath and interior applications soon put him in good condition.

G. I. JONES, '71.

Chicago, June 12, 1915.

THE MATTER OF HAT-BANDS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Has Harvard gone ribbon-mad? What mean these gaudy colors on youths of downy face and older? If present development continues we shall have hat-bands specialized to such an extent that we shall need a Baedeker. I am reliably informed that there are now over seventy-five Harvard ribbons and two hundred others on sale at a Boston hat-store.

Yet fundamentally the idea has merit.

If we had a Lord Chamberlain we might have some system and more dignity in it.

Primarily every Harvard hat-band should have some Harvard indication. Suppose the cover-ribbon of the bow were always red. Let that be common to all. For graduates that in itself would be a dignified indication of their college affiliations—a black ribbon with just this red on the bow. How foolish—I was about to say snobbish—it looks to see grandpas wearing club hat-bands in Wall or State Street! A placard would be much better.

For a reasonable time after gradua-

tion, and particularly in Commencement week, the club or athletic hat-band is appropriate, but after a few years if a Harvard man is of the right sort, it is the fact that he is a Harvard man that he is proud of and not that he is a certain kind of Harvard man. Let us be as we preach regarding the brotherhood of Harvard.

The hat-band is used at other colleges and schools, but that is no reason why the custom under some proper degree of conservatism should not prevail at Harvard.

May we not have a discussion of the whole subject?

'88.

News from the Harvard Clubs

HARVARD CLUB OF TORONTO

The regular annual spring meeting of the club held Friday evening, June 4, at the Engineers Club, Toronto, was unusually interesting on account of the discussion of international problems now taking up the attention of the world. As there are citizens both of Canada and of the United States in the membership of the club, many striking points were brought up during the meeting.

J. G. Hume, A.M. '89, whose work is entirely devoted to teaching philosophy in the University of Toronto, discussed the effect upon the nations chiefly interested. B. A. Gould, '91, who has been devoting much of his time to writing about the war, read one of his interesting articles dealing with the relation of the United States to the other nations in the war.

Since it was decided to hold regular monthly meetings of the club, interest in club matters has increased very much indeed. The members who previously saw one another only occasionally have now become more intimately acquainted.

The following members were present at the meeting: J. G. Hume, A.M. '89; B. A. Gould, '91; H. H. Saunderson,

'98; A. J. Thomson, '00; W. S. W. McLay, A.M. '00; C. A. Chant, Ph.D. '01; S. B. Trauer, '04; S. T. Stackpole, '07; A. L. Fabens, '08; J. H. Fraser, '09; V. Morris, '12; K. T. Young, '12; and Messrs. Leonhauser and Remington.

HARVARD CLUB OF DETROIT

The annual Harvard-Yale Field Day will be held at the Country Club on Friday, July 2. This is the third meet of its kind and the committee wishes to make it even a greater success than the other two. It is therefore hoped that many will enter the list of sports, which will be: Baseball, by selected team; crew race, by a selected crew; push ball (if there is one), by everybody; and tug-of-war, by everybody.

Those unable to attend the sports are urged to arrive by 7.30 for the dinner. Mr. Burns Henry has arranged some wonderful speakers for the evening. The expenses, \$2.50 each, will be collected at the dinner.

The Yale committee is made up of Messrs. Stewart L. Pittman, Burns Henry, and Allan Shelden. The Harvard Committee consists of Dayton O. Slater, '08, John W. Dyar, '99, E. S. Bennett, '00.

AT THE FOGG MUSEUM

The Fogg Art Museum has recently received as a gift two fine drawings by the strangely imaginative master, William Blake. One represents Ezekiel's vision of the Valley of Dry Bones becoming a living army. It is an astonishingly suggestive and imaginative treatment of the subject. The other is more in Blake's typical manner when representing a scene in the great world struggle between the powers of good and of evil—the angels and the devils. The composition is an extraordinary series of retreating spiral curves. The angel, in

the form of a youth with golden locks, holds a key in one hand, and with the other he fastens the heavy chain round the neck of the devil, a dragon which twists and writhes in terrible agony. In the sombre sky dark birds are seen hovering, and out of the inky blackness below emerge cloud forms which are suggestive of bodies and skulls.

The Museum has also received, as a temporary loan, a drawing after Leonardo da Vinci which was probably made by the famous engraver, Edelinck, for his engraving. The subject is "The Battle of the Standard."



SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS.

Back row—R. B. Frye, Class Day Committee; J. H. Baker, Photograph Committee; N. L. Tibbetts, Chorister; S. B. Pennock, Class Day Committee.

Second row—D. R. Sigourney, Ivy Orator; F. W. Capper, Class Day Committee; M. B. Phillips, Class Day Committee; H. St. J. Smith, Class Day Committee; R. T. Gannett, Class Day Committee; L. de J. Harvard, Poet.

Third row—J. C. Talbot, Class Committee; T. K. Richards, Treasurer; C. E. Brickley, Second Marshal; W. H. Trumbull, First Marshal; M. J. Logan, Secretary; F. J. Bradlee, Jr., Chairman, Class Day Committee; H. R. Hardwick, Class Committee.

In front—J. S. Fleck, Chairman, Photograph Committee; E. G. Swigert, Photograph Committee.

Final Days at New London



THE VARSITY SQUAD OFF DUTY AT RED TOP.

THE annual Yale-Harvard boat races will be rowed next Friday on the Thames at New London. The two-mile race for university second eights will be started at 10.15 A. M.; the crews will row from the Navy Yard down river to the railroad bridge at New London. As soon afterwards as may be, the two freshman eights will row over the same course. The race for university eights will be rowed at 4.30 P. M.; the crews will start at the railroad bridge and row four miles upstream, finishing at the flag across the river from Red Top. Late Thursday afternoon there will be a mile race for freshman fours, and, it is expected, short races for scratch fours and graduate eights.

If the preliminary tests show anything, about the speed of the rival crews, the races this week will be unusually close and interesting. Last Saturday at noon the university crews rowed up-stream over the four-mile course with such a brief interval between the two time trials and under conditions so nearly alike, that these tests may be regarded at least as indications of what the two eights can do.

The Harvard crew started first, and rowed the four miles in 21 minutes, 2 seconds. Seven or eight minutes later, the Yale crew followed, and its time was 21 minutes, 5 seconds. The tide was running in and the wind was blowing up-

stream during these two time-rows, and none of the observers could detect any change in conditions while the two eights were rowing; but even a slight decrease in the breeze, deviation from the channel where the tide runs the swiftest, or any one of a thousand small things that might happen during a four-mile time row, would be enough to account for the difference of three seconds between the times of the two crews. They rowed about the same number of strokes, and each did its best. The only apparent difference was that the Yale eight was paced over the last mile by the second crew, but Harvard rowed alone over the whole distance. The men in each boat were used up at the finish. Such a favorable opportunity for measuring up the two university crews has seldom been presented in all the years of training at New London; the comparison serves to strengthen the belief which most of the rowing experts have held for the past month—that the two eights are evenly matched.

The time trials of the second eights and the freshman eights have not been so convincing. The Yale second crew rows in excellent form and is so powerful that it was the favorite for its race until last Saturday, when the Harvard second crew rowed two miles upstream in 10 minutes, 2 seconds. Only the day before, under conditions which were simi-

lar, the Yale second eight covered the same part of the course in 10 minutes, 3 seconds. These tests have given the Harvard supporters confidence, and they expect a close race and perhaps a victory in the race for second eights. The time trials of the Harvard and Yale freshman eights have been unsatisfactory and inconclusive. Both crews are above the average in power and strength, but both are also irregular and variable; they row well at some times, and badly at others, and, as far as the critics can tell, one can only guess as to the winner of the freshman contest.

A great deal has been said and written about the styles of rowing taught by Nickalls, the Yale coach, and by Wray, the Harvard coach. The two university eights which exemplify best the theories and practice of their respective coaches, differ somewhat in appearance, but the fundamentals are the same and the variations are not so great as they seem to the layman. The problem is to teach eight men, whose aggregate weight is perhaps 1,400 pounds, to row as effectively as possible in a frail cedar boat about 60 feet long, 15 inches deep, and perhaps 24 inches wide; the total weight of the shell is about 285 pounds. If the weight of the coxswain, say 115 pounds, is added to that of the shell, the total load carried by the oarsmen, in addition to the weight of their own bodies, is approximately 400 pounds.

Experience and evolution have brought about a certain amount of standardization in the equipment of eight-oared crews. The shells, although they may vary a little, are of practically the same length. One set of oars may be a little longer than another, but in that case the first set has narrower blades. There has been a lot of discussion about the merits of oar-locks and thole-pins, but the men who are best qualified to judge are of the opinion that there is little to choose between these two kinds of rigging. In the past year or two, for instance, the Yale university crew, using thole-pins,

has defeated Cornell, Princeton, and Harvard, all of which crews used oar-locks. On the other hand, the Harvard second crew, equipped with oar-locks, has beaten the Yale second crew and the pick of the English eights, all of which rowed with thole-pins. The English have persisted in their tradition of placing four of their eight a little to one side of the shell, and the other four men a little to the other side. American crews are seated directly over the keel. The evidence at hand does not indicate that either method has any special advantage, and Nickalls, the Yale coach, although he is an Englishman, has adopted the American method of seating his men.

There are, however, some differences between the rigging of the Yale crew and the Harvard crew, and the styles of rowing of the two eights are not precisely the same. Yale has abandoned the excessive body swing towards the bow of the shell, as practised by some of the English crews, but has a swing forward that is longer than Harvard's; this longer reach is in part at least compensation for the additional slide used by Harvard. By using a slightly longer slide, the Harvard oarsmen get as much length as Yale, with a little less angle of the body; consequently, the former start the stroke with what seems to be less effort of the back, and use their legs a little longer than Yale. The Harvard men, instead of stopping their pull when the handles of the oars are still a little way from their bodies, as the Yale oarsmen seem to do, pull their oars clean to their bodies and apparently count upon getting the oars out of the water as a part of the swing forward, or recover. Therefore, Harvard seems to have a somewhat longer stroke in the water than Yale.

Harvard's style is an adaptation of single-scull rowing. No one would row in a single as the Yale eight row in their shell, but that fact does not by any means prove that the Yale method is wrong; many people who are familiar with rowing believe that it is much easier to teach

eight men to row effectively and consistently together as Yale rows—a stroke with a well-defined beginning and end—than it is to perfect the Harvard style. Last year, for instance, at the finish of the race when both crews were tired, Yale kept up its characteristic form, with a well-marked stroke and a steady application of power, but Harvard had lost all its form and was rowing a very short stroke which made the boat stop between one catch and the next one. It was this difference which enabled Yale to win last year's race, after Harvard had caught up with and even gone a little ahead of the New Haven crew.

To sum up about the Harvard style of rowing. Those who teach it and approve it, believe that when it is perfectly carried out it is more effective than the Yale stroke, but they admit that its very virtues of length and a close finish present great dangers when the men in the boat are not rowing well. Much depends on the recover—that part of the stroke during which the body swings from its inclination towards the bow of the shell to the point where the oars are ready to go into the water again; during that time 1400 pounds of weight are moving towards the stern of the shell while the boat itself and the coxswain, weighing together about 400 pounds, are moving forward through the water. No crew which has a slow, careful recover, goes very slowly, no matter how short its stroke is. On the other hand, a crew which is trying to row a long stroke but does not recover well, is likely to lose control of itself on the recover and stop the boat by slumping or falling forward on the full reach. It is of primary importance that a crew shall be in a strong position to pull at the full reach, and shall not almost tumble forward because of sliding too fast. Something more than mere pulling is necessary in order to win a four-mile boat race.

If the crews row against the wind in next Friday's race, Harvard should benefit to some extent because its stroke

is longer in the water, but that advantage will be lost if the wind is with the crews. Incidentally, it may be said that the prevailing wind on the Thames is up-river—the direction in which the crews will row. The tide and current change materially and quickly on the Thames. A little extra aid from the tide here and there, a slight deviation by the coxswain out of the current and into slow water, or an advantage given by the wind to one crew and not the other, may be enough to determine the result of a race as uncertain as next Friday's contest promises to be.

The crew which wins the university race may properly lay claim to the championship of the country, if it cares to do so. Both Yale and Harvard have beaten Cornell. Yale has defeated also Pennsylvania and Princeton, and Princeton has won from Columbia. Harvard has beaten the Naval Academy. It is generally assumed that Cornell, Columbia, or Pennsylvania will win the Poughkeepsie regatta, which will be rowed on the day after the Yale-Harvard race. Therefore, unless some "outsider" finishes first at Poughkeepsie, the winner of the four-mile race at New London may say with a certain amount of reason that it is the best college eight in the United States.

LOWER STRENGTH TESTS

From the figures compiled from the strength tests taken by members of the University at the Hemenway Gymnasium during the past year it appears that the average of the tests taken by all the members of the University has been found to be 630 points and the average for all the men who are participating in some form of athletics 750. When compared with the averages of several years ago these averages appear remarkably low, especially in the case of the athletes, for then it was customary to hold inter-collegiate strength tests, and in these more than 50 men entered test record above 1,200. These strength competitions were abandoned because of the strain

suffered by some of the contestants. The year's record shows less than six men with averages above 1,200, the two highest tests being held by H. R. Hardwick, '15, and G. A. Davis, 2L., whose tests are 1,381 and 1,593 respectively.

THE THIRD PRINCETON GAME

By defeating Princeton 8 to 3, Friday afternoon, at Ebbetts Field, Brooklyn, the university nine has a record of three straight wins this season from the Tigers.

The game was slow and uninteresting, however. Whitney started in the box for Harvard, and lasted six innings. Mahan took Whitney's place and finished the game. Chaplin, the Princeton pitcher, likewise gave up in the sixth, and was succeeded by Deyo. Frye led the University hitters with three hits out of three times at bat.

After this game the three nines in the tri-league stood as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Harvard,	3	0	1.000
Yale,	2	1	.666
Princeton,	1	5	.167

The other baseball game last week was with the Pilgrims at Soldiers Field, Tuesday, June 15. The university nine made three double plays, and these, with long hits by Nash and Harte, enlivened an otherwise dull game. The score was 8 to 1.

C. B. McLaughlin, '11, a former Harvard captain, led the Pilgrims; and D. J.

P. Wingate, '14, captain of the university nine in 1913 and 1914, played at his old position at shortstop.

McLaughlin was hit freely and at length made way for Davis who was more successful in holding the university batsmen.

Whitney and Garritt pitched for the university. Brickley did not play.

The summary of the Princeton game follows:

HARVARD.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Abbot, 2b.,	5	0	1	3	6	0
Frye, c.f.,	3	3	2	1	0	0
Coolidge, c.f.,	1	0	1	0	0	0
Nash, th.,	4	2	1	13	0	0
Gannett, r.f.,	4	2	3	2	0	0
Harte, c.,	2	0	0	5	1	0
Waterman, c.,	0	0	0	1	2	0
Hardwick, 3b.,	5	0	3	0	2	0
Brickley, l.f.,	5	0	0	1	0	0
Reed, s.s.,	2	0	0	1	5	1
Whitney, p.,	3	1	0	0	2	0
Mahan, p.,	2	0	0	0	0	0

Totals, 36 8 11 27 18 1

PRINCETON.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Hanks, l.f.,	4	0	0	1	0	0
Gill, 3b.,	4	0	0	2	1	0
Driggs, c.f.,	3	1	1	1	0	0
Green, r.f.,	4	0	1	1	1	0
Scully, 2b.,	3	0	0	2	2	0
Douglas, th.,	3	1	3	11	0	0
Salmon, c.,	2	0	0	5	0	0
Kelleher, c.,	1	0	0	1	0	0
Law, s.s.,	2	1	0	3	3	1
Chaplin, p.,	2	0	1	0	1	0
Deyo, p.,	1	0	0	0	2	0

Totals, 29 3 6 27 10 1

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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Alumni Notes

'69—John H. McCollom, who had been superintendent and director of the Boston City Hospital from 1909 until February, 1913, died at his home in Boston on June 14. He was professor of contagious diseases at Harvard for a number of years, and for the past two years had been professor-emeritus. He was particularly well known for having instituted anti-toxins in the treatment of contagious diseases at the hospital.

'05—Edward H. Osgood was married on June 5, in Walpole, Mass., to Miss Mary C. Nickerson, Smith, '12. Mr. and Mrs. Osgood will live at Wenham, Mass.

'07—A son, Robert Ladd Biggers, was born to Earl Derr Biggers and Eleanor (Ladd) Biggers on June 6 at Pelham, N. Y.

'07—Augustus S. Cobb was married on June 9 at Newton Centre, Mass., to Miss Mary Christine Converse.

'07—William B. Long was married on June 5 at Cohasset, Mass., to Miss Harriet Bayley.

'07—A son, Clement Titcomb, was born to Albert C. Titcomb and Mildred (Covell) Titcomb on March 22 at Newburyport, Mass.

'07—A second son, William Moss, was born to Quincy W. Wales and Isabel (Guilbert) Wales on June 8. Wales's present address is 3 Agassiz Park, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'07—Gordon W. Waller was married in Hopewell, N. J., on June 9 to Miss Margaret Garrison Voorhees. Mr. and Mrs. Waller will live in Morrisville, Pa. Waller is assistant wire mill superintendent of the John A. Roehling's Sons Co.

'08—Engene B. Strassburger, LL.B. '10, of Pittsburgh, was married on May 10 to Miss Constance Block of Kansas City, Mo.

'08—Reginald L. Sweet of New York City will have charge of two courses in music at Chautauqua this summer. He will lecture on harmony and musical appreciation.

'08—A second son was born to Louis W. Young and Margaret (Hart) Young on April 18 at Brooklyn, N. Y.

'10—Robert E. Andrews, who had been connected with the advertising department of the Puttrick Publishing Co., New York City, until his illness a few months ago, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., on May 22.

'10—Elliot C. Bacon, son of Robert Bacon, '80, was married on June 5 at Beverly, Mass., to Miss Hope Norman, daughter of Guy Norman, '90.

'10—George Y. Baker, who was connected with the U. S. Forest Service, died at Seattle, Wash., on April 15.

'10—Francis R. Bolles has been transferred from the New York office of the Western

Electric Co. to the Pittsburgh office. His address is 431 Shady Avenue, East End, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'10—Alanson T. Enos, Jr., was married on June 5 in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Dorothy H. Supplin.

'10—Jesse E. Waid, LL.B. '14, was married on May 29 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Elinor C. Hamlin, daughter of Edward Hamlin, '80.

'10—Richard Warren was married on April 24 at Watertown, Mass., to Miss Edith E. Smith.

'10—A daughter, Katharine Roelker Wulsin, was born on May 10 to Lucien Wulsin and Margaret (Hager) Wulsin in Cincinnati, O.

'11—A son, David Weld Allen, was born to Morris C. Allen and Dorothea (White) Allen on December 31, 1914, at San Diego, Calif. Allen's address is Las Paderes Ranch, El Cajon, Calif.

'11—A daughter, Florence Harris, was born on June 5 to Lester H. Baker and Cecile (Dearborn) Baker at Somers, Conn.

'11—Rev. John Henry Wilson was married on June 8 in Wilton, N. H., to Miss Lucile Gregg.

'12—Francis O. French is with Tower & Sherwood, bankers and stock brokers, 7 Nassau St., New York City.

'12—Thomas T. McCabe was married in Boston on June 5 to Miss Esther G. Freeman. They expect to spend a year in the Canadian Northwest.

'12—Joseph D. Wilson, formerly principal of the McDonough (Georgia) High School, will teach during the summer at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

'13—Winthrop A. Hamlin has been engaged, during the past year, on case investigation in connection with unemployment in Pittsfield, Mass., and with the tailors' relief committee in Boston. Since April he has been executive secretary of the Boston Central Council of Civic Organizations, 47 City Hall, Boston. He remains a resident of South End House, 20 Union Park, Boston.

'13—A son, Edmund D'Arcy Loud, was born on April 20 to Grover C. Loud and Eva (Blake) Loud of Norwich, Vt. Loud will continue as instructor in English at Dartmouth College next year.

'14—Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., son of J. P. Morgan, '80, was married on June 15 at Dedham, Mass., to Miss Louise Converse, daughter of Frederick S. Converse, '93. Morgan is with Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, 60 State St., Boston.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN



VOLUME XVII

NUMBER 38

JUNE 30, 1915

Commencement Week
Presentation of the Library
Baseball Victory
and
Rowing Defeat

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1915.

NUMBER 38.

News and Views

Two Speeches.

It is appalling to think of the volume of oratory that pours through the flood-gates opened at the Commencement season throughout the land. Harvard had its full share last Thursday. From the Latin orator in Sanders Theatre who addressed the assembled *puellae*—“*vos amaturi nos salutamus*”—to the speakers who graduated fifty and more years ago, there was every variety of utterance of the spoken word. But for limitations of space the speeches would have filled more pages of this issue.

The speech which had the smallest number of hearers—that of Senator Lodge at the presentation of the Widener Memorial Library—stood apart, in its very nature, from the other speeches of the day. To a rare and high degree it embodied the best traditions of the scholarly oration. A loving intimacy with literature, a keen apprehension of its relation to the life of the mind and the spirit, an authoritative estimate of the value of a great library in the work of a university—these were the elements brought to the speaker's task and conveyed, in their fulness, to his audience. It is hard to think of another man in public or in academic life, or with experience in both, who could have risen so completely to the great occasion.

Another memorable speech of the day was that of Lionel de Jersey Harvard, who received his bachelor's degree in

the morning and was called upon to address the assembled alumni at the end of the afternoon. Its modesty, simplicity and sincerity were the crowns of a college career altogether unusual. Let us recall some of its circumstances. The story begins several years before this only bearer of the name of Harvard on the rolls of Harvard College became a student here. Among the papers of George Bancroft there was found a letter from Edward Everett, asking Bancroft, then minister to England—a post in which from 1846 to 1849 he carried on a work recently laid down by Everett—to seek out a Rev. John Harvard in the English Plymouth and give him certain books relating to Harvard University. The discovery of this letter led to inquiries, in 1908, about the descendants of the Plymouth John Harvard of the mid-nineteenth century. These inquiries led to London, where the parents of Lionel Harvard were found, with a son desirous of entering Emmanuel College, Cambridge, but uncertain of being able to compass it. The facts were brought to our own Cambridge, whence word was sent to England that if young Harvard would prepare himself for Harvard College, its opportunities would be made accessible to him.

In the autumn of 1911 he entered the class just graduated. The Boston newspapers photographed him upon landing, and did all they could to turn his head. Within a short time of his arrival, when warned of some of the dangers thus sur-

rounding him at the age of about eighteen, he said in private conversation, "I did not come over for the particular purpose of making a fool of myself."

His four years at Cambridge have abundantly fulfilled this promising beginning. He has taken a prominent part in musical, dramatic, religious and social activities; his classmates elected him to write both the class hymn and the class poem; withal he has given an excellent account of himself as a student. Two days after his graduation, he sailed for England to enlist in the army of his country. It is all of a piece with the devotion which the best young men of Europe are rendering to their flags, which our own youngest graduates rendered so freely a half-century ago. Harvard has had good reason to be proud of her sons, but seldom more than of that son who bears her very name. Whatever may befall him, the romance and reality of his career must win him in peculiar measure the Godspeed of his fellow alumni.

* * *

The Athletic Year. The clean sweep of Yale at New London last week and the defeat of the nine at Brooklyn brought to a somewhat melancholy end an athletic year which nevertheless held much that is happily memorable. It has been said that Harvard was defeated because it did not have a racing crew. Explanations of defeat are seldom of much avail. The better teams generally win, and the simple fact seems to have been that at New London Yale had the better crews. That is not what the preliminary opinions of experts had led us to expect. It looked in advance as if the races would be uncommonly close, with an even chance that either Harvard or Yale might win most of them. With Yale the victor in the university, the second eights and the freshman races,

we can only take off our hats to her coaches and crews, and begin at once to plan and pursue the measures which will secure a Harvard victory next year. It is worth while to remember that there have been far longer periods of darkness in Harvard rowing history than that which began last year with the defeat by a few inches and has been continued in the disappointment of the present season.

In spite of the severe defeat of the ball nine at Brooklyn last Saturday, the baseball season is to be remembered for the extraordinary triumph of the nine over handicaps that seemed earlier in the spring almost insuperable. First the nine lost its captain and some of its best players, and then its coach. The swapping of horses in the middle of the stream is a process of doubtful repute. Yet it did not prevent our nine from winning all of its three games from Princeton, and then defeating Yale both at New Haven and at Cambridge. The game at Cambridge last week, when Brickley's timeliest of two-base hits snatched a victory from the jaws of what seemed an inevitable defeat, provided one of those moments of bewildering joy which make baseball, especially college baseball, the game it is. The spectacle of the delirious multitude will not easily be forgotten; and just as memorable was the sight of Brickley, the idol of this moment as of many others, squatting as complacent as a Buddha on second base while the spectators shouted themselves hoarse and waved themselves lame. There was even occasion for satisfaction that these acute sensations were deferred until the very end of the game by two such extraordinary catches as those of the Yale third-baseman and catcher—the first at a vital instant. One could wish of course that, under the baseball schedule of this year, no third game had

been required, or that a gallant finish could have been ascribed to our own team. But the nine deserves the fullest measure of credit for having placed baseball safe among the four out of five major sports in which Harvard won from Yale—and that in a year when much would have been forgiven them.

Looking, then, at the year as a whole, with its victories in football, hockey, track and baseball, and its defeat for the crews, it is not impossible to reach the philosophical conclusion that monopolies of success have their dangers.

* * *

The Wiener Episode. Early in the College year the Harvard community and the general public were keenly interested in the contention of a former student of Harvard that one of its professors, active in advocacy of the German cause, might continue in this advocacy and in his professorship only in the face of a large contingent loss of funds to the University. The Corporation dealt with the matter in the only manner open to it, by seizing the occasion to reaffirm the right of individual free speech at Harvard. Just in time for publication in this final issue of the current volume of the BULLETIN, we have received from Captain Clarence Wiener a communication published on a later page.

* * *

Associated Harvard Clubs. From time to time the BULLETIN has given information about the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in San Francisco on August 20 and 21. For the benefit of readers who may not have preserved their copies of the paper, let us say finally (1) that the "Finland", with its Harvard passenger list, will sail from New York, July 31, and that the possibilities for further bookings may be learned from James A. Wright, '79, 281

Fifth Avenue, New York City; (2) that the Chicago Harvard Club special train will leave Chicago at 9 P. M., Sunday, August 15, and that information about it is to be had from Herbert E. Howard, LL.B. '12, 10 South La Salle Street, Chicago; and (3) that it is important to engage rooms in San Francisco in advance, by writing to Alden Ames, LL.B. '11, 310 Sansome Street, San Francisco, and enclosing a deposit, say of \$5.

A most interesting and valuable meeting of the Associated Clubs has been planned, with true Californian hospitality. If any readers of the BULLETIN are thinking of attending it, and have not yet made their arrangements, this is the time to act.

* * *

A Camp for Business and Professional Men. The Military Training Camp for Business and Professional Men, of which the prospectus appears in this issue of the BULLETIN, is a natural and promising outgrowth from the training camps for college students to which we have frequently called attention. It is obvious that the younger graduates of our colleges must afford just as good material for the making of possible future officers as the undergraduates—perhaps even better. Harvard men are playing a conspicuous part, both in New York and in Boston, in the inauguration of this timely movement in the direction of an adequate national defense. General Leonard Wood has said of it: "The movement is an excellent one and has received the strongest indorsement of the President and the War Department, and the various university presidents, and is one which has my own most earnest support and approval."

We commend especially to graduates with their twenty-fifth anniversary yet to come a careful consideration of the project.

The Commencement Celebration

IN order to provide for the ceremony of presenting the Widener Memorial Library to the University, the Commencement program on Thursday, June 24, was begun at an earlier hour this year than usual. The weather was unseasonably cool, and the Yard seemed less filled with graduates than in other years. The presence of women as invited guests at the Library exercises made good the deficiency in numbers.

At the morning exercises in Sanders Theatre, Paul Perham Cram, '15, delivered the Latin Oration; Henry Parkman, '15, had for the subject of his part, "Neutralization: its Past and its Future"; Edward Estlin Cummings, '15, spoke on "The New Art"; and Clarence Belden Randall, A.B., of the Law School, on "The Undertow in Education."

President Lowell conferred 1124 degrees, in and out of course, as follows:

Bachelors of Arts,	457
Bachelors of Science,	60
Associates in Arts,	2
Masters of Arts,	159
Doctors of Philosophy,	58
Masters in Civil Engineering,	4
Masters in Mechanical Engineering,	2
Masters in Electrical Engineering,	10
Masters in Architecture,	8
Masters in Landscape Architecture,	9
Masters of Science,	22
Doctors of Science,	8
Masters in Business Administration,	27
Doctors of Dental Medicine,	58
Doctors of Medicine,	87
Doctors of Public Health,	2
Bachelors of Law,	149
Doctors of Juridical Science,	2
Bachelors of Theology,	5
Masters of Theology,	3
Doctors of Theology,	3

Honorary degrees were then awarded as follows:

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Alexander Hamilton Rice, explorer of tropical America, who heard the wild call of nature and revealed her hiding-place.

Bela Lyon Pratt, sculptor, who has taught bronze and marble to whisper his secrets of beauty and power.

Horace Trumbauer, architect of Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library. They who enter its doors will ever admire the design and the adaptation to the use of the company of scholars.

Charles Lawrence Hutchinson, public-spirited citizen of Chicago, who, after a career of influence and successful business, has devoted his strength to civic work and to the cause of education and of art.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

Paul Revere Frothingham, a preacher, clear and forcible exponent of whatsoever things are true, honored, of good report; one of the line of New England ministers, and worthy to carry on their work.

David Hummell Greer, bishop of New York, a preacher of righteousness; a pastor with large conceptions of his work, and administrator with expanding vision of the service the church can render among men.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

Frank Billings, physician and citizen of Chicago, powerful in his profession in his community, who has inspired medical research, improved medical administration in his own state and promoted a higher grade of medical education throughout the land.

DOCTORS OF LAW.

John Farwell Moors, a reformer, who has wrought reform deep and lofty in the school system and city government of Boston. A man of public spirit who seeks no recognition and wants no reward from men but toil and strain in serving them.

Isaac Sharpless, president of Haverford College, who put aside the lure of expansion and made the college eminent for sound learning, scholarship and character.

Theodore Newton Vail, large in thought, generous in spirit, munificent in action; he has administered with broad humanity the greatest American business enterprise and given freely of his wealth and wisdom in the cause of education and of art.

Edgar Montgomery Cullen, former chief justice of the Court of Appeals of New York, a magistrate who has added to the high repute of that tribunal, who presided with rare impartiality over a passionate public trial and retired from public service honored by the bench, the bar and the people.

Myron Timothy Herrick, an American honored at home and abroad, an ambassador who won affection in peace; for his countrymen a pilot in a day of bewilderment; for the French nation a minister to suffering in a time of distress.

Through the earlier beginning of the exercises in Sanders Theatre, they came to an end at about noon, whereupon the new alumni headed the procession to the Widener Memorial Library. There they massed themselves on each side of the steps, and the President, the governing bodies and members of the faculties of the University, many wearing academic hoods, the new recipients of honorary degrees and invited guests, approached the doors of the Library. Here Mrs. Widener handed the key of the building to President Lowell, who spoke a few words in acceptance of the great gift to the University. The procession then entered the building, mounted to the outer room of the Widener Memorial, and overflowed to the stairways and corridors. Among the first to enter was Professor A. C. Coolidge, bearing the only remaining volume of John Harvard's bequest of books to the College. Bishop Lawrence opened the ceremony with a brief prayer, followed by Senator Lodge's remarkable address of presentation on behalf of Mrs. Widener. To this President Lowell made a brief response on behalf of the University, and Bishop Lawrence pronounced a benediction. There was not a word too much or too little. On the conclusion of the exercises the building was thrown open to general inspection.

SENATOR LODGE'S ADDRESS.

This noble gift to learning comes to us with the shadow of a great sorrow resting upon it. Unbidden there rises in our minds the thought of Lycidas, with all the glory of youth about him, the victim of

... that fatal and perfidious bark
Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark.

That sank so low that sacred head of thine.

But with the march of the years, which have devoured past generations, and to which we too shall succumb, the shadow of grief will pass, while the great memorial will remain. It is a monument to a lover of books, and in what more

gracious guise than this can a man's memory go down to a remote posterity? He is the benefactor and the exemplar of a great host, for within that ample phrase all gather who have deep in their hearts the abiding love of books and literature. They meet there upon common ground and with a like loyalty, from the bibliomaniac with his measured leaves, to the *homo unius libri*; from the great collector with the spoils of the world-famous printers and binders spread around him, to the poor student, who appeals most to our hearts, with all the immortalities of genius enclosed in some battered shilling volumes crowded together upon a few shabby shelves. . . .

In a time when Job's supplication that his adversary would write a book has no longer any meaning, because not only all adversaries, but all friends write books, the library of the university has the fine freedom which permits it to devote itself to only two kinds of books—the literature of knowledge and the literature of imagination.

Within the wide, far-stretching boundaries of the first much is included. We begin with the books of simple information, repositories of facts, like statistics, newspapers and official records, destitute of literary quality, but all-important as the material in which the investigator makes his discoveries and from which the thinker and the philosopher draw their deductions. The true literature of knowledge is very different. Its scope is vast, and we find within it all the sciences and all the arts, history, philosophy in every form, metaphysics and certain kinds of criticism. Literature here is the handmaid of knowledge; too often a very neglected, dim and attenuated handmaiden, but sometimes quite as important as the instruction which she brings with her to the minds of men. The scale ranges from a scientific work, perhaps of high importance, in which words are treated merely as a necessary vehicle for the transmission of thought, to writings like those of Thucy-

dides, Tacitus or Gibbon, which are monuments of literature even more than they are histories of man's doings upon earth. Indeed, as we approach the highest examples in the literature of knowledge, we are gradually merged in the achievements of pure literature.

When we read Plato we pass insensibly from the philosophy, the social and economic speculations to the realm of poetry, and few passages in all literature have greater beauty, are more imaginative than the famous description of the Cave or the dream of the Lost Atlantis. Then there are the great autobiographies, like St. Augustine, Rousseau, Franklin, Pepys, Cassanova and Benvenuto Cellini, which almost alone have succeeded in making men who have lived as real to us as those created by the poet or the novelist, and in addition there is that other autobiography called Laven-gro, where we wander to and fro upon the earth in happy uncertainty as to whether what we read is fact or fancy. Hovering in the debatable ground between the two great divisions of literature, we meet the essayists, as they are inadequately called, as few in number as they are charming and attractive. Montaigne, La Bruyere, Addison, Charles Lamb and Dr. Holmes are there to greet us. Wit and wisdom, knowledge and reflection mingle with the creations of imagination and defy classification. We only know that we love them, these friends of the sleepless and the watchers, who will delight us for hours, and never be offended or less fascinating if we give them only scattered and unregarded minutes. By such pleasant paths as these we pass easily, smoothly, unconsciously almost, from the literature of knowledge to the literature of imagination, to the beautiful region where knowledge is not imposed upon us, but subtly conveyed, where facts are in truth wholly "unconcerning" and where literature in its finest sense is all in all. Here one stops, hesitates, feels helpless. What profit is there in an effort to

describe in minutes what we find in this vast, enchanted land, when lifetimes are all too short to tell its wonders?

We cannot cover literature with a phrase or define it in a sentence. The passage in a great writer which comes nearest to doing this is one which I met for the first time nearly fifty years since. Twenty-five years ago I should have hesitated to quote it because it was familiar to every schoolboy. I hesitate to quote it now because I fear it will appeal only to elderly persons whose early education was misdirected. I must confess that it is written in one of the languages which are conventionally described as "dead", because convention has no sense of humor. Strangely enough it appears in a legal argument made in behalf of a Greek man of letters whose citizenship was contested, and no court in history has ever listened to a plea which was at once so noble in eloquence and so fine as literature. I am old-fashioned enough to think that it possesses qualities far beyond the reach of any utilitarian touchstone and well worthy of fresh remembrance. The words I am about to quote have that combination of splendor and concision in which Latin surpasses all other tongues.

Thus then Cicero spoke in behalf of Archias, summoning books and libraries, literature and learning, to the support of his client:

Hæc studia adolescentiam agunt senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

How fine and full it is. Yet there is still, I think, something more.

Dr. Johnson, who is described by Boswell's uncle as "a robust genius born to grapple with whole libraries", and who said as many good things about literature as almost anyone in history, asked once in his emphatic way, "what should books teach but the art of living?" This does not differ in essence from Matthew Arnold's famous dictum that poetry, the

highest form of literature, must be a criticism of life. Both are admirable, both inadequate. When we enter the wide domain of the literature of imagination we find ourselves among the greatest minds which humanity has produced, so great, so different from all others, that we are fain to give them a name we cannot define, and call them geniuses. There we are among the poets, the makers, the singers. All are there from the author of the book of Job and the writers of the Psalms and the Song of Songs, onward to the glory that was Greece; onward still to Lucretius and Horace and Catullus and Virgil; onward still to him whom Virgil led, who covered all Italy with his hood; onward to the "chief of organic numbers", and still onward to the poets of the last century and of our own time, for although poetry waxes and wanes it can never pass wholly away. There, too, we find the great poets who were also dramatists, who created the men and women who never lived and will never die, whom we know better than any men or women of history who once had their troubles here upon earth. There we meet and know so well Hector and Achilles, Helen and Andromache upon the plains of Troy, where, alas! men are fighting savagely today. We wander over the wine-dark sea with Ulysses and listen to some of the greatest stories ever written.

We come down the ages and find ourselves in the time of Shakespeare, of whom it may be said as the great Roman critic said of Menander, "*Omnem vitae imaginem expressit*", and then we can go forth in the company of Cervantes' knight and squire, with the humor and sadness, the laughter and tears of humanity travelling with them. Nearly two centuries more go by and we are in the company of Faust, tasting the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil, touching the whole of humanity in its lusts, its passions and its weaknesses, and if well-breathed we can journey on into the realm of speculation

and philosophy and mysticism, and gaze once more upon

The face that launched a thousand ships,
And burnt the topless towers of Ilium.

So we come to the era of the novelists and there are made free of another world of people among whom we find the friends and companions of our lives. They are always with us, ready at our call, and we can never lose them.

These are some of the aspects, some of the inevitable suggestions of a library, of a great collection of books. In this place, in this spacious building, they offer one of the best assurances a university can have of strength and fame and numbers, for a great library draws men and women in search of education as a garden of flowers draws the bees. Carlyle indeed went even further when he said "the true university of these days is a collection of books." Such a library as this is not only a pillar of support to learning but it is a university in itself. . . .

It is a great, a noble gift which brings us all this in such ample measure and lays it at the feet of our beloved university. The gratitude of all who love Harvard, of all who love books, goes out from their hearts unstinted to the giver. . . .

Dr. Walcott, president of the Alumni Association, presided over the afternoon exercises in the space enclosed, and covered with canvas, in the rear of Sever Hall. The Alumni Chorus provided the music for the occasion. President Lowell said in his address to the alumni:

PRESIDENT LOWELL'S ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Alumni: I come before you again, after what seems to me a very short twelve months, to render an account of that which has happened in the University within that time.

This last year has been one, like its predecessor, of building. But this year has been a year of the completion of buildings. We have all had

the pleasure this morning of going over the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, and certainly that gift is one of the great events in the history of the University. We have felt for many, many years that the condition of the old library was a detriment to scholarship, and I think that if those of you who went over the new library this morning had examined carefully the stacks, you would have found that this library is better adapted to scholars' use than any other library building ever constructed in the world. Not only is there a great reading room, and a good many smaller special reading rooms, for the ordinary students, but there are stalls running through every floor of the stacks for tables and chairs, where men may sit and consult the books, taking them from the shelves themselves as in their own library. Of those there are over two hundred. Then there are about seventy rooms in the stack where professors can work and dictate and receive and instruct their advanced students. There is nothing like that in any great library in the world. And I think when we walked over that library this morning we all felt that it was a rare debt of gratitude that we owed to our benefactors.

This year we have also completed the new music building, we have completed the Cruft Laboratory, with those great towers carrying aërials for wireless telegraphy which you cannot have failed to see if you have looked in their direction. We have also this year completed the Freshman Halls, and filled and emptied them once. Perhaps it is too early to speak of the experience of one year. Perhaps we shall do better each year that we go on. But I may say that in the main those halls have accomplished the objects which we had in mind, and have satisfied the expectations that we bore of them. Particu-

larly is it gratifying to know that the great majority of the students—practically all the students—instead of looking upon them as a prison looked upon them as a privilege.

We have received during the year many gifts. This has been a hard year in business, and the total aggregate of gifts is not quite so large as usual.

I remember being told of a member of the Corporation before I came on it who, when the President of that day reported that the gifts for the year amounted to three-quarters of a million of dollars, said: "Why do they dribble it in on us in this way?" Well, this year they have not dribbled quite a million—within about \$5000 of a million. Is it not pitiful?

Among the larger gifts during the year have been the following: From George R. Agassiz, for the general use of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, \$25,000—I am only reading those which are \$25,000 or over; from the estate of Buckminster Brown, for the professorship of orthopedic surgery, \$25,645.92; from William A. Gaston and others for the cancer commission, \$50,000, which with \$17,450 more in smaller gifts makes \$67,450 for the cancer commission; from the estate of Sarah A. (Mrs. Wm. F.) Matchett, an additional amount of \$50,000; from the estate of Francis Skinner, for the Medical School, \$43,148.94; from the estate of Morrill Wyman, to be applied to promoting good citizenship by the study of the history of republican government and so forth, \$50,533.32, and for a fund for investigation in the Medical School and promoting of research \$25,000 more; additional amount for the construction of the Germanic Museum, from Mrs. Adolphus Busch, \$50,000.

The largest single gift during the year in money was received on the

21st of June. It is that of \$125,000 to endow a professorship of transportation in the School of Business Administration, subscribed by friends of the school and admirers of James J. Hill, in whose honor it is founded and named. The chair marks an epoch in the life of the school, and by its recognition of transportation as a permanent subject of systematic instruction it marks an epoch in the life of the nation also. It is eminently fitting that such a professorship should bear the name of Mr. Hill, who has applied scientific principles to the construction and operation of railroads to an extent, and with an accuracy, unknown before. He is, perhaps, best known to the public at large by having aroused the nation to the need of conserving its natural resources, but this was the fruit of a long active career in developing the vast country between the Great Lakes and Puget Sound, and enabling it to prosper. He had the imagination to conceive and the skill to execute a plan of transportation on a vast scale.

I suppose an old mother on her birthday is pleased with gifts; but perhaps she is more pleased with gifts from her children than from anyone else. It is a pleasure, therefore, to announce that I have here a check for \$80,000 from the class of 1890, with subscriptions for \$20,000 more. The mother is not less gratified when she knows that her children have given her something at a time when it was peculiarly hard to give it—and this year business has been running low and it required more sacrifice than usual to make this contribution from the class that has been out twenty-five years. In the name of that mother I thank them most heartily.

In spite of all these gifts the University is poor. Just six years ago I joined the mendicant orders, and I have a great sympathy with the mem-

bers of those orders in the Middle Ages—whom I follow except that they went barefoot; and I am sometimes in hope that the Governor of this Commonwealth will extend the laws of mendicancy to those of us who occupy official positions as well as to those who need bread for their own mouths.

This year we have been driven to beg, not only of our past sons, but of our future sons. We were placed in face of this alternative: will you reduce the amount of instruction given in Harvard College, or will you raise the tuition fee? We have been running for some years with deficits—deficits due to the normal, and practically irresistible, increase of expenditures, where you are trying to do your work, and do it as satisfactorily as it ought to be done, and do it each year a little better than you did it before. I assure you that it is not the result of wasting money; it is due to improving the instruction given to the students, and also to increasing the care and attention given to the individual man. That has involved a necessary increase in cost, a necessary increase in cost such that we felt that either we must cut down what we are doing, or increase the tuition fee, which had not been increased since the year '69. It was then increased from \$104 to \$150. It now stands at \$154, and we have voted to increase it to \$200. Many other colleges have raised their fees, and we saw no reason why education in Harvard College should be a cheaper investment than it is anywhere else. Therefore we have decided that it was absolutely necessary that that fee should be raised. But in order to have no question of hardship upon anyone, in order to raise no question whether we are dealing justly with those who have already entered, the increase goes into effect only with those persons who enter the College and the

other departments affected a year from next autumn.

Now, I do not know how my fellow alumni feel, but I cannot stand up this day and speak only of dollars and cents. Something has happened since we were here together last year—something that fills our minds and thoughts all the time. It does mine—day and night. We cannot wake up in the morning, take our newspaper and read that there was a night attack made somewhere or other which was repulsed with great loss of life, and not think that there are others who did not wake up. We think of the blanched faces turned blindly at the sky which were warm and full of life and hope and courage and aspiration when the sun went down, but who will never see another sun, or do anything more for the world. Somebody may have been guilty of an error, or a crime, but these young men were not. I do not care on which side those young men were. They were simply doing their duty, not merely their duty as they saw it, but their duty as every honest man placed in the situation in which they were placed would see his duty. That is true of the vast number of lives that are being thrown away. We talk about a nation as if a nation was an entity in which all felt and thought the same way, but as a matter of fact those young men on both sides are simply doing a man's work and doing it with a heroism that no soldiers have ever excelled before. Day by day such young men are lying cold and stiff.

And who are those young men? We know them not, but if this war had not happened our sons might have known of them later. Who knows but what a Louis Pasteur may have breathed away his life under the stroke of shrapnel in the trenches? We know not what lives are being cut down that were destined not only to adorn, but to improve and to comfort and to lead and to help on, mankind and civilization.

Does that mean nothing for us here at a great educational institution for

other young men of just that age? Can we sit still and count our pence, and watch ball games, and not think of what is going on at the other side of the sea? Ought not we to feel that what is happening there throws a burden on us as the leaders of youth?

The future is dark in front of us. We know not whether we shall be entangled, or escape being entangled in this war. But our duty is just as great in the one case as it is in the other. Whether we fight or whether we do not fight, we fight or we do not fight for civilization.

If we do not fight, is it not for us, for our young men, to take up the burden that those young men who are lying stiff and cold on the fields of Flanders would have taken up if they had lived? America has not yet contributed to the world its share in the advancement of learning and scholarship, of science, of all those things of the mind which made the world a better place for man to live in. We have been confined mostly to material civilization. The men who would have carried the torch of knowledge forward in the next generation are, many of them, killed. Cannot we feel, and make our own young men feel, that there is a duty come upon us, a duty as strong and as deep and as compelling as that which might draw them to the battlefield? Cannot we rise up and say: "Whatever may happen to civilization, we will carry on the torch; we will snatch it from the dying hands of those young heroes on both sides of the line?"

Governor Walsh, the next speaker introduced, brought the greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Harvard, and called upon the University to continue its work of rearing leaders wise and strong and true enough to guide the State and Nation through its present and future dangers.

The other speeches of the afternoon were made by the Hon. Myron T. Herrick, who pointed out signs of promise in the distracted world; the Rev. Dr. P. R.

Frothingham and Major H. L. Higginson, who turned the thoughts of the audience, respectively, to the possibilities of peace and of war; Judge Cullen, who gave voice to the conservative instinct of Americans of recent foreign descent; L. de J. Harvard, '15, received with warm appreciation of his acknowledgments of what the College has meant to him; and Frederick P. Cabot, '90, and Charles Warren Clifford, '65, the representatives of the classes which graduated twenty-five and fifty years ago. Dr. Walcott's opening speech dealt especially with recent physical improvements in the University and its surroundings, and embodied sympathetically the feelings of the graduates for Harvard.

OVERSEERS ELECTED

The following Overseers of Harvard College were elected on Commencement Day for a term of five years: Robert Grant, '73, of Boston, who served as overseer from 1895 to 1907 and from 1908 to 1914; William De Witt Hyde, '79, of Brunswick, Me.; Robert F. Her-

rick, '90, of Milton; William Sydney Thayer, '85, of Baltimore; and Dwight Filley Davis, '00, of St. Louis.

The retiring overseers are Howard Eliott, William L. Richardson, John Pierpont Morgan, George Wigglesworth and Francis Joseph Swayze.

ALUMNI DIRECTORS

The Harvard Alumni Association on Commencement Day elected as directors at large for three years Russell Green Fessenden, '90, of Boston; Frederick Winsor, '93, of Concord, Mass.; and Robert Winsor, Jr., '05, of Boston. The retiring directors are: Amory G. Hodges, '75, Eliot Wadsworth, '98, and Francis L. Higginson, Jr., '00.

THE QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE

The Quinquennial Catalogue of 1915 has been published, and may be had at \$3.00, post-paid, on application to the Harvard University Press. It is also on sale at the Alumni Office, 50 State Street, Boston, and at the Boston book-stores.

Letters to the Bulletin

STATEMENT FROM CAPTAIN WIENER

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

My attention has several times been drawn to the first page news article in the HARVARD BULLETIN of October 21, 1914. Up to now I have been quite content to let it pass unchallenged. But as the United States Administration seems at last willing to take a proper stand against the many and grave insults hurled at my country, I venture to consider the time opportune for me to explain my position, and for this purpose I beg the courtesy of your publicity.

There seems to have been a report circulated that I had some sort of idea "of buying or of bribing the authorities." Certainly that is a suggestion that never at any time has entered my head. My one and, indeed, my only object was,

to the best of my ability, to keep the air surrounding the finest institution of learning in the country undefiled by a pestiferous propaganda that was not only a foul menace to it but to the entire nation. I must admit that my first thought was, and will always be, for the real benefit of the commonweal. Having some experience of newspapers as conducted in the United States I knew that the one and only way to discount the very real danger was to hang the attack—for attack it was—on the peg of the personal equation. In so deciding I was quite prepared for any and every adverse criticism by those that did not understand my good will to the University.

Finally I wish now to make it clear to everyone, and especially to the Harvard authorities and Corporation, that in do-

ing what I did and that in the only way that it could possibly be effective, I had no intention at all, as has been suggested, of attempting to "muzzle free speech." That was indeed the last thing that I in any way desired. My action was meant only to discount, as far as possible, the poisonous gases that, coming from such a University as Harvard were doing vast harm in perniciously perverting public opinion—the most powerful factor in our civilization of today—so as to obscure the real issues of this colossal conflict of true progress as against an archaic and a bestial military domination. If fault there was, it lies in this. But considering the final success of this endeavor I venture to believe that the means were here justified by the consummation achieved.

C. WIENER, Captain.

Ewell Castle,

Surrey, June 12, 1915.

THE ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee in charge of the entertainment of delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs to be held in San Francisco on the 20th and 21st of August of this year, many questions were discussed. A tentative program was laid out. The delegates arriving on the "Finland" and on the special train of the Chicago Club will be met and escorted to their hotels. The business meeting will occupy Friday until about 5.30. At 6 o'clock, the delegates will be taken in automobiles to the Norwegian Building, where, through the courtesy of Herman Gade, '93, the Norwegian Commissioner, a Norwegian supper will be served. Those of us who have tried this very novel and delicious way of cheering the inner man feel sure that it will be acceptable to all. The illumination of the Exposition Grounds, the music and the fireworks on that evening, will all be arranged with special reference to the Harvard dele-

gation. While we have not yet seen the electrician's design for the display, we know that it cannot fail to be impressive. The display lighting effects are produced by forty-eight five-foot searchlights having combined strength of 2,000,000,000 candle power.

After the dinner and fireworks, the delegates will be escorted to the Joy Zone and provided with tickets to the various concessions. The Zone will appeal equally to the sedate or the riotous.

On Saturday, the Committee has arranged a trip to the Muir Woods. This trip includes a boat ride by special boat, a short train ride by electric train and about an hour on the crookedest railroad in the world over a shoulder of Mt. Tamalpais. On this trip one passes nearly every kind of California tree, and at the highest point obtains an extended view of San Francisco Bay, the Pacific Ocean and the City in the distance. The woods themselves are fine examples of the California redwood, and while not the largest in the State will certainly surprise those who have never seen this variety of tree. In one of the trees hollowed out by fire, fifty people can easily stand. A luncheon in California-Spanish style will be served in the woods.

The meeting will conclude at a banquet to be held at the Palace Hotel on Saturday evening.

We urge those contemplating the trip to communicate with us as soon as possible.

ASHFIELD E. STOW, '12.

Secretary, Publicity Committee.

ALDEN AMES, LL.B. '11,

Secretary, Hotel Committee.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMP

The following announcement has recently been made:

A military training camp for business and professional men will be held near the United States Army Post, Plattsburg, New York, during the four weeks from August 10 to September 6, inclusive.

The camp will be held under the direct supervision of officers of the United States Army.

The purpose of the camp is to offer an opportunity for business and professional men of military age to qualify themselves for efficient service to the country in case of need.

Attendance at the camp will not increase the legal or moral obligations of those who attend. The intention is merely to equip those taking the course of training to fulfill with more efficiency and usefulness obligations which are already laid upon them as citizens of the United States.

The success of the Students' Summer Camps for military training which have been in operation for several years has demonstrated the effectiveness of a short and intensive course of military training in qualifying educated men to aid in filling the great deficiency in commissioned officers that would immediately arise in case a national emergency required the raising of a large volunteer army. The course of instruction is designed to this end rather than for training for service in the ranks.

In view of the utter lack of a reserve body of officers necessary to organize and command volunteer troops, attendance at the camp is in the opinion of the best military authorities an important and most useful public service.

The circular from which these paragraphs are taken contains information on the course of instruction, the routine, the uniform and the expense, which, in addition to travelling expenses, will not be more than \$40 per man. Enrollment is received by the Officer in charge of Military Training Camps, Governors Island, N. Y.

Harvard men in New York have issued the following letter in connection with the circular:

The undersigned Harvard graduates in New York, who have enrolled for the Military Training Camp to be held at Plattsburg, N. Y., from August 10 to September 6, under the direction of the United States Army, ask your careful consideration of the enclosed circular descriptive of the camp. We hope that every Harvard man who can possibly arrange to go to the camp will do so, so that Harvard may supply a full quota of men to take advantage of this splendid opportunity offered by the Army authorities.

Herbert Thorn King, '92, Francis H. Kinnicutt, '97, Charles D. Draper, '00, Cyril Hatch, '00, Duncan G. Harris, '00, William W. Hoffman, '02, Kenneth P. Budd, '02, Crawford

Blagden, '02, Edward Bowditch, Jr., '03, Edwin DeT. Bechtel, '03, Anton Schefer, '03, William N. Taylor, '03, DeLancey K. Jay, '03, G. P. Snow, '04, Arthur C. Blagden, '06, John D. Peabody, '06, R. L. Bacon, '07, James J. Higginson, '07, F. R. Appleton, Jr., '07, P. E. Wood, '08, Conrad Goddard, '08, Benjamin Morgan Vance, '08, James Lloyd Derby, '08, Snowden A. Fahnstock, '08, Charles L. Appleton, '08, Gilbert E. Morgan, '09, Clarence P. Crimmins, '09, Hamilton Fish, Jr., '10, Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., '13, Lewis S. Chanler, Jr., '14.

The undersigned Harvard Enrollment Committee will be glad to take up directly with individual employers any questions relative to obtaining leaves of absence to attend the camp. No difficulty is anticipated on this score when the situation is presented to employers, and men who would be ready to go except for hesitancy in applying for the necessary leave of absence are urged to take up the matter with the Enrollment Committee.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Philip A. Carroll, '02, Grenville Clark, '03, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., '09.

The following Boston committee has also issued a circular urging enrollment:

Charles H. Cole, the Adjutant General, M. V. M., Samuel D. Parker, '91, Brigadier General, M. V. M., retired; John H. Sherburne, '99, Major, 1st Batt. Field Artillery, M. V. M.; J. A. L. Blake, '02, captain, M. V. M.; G. R. Fearing, Jr., '93, J. W. Farley, '98, H. L. Livermore, Benjamin Joy, '05, C. S. Forbes, '00.

HARVARD CLUB OF ROCHESTER

The Harvard Club of Rochester offered this year a trophy for some form of athletic competition between teams representing the secondary schools of the city, of which the most prominent are the East and West High Schools. A medley relay race was agreed upon, and this was run in conjunction with an athletic carnival for all of the grammar schools of the city on June 5. Runners representing each school ran 220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards and a mile, the East High School runners eventually winning by some ten yards.

John W. Johnston, '05, chairman, Edward T. Wentworth, '09, and W. M. Angle, '03, were the committee having charge of the contest.

The Nine Wins the Series With Yale

THE baseball nine ended its season by winning the series with Yale and also the championship of the league consisting of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard. Harvard defeated Yale, 4 to 2, at New Haven on Tuesday of last week, and 3 to 2 in Cambridge on Wednesday, but was beaten, 13 to 0, in the third game, which was played in Brooklyn last Saturday. The agreement under which Yale, Princeton and Harvard had arranged their series provided that each team should play three games with each of the other nines, no matter what the results of the first two games might be; the plan did not work well this season because it compelled Harvard to play a third game with Princeton and a third game with Yale after Harvard had in each case won the first two games of the series. Harvard won all of its games with Princeton, but, as has been said, lost the third game to Yale. The standing of the three nines in the league at the end of the season was: Harvard, won 5, lost 1; Yale, won 3, lost 3; Princeton, won 1, lost 5.

The Yale game at New Haven on June 22 was hard-fought and exciting and was particularly gratifying because Harvard's baseball victories on the Yale Field have not been enough to brag about, but that game was dullness itself compared with the one in Cambridge, which was won by Harvard in the last half of the ninth inning, when the score was 2 to 1 in favor of Yale, and two Harvard batters had been put out. Almost every Harvard man on the field except the players themselves had given up and was trying to console himself with the hope that Harvard would win the third game, but a base on balls to Harte, a solid two-bagger by the reliable Brickley, and a clean hit by Frye made a sensational finish which has probably never been equalled in Yale-Harvard baseball and seldom in any game, amateur or professional.

The game in New York, on the contrary, was disappointing. Victory would have given the team a clean record for the season against Yale and have compensated, to some extent at least, for the defeats on the river; the players on the nine realized the situation and tried hard to meet it, but an unfortunate combination of errors, ineffective pitching, hard luck, and bad judgment was responsible for the worst exhibition a Harvard nine has given in many years. Rumors that the men had broken training and did not care whether they won or lost the game were, and probably still are, in circulation, but the players and the members of the baseball committee declare that the team went into the game determined to do its best; unfortunately, its best on that day was pretty poor.

Each nine put its best pitcher in the box for the New Haven game and practically risked the whole series on that one contest. Mahan pitched what might be called a safe game, that is, he kept putting the ball over the plate and did not try, at the risk of giving bases on balls, to strike out the Yale batters; both infield and outfield supported him well and he was immensely aided by the splendid catching and throwing of Harte. It has been a long time since a Harvard catcher has thrown out three Yale runners attempting to steal second base, but Harte performed that feat at critical times in the game. Brickley did the best hitting for Harvard.

Harvard made a run in the first inning on Abbot's base hit, Bush's poor throw, Nash's sacrifice, and Harte's single, but Yale scored twice in the second half of the same inning on Middlebrook's hit, Easton's sacrifice, Reed's fumble of Milburn's grounder, and Hunter's sharp single to left. In the next inning Harvard sent two men across the plate. Way hit Hardwick, who went to second on Brickley's sacrifice and to third on Reed's grounder which LeGore tried

unsuccessfully to field to third in time to catch Hardwick. Reed stole second, and both he and Hardwick scored on Abbot's single. In the seventh inning Harvard made its fourth and last run, on hits by Brickley and Mahan and a sacrifice by Reed.

Reckless base-running by Yale in the seventh inning cost at least two runs and probably saved the game for Harvard. Reilly opened the inning with a hit, but was immediately thrown out at second by Harte—a play which had a good deal to do with the result of the game. Vaughn then made a long, hard drive to left field; Brickley tried his best to stop the ball but fell, and Coolidge went after it. Vaughn was almost at third when Coolidge picked up the ball, but the latter made a very quick throw to Abbot, who relayed the ball to Harte, and the catcher touched Vaughn just before he reached the plate. With the exception of the seventh inning, Yale was not particularly dangerous after the second.

The finish of the Cambridge game was one of those written about in stories of college and school life but almost never seen on the field. Yale scored two runs in the second inning. Reilly, the first man up, made a hit, but a moment later was forced out by Vaughn; then Bush made a clean home run, sending Vaughn in ahead of him. It looked for a long time as though that lead of two runs would be enough to win the game. Harvard had a good chance in the last half of the second to tie the score. Harte bunted to Reilly, who, in his haste to get the ball across the diamond, threw wild to first and enabled Harte to go to second. Hardwick went out on an infield fly. Brickley made a hit to right which put Harte on third, but the latter was thrown out at the plate when he tried to score on Reed's grounder to Milburn. A base on balls to Whitney filled the bases, with two men out. Abbot, the next batter, made a splendid try for a hit; he sent the ball on a line at terrific

speed above Reilly's head, but the Yale third-baseman jumped into the air and held up his gloved hand and the ball stuck to it. That catch prevented at least two Harvard runners from crossing the plate. Harvard did not score until the fifth, when Abbot's two-bagger and Coolidge's single to right sent the former home.

In the meantime Yale had men on bases in almost every inning, and more than once they were filled, but Whitney, the Harvard pitcher, although wild and uncertain in the early part of every inning, seemed able to pull himself together at critical times and forced the Yale batters to send flies to the outfield or hit grounders which the infielders handled. Five times in the game the first Yale man up went to first on called balls, and the Harvard supporters were constantly on pins and needles for fear that the visitors would increase their lead; in the eighth and ninth innings it seemed almost certain that Yale would score, but good playing and good fortune combined to keep the base runners from crossing the home plate. And so, when Harvard went to bat in the last half of the ninth, the score was still 2 to 1 in favor of Yale.

Gannett, the first Harvard batter, sent a little grounder to Watrous, the Yale pitcher, and was tossed out at first. Harte waited, and was sent to first on balls. Captain Hardwick, the next man up, sent an easy fly which Reilly caught. By this time many spectators began to file out of the gate. Then Brickley, who had already made five singles and a sacrifice in the two Yale games, stepped to the plate and sent the first ball over Milburn's head and between Middlebrook and Vaughn; when the Yale fielders recovered the ball, Brickley had reached second and Harte had scored the tying run. The scene that

followed cannot be adequately described; such an outbreak of enthusiasm was never before seen on Soldiers Field, where many exciting games have taken place. Reed, who was next on the batting list, is a weak hitter, and Frye, the regular centre-fielder, was sent to the bat. He had turned his ankle in the third Princeton game, and consequently had not played in either of the Yale games, but he hobbled to the plate. The pitcher gave him three balls and a strike, but the next ball went over the plate and Frye lined a clean, stinging single into left field; in spite of his lameness, Frye had plenty of time to go to first and Brickley was able to score the winning run before the ball was stopped. The Harvard crowd went wild again, and the celebration which had begun when Brickley's double tied the score, continued with renewed enthusiasm. Brickley, Hardwick, Frye, and other players were carried off the field by the graduates and undergraduates, and it was a long time before the crowd stopped cheering and left the field.

Harvard gave a poor exhibition of ball playing in the New York game. Way, the Yale pitcher, was at his very best, and the Harvard batters could do nothing with him. Garritt, who pitched for Harvard, was wild and ineffective, and the fielding of the Harvard players was the worst of the season. The game had been lost long before Mahan went into the box in the fifth inning; his pitching was little better than Garritt's. The Harvard crowd was disgusted, and the players themselves felt as badly as anybody else. The Yale team played excellent ball, and it is extremely doubtful whether Harvard could have succeeded in winning the game even if the nine had been up to its best form.

Th summaries of the three Yale games follows:

HARVARD.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Abbot, 2b.,	3	1	2	4	1	0
Coolidge, c.f.,	4	0	0	2	1	0
Nash, 1b.,	3	0	0	10	0	0
Gannett, r.f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0
Harte, c.,	3	0	1	5	3	0
Hardwick, 3b.,	3	1	1	0	4	1
Brickley, l.f.,	3	1	3	2	0	0
Reed, s.s.,	4	1	0	3	3	1
Mahan, p.,	3	0	2	0	5	0
Totals,	29	4	9	27	17	2
YALE.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Middlebrook, c.f.,	4	1	2	1	1	0
Easton, l.f.,	3	0	0	0	1	0
Milburn, 2b.,	3	1	0	2	1	0
LeGore, s.s.,	4	0	0	5	3	1
Hunter, c.,	3	0	3	9	3	0
Bush, 1b.,	3	0	0	9	1	1
Reilly, 3b.,	4	0	1	0	1	0
Vaughn, r.f.,	3	0	1	1	0	0
Way, p.,	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals,	30	2	8	27	14	2
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	1	2	0	0	0	1
Yale,	2	0	0	0	0	0

Sacrifice hits—Nash, Brickley, Abbot, Reed, Easton, Bush. Stolen bases—Middlebrook, Reed. Three-base hit—Vaughn. Bases on balls—Off Mahan, 1. Left on bases—Harvard 4, Yale 5. Struck out—By Mahan, 3; by Way, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Hardwick, Gannett, Milburn. Double plays—Legore to Bush, Hunter to Milburn, Balk—By Way, 1. Time—2h., 10m. Umpires—Stafford and Sternberg.

HARVARD.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Abbot, 2b.,	4	1	1	1	3	1
Coolidge, c.f.,	4	0	2	0	0	0
Nash, 1b.,	4	0	0	10	0	0
Gannett, r.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Harte, c.,	3	1	1	10	0	2
Hardwick, 3b.,	4	0	1	0	2	2
Brickley, l.f.,	4	1	3	4	0	0
Reed, s.s.,	3	0	0	1	3	1
Whitney, p.,	2	0	0	1	3	0
*Frye,	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals,	33	3	9	27	11	6
YALE.						
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.	
Middlebrook, c.f.,	4	0	1	4	0	0
Easton, l.f.,	4	0	0	0	1	0
Milburn, 2b.,	4	0	0	2	4	0
LeGore, s.s.,	5	0	2	1	0	0

Hunter, c.,	5	0	1	5	1	0
Reilly, 3b.,	4	0	1	2	2	1
Vaughn, r.f.,	3	1	0	2	0	0
Bush, 1b.,	4	1	1	10	0	0
Watrous, p.,	2	0	0	0	3	0

Totals,	35	2	6	**26	11	1			
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2-3
Yale,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-2

Earned runs—Harvard, 2; Yale, 2. Sacrifice hits—Easton, Milburn. Stolen bases—Legore, 2. Two-base hits—Abbot, Brickley. Home run—Bush. Bases on balls—Off Whitney, 6; off Watrous, 2. Left on bases—Harvard, 5; Yale, 14. Struck out—By Whitney, 7; by Watrous, 2. Double play—Reed to Abbot to Nash. Time—2h., 20m. Umpires—Sternberg and Stafford.

*Batted for Reed in ninth.

**Two out when winning run was scored.

YALE.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Middlebrook, c.f.,	4	4	1	2	0	0
Easton, 1.f.,	3	2	1	3	0	0
Milburn, 2b.,	5	1	2	3	2	0
Le Gore, s.s.,	3	2	0	1	5	0
Hunter, c.,	5	1	2	5	1	0
Castle, c.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reilly, 3b.,	5	1	3	0	0	0
Vaughn, r.f.,	4	1	2	3	0	0
Handy, r.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bush, 1b.,	3	0	0	9	1	0
Way, p.,	3	1	1	0	1	0

Totals,	30	13	12	*26	10	0
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HARVARD.						
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Abbot, 2b.,	4	0	0	0	2	2
Coolidge, c.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Fripp, c.f.,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nash, 1b.,	4	0	1	10	0	0
Gannett, r.f.,	2	0	0	1	0	0
Hardwick, 3b.,	3	0	0	2	1	2
Brickley, 1.f.,	3	0	1	2	0	0
Reed, s.s.,	3	0	0	1	2	1
Phillips, s.s.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterman, c.,	2	0	1	3	0	0
Harte, c.,	1	0	0	5	1	0
Garritt, p.,	1	0	0	0	3	1
Mahan, p.,	1	0	0	0	3	0

Totals,	28	0	3	24	12	6
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*Brickley out, hit by batted ball.

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yale,	2	1	0	0	4	1	5	0	-13

Two-base hit—Reilly. Hits, off Garritt 7 in 4 innings, none out in fifth; off Mahan 6 in 4 innings. First base on errors—Yale 3. Left on bases. Yale 9, Harvard 3. Stolen bases—Reilly. Sacrifice hits—Easton, Bush. Sacrifice fly—Bush. Bases on balls—by Way, by Garritt 3, by Mahan 3. Struck out, by Way 4, by Garritt, by Mahan 3. Double play, LeGore, Bush and Milburn. Passed ball—Harte. Wild pitch—Garritt 2, Mahan. Hit by pitched ball—by Way, Mahan; by Garritt, Easton. Time—2h., 7m. Umpires—Sternberg and Stafford.

THAT THIRD YALE GAME

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The exhibition made by the Harvard nine in the third game with Yale last Saturday was thoroughly disgraceful. Only one explanation is possible.

There can be no excuse for subjecting Harvard graduates to such a public humiliation.

It is the duty of the Athletic Committee to see that such disregard of the responsibilities of representing the College should be properly punished.

ROBERT H. MCCURDY, '81.

New York,

June 28, 1915.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Having just returned from the third Yale-Harvard baseball game in Brooklyn, won by Yale by 13-0, I venture to suggest that rarely has a Harvard crowd been subjected to such humiliation.

I understand that after the second game the team was allowed to relax its strict training; that it had no practice between Wednesday and the last game; that it was taken to the New London races and reached New York late Friday night; and that in general it was taught to regard the third game as of no consequence. The game was started with a pitcher who had never before pitched in an important game and who, while he did his best, was not of varsity calibre and unable to hold the Yale attack. This added to the demoralization of the whole team.

It may have been unwise to arrange to

play out a series already won; but, Harvard having agreed to this arrangement, its team should have been prepared for and should have played the third game as if the series depended upon it. No game against Yale should be held cheaply.

I believe that all Harvard men who were present this afternoon would like to protest against the exhibition given by one of the finest Harvard baseball teams ever developed.

A NEW YORK GRADUATE.

New York,

June 26, 1915.

NASH ELECTED BASEBALL CAPTAIN

Henry L. Nash, '16, of Newton Centre, has been elected captain of the Harvard baseball nine for 1916. Nash has been for two years the regular first baseman of the team, and is one of the best fielders and hitters among the college players of today.

MORGAN ELECTED CREW CAPTAIN

After the boat races at New London last Friday, D. P. Morgan, Jr., '16, of New York City, was elected captain of the university crew for next season. Morgan was captain of his class crew two years ago, and rowed 6 on the Henley eight of 1914; he was 2 in the university boat this year.

MORE BEACON CUP CORRECTIONS

A correspondent has called attention to an error in the list of Beacon Cup winners, as printed in the BULLETIN of June 2. It was the junior class crew of '71, not of '72, which won the race of June 14, 1870. The names inscribed on the cup are J. (not I.) S. McCobb, W. J. Sanger, E. Burnett, G. M. Garland, J. (not I.) Sampson, C. H. Williams. Sanger's initials were neither W. J., as inscribed on the cup, nor W. F., as printed in the BULLETIN; but W. T.

Another error appears in the printed list of the freshman class crew of '69: W. A. Simmons should have been W. H. Simmons.

A SAILING POSTPONED

When the BULLETIN of last week was in final preparation, the "Noordam", bearing the Harvard Surgical Unit for service in a British military hospital, was expected to sail on Tuesday, June 22; and the BULLETIN, dated June 23, announced that it had sailed. This was proved a mistaken statement by the postponement of the sailing of the "Noordam" until Saturday, June 26.

THE NEXT BULLETIN

The next issue of the BULLETIN, Number 1, Volume 18, will appear on Wednesday, September 29, 1915. The University will open September 27.

HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87, Editor.

John D. Merrill, '89, Associate Editor.

Sidney Curtis, '05, Business Manager.

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Yale Won all the Boat Races

YALE won all the boat races at New London last Friday—university, university second, and freshman. The defeat was the worst Harvard has had in many years, and it was mitigated hardly at all by the victories Thursday afternoon in the short races for graduate eights and freshman fours.

The loss of the race for university eights was the greatest disappointment. The experts who had watched the Yale crew in practice knew that it was a formidable eight, but the Harvard supporters were hopeful of winning and no one expected such a decisive defeat. Harvard was beaten by 21 1-2 seconds, rather more than five lengths. Yale's time for the four miles was 20 minutes, 52 seconds; Harvard's was 21 minutes, 13 1-2 seconds. It is said that both crews broke the record for up-river races on the Thames, but so few of these events have been rowed in that direction that the record did not mean much, and it has been beaten many times in practice in previous years. The university race was rowed late in the afternoon. The two-mile race for university second crews was rowed downstream from the Navy Yard at 10.30 in the morning; Yale won by three seconds—about three-quarters of a length. The times were: Yale, 10 minutes, 40 seconds; Harvard, 10 minutes, 43 seconds. The freshman race was postponed from the morning until evening and was finally rowed upstream over a mile-and-a-half course above the Navy Yard; Yale won by a length. The times of the two crews were: Yale, 8 minutes, 6 seconds; Harvard, 8 minutes, 10 seconds.

The university race was set for 4.30 P. M., but was postponed for an hour on account of the wind and was finally started at about 5.45 at the railroad bridge just outside New London. Harvard had the west, or New London, side of the river. Yale went off with a

splendid burst of speed and almost instantly went ahead, but the Harvard spectators were not seriously disturbed as they had been told many times that the Yale crew was very quick off the mark. As Yale continued to gain, however, and was three-quarters of a length ahead at the half-mile and considerably more than a length in the lead at the mile, it was clear that the New Haven crew, even at that early point had the race in hand unless an accident happened. There was no time when Harvard gained. The official record shows that Yale did not increase its advantage in the stretch between the two-and-a-half and three miles flags, but in that portion of the course Harvard did no more than hold its own; with that exception, Yale steadily drew away, and finally won the most decisive victory it has had since 1904.

Both crews rowed smoothly, but the Yale stroke appeared to be much more effective than Harvard's. It should be remembered, however, that an eight which secures in the early part of a race a commanding lead over its opponent always looks much better than the one which is unsuccessfully struggling to catch up, and there is not much risk in saying that, if Harvard had been ahead, its superior style would have been pointed out by the critics. The difference between the two strokes was easily seen. Yale had a hard catch and a finish that was almost as hard, and the oars were in the water a long time. Harvard, on the contrary, seemed to get a very feeble grasp on the water, and the finish lacked power. As the race went on, the Harvard stroke grew shorter and shorter, several of the oarsmen washed out, and all of them rushed their slides; such faults are certain to grow in a losing crew.

Everybody knew, as has already been said, that the Yale crew was unusually fast at starting, but Harvard's hopes

were built in large measure on the expectation that Yale would not be able to row effectively a high stroke and that Harvard, by setting a fast pace, would force Yale out of its stride and break up the excellent form the latter crew had exhibited at a slow stroke in practice. It turned out, however, that Yale could row a high stroke much better than Harvard. The total number of strokes rowed by each crew over the four-mile course probably did not differ much; each spurred at times, and each dropped down to a low stroke, but Yale maintained its form throughout, while Harvard soon showed the serious faults which have been mentioned. Each crew varied from 30 to 34 strokes to the minute, and the average was perhaps 32.

The experts were justified in one of their predictions. They had said that the best racing crew would win the race, and that statement was true, for Yale raced much better than Harvard. The Harvard crew went away slowly, and rowed with little life all the way up the course. Wray, the Harvard coach, said after the race that one of the fundamental weaknesses in the preparation of his crew was that it had not had enough trials of speed with the second and freshman eights and therefore had not learned how to race; that comment is generally regarded as sound.

Criticism of the Harvard crew should not, however, be allowed to detract from the fine performance of the Yale crew. It was one of the best eights ever seen on any course; it had an effective stroke, it was perfectly together, and it had an abundance of what is colloquially called "pep." Such a combination is bound to win. Yale would have beaten Harvard if the latter crew had been much faster than it was, and there is little question that the New Haven eight was by all odds the best college crew of the year. Nor was it the fault of the men in the Harvard boat that they did not win. They did their utmost, and, although they realized early

in the race that they would probably be beaten, they pulled every ounce that was in them and were thoroughly used up at the finish. They deserve as much credit as they would have had if they had crossed the line ahead of Yale.

What the Harvard rowing authorities must now consider is the question whether the style of rowing practised in Cambridge has faults which put it at a disadvantage in comparison with the stroke that Nickalls has developed at Yale. Discussion on this point will doubtless be long and confusing. The record of the Harvard university crew in its races with Yale since Wray began to coach in Cambridge has some bearing on the problem. Wray has had charge of eleven Harvard crews; seven of these have won decisive victories on the Thames, and this year's eight was the first of the eleven to be beaten by more than 20 feet.

The following table gives the times of the two university crews at every half-mile flag in their race last Friday; as four seconds is about equivalent to a boat-length, it is easy to see what Yale's lead was at the different marks:

Distance	Yale	Harvard
	m s	m s
$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile	2 5	2 8½
1 Mile	4 40	4 45
1½ Miles	7 27½	7 34
2 Miles	10 5	10 14
2½ Miles	12 39½	12 52
3 Miles	15 27	15 39
3½ Miles	18 22	18 40
Finish	20 52	21 13½

The race for university second eights was the first and best contest of the day. It was rowed downstream from the Navy Yard and was started promptly on time. In this race, as in all the others of the day, Harvard rowed over the west course. Yale had the best of the start and went away rapidly after the crews had settled down to their ordinary pace, but before long Harvard got together and, raising the stroke, went after the other eight; from that moment until the shells crossed the finish line the two

crews fought it out. Yale kept ahead all the way, but there was never open water between the boats, and the alternating spurts made the result doubtful until the very end of the course. The weight and strength of the New Haven men told, however, and they were able to maintain their slight but sufficient lead. The times for the half-miles follow:

Distance	Yale	Harvard
	m s	m s
$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile	2 15	2 16
1 Mile	5 4	5 7
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Miles	8 1	8 5
2 Miles	10 40	10 43

According to the program the two-mile race for freshman eights should have been rowed immediately after the one for the second eights and over the same course, but the wind had begun to freshen from the southwest before the earlier race ended and it was evident that conditions might make it necessary to postpone the freshman race. Mr. Meikleham, the referee, made a careful survey of the course and decided with the approval of both the Yale and Harvard representatives on the referee's boat that it would be unwise and perhaps dangerous to start the crews in the rough water; he, therefore, announced that the freshman race would be rowed directly after the university race.

When the four-mile race had been rowed, the referee gave notice that the freshman race would be started at 7.10 at the railroad bridge and be rowed upstream to the Navy Yard. This arrangement was soon abandoned because of the disturbance and confusion made by the out-going steam yachts and power boats which had anchored along the course or at the finish of the university race; the surface of the river, especially that part between the Navy Yard and the railroad bridge, was churned into a mass of swells, waves, and whirlpools which showed no signs of subsiding. Mr. Meikleham at once decided that the freshman race could not be rowed over the lower stretch of the river, and so he ordered the crews

to turn back to the Navy Yard and row two miles upstream from that point.

By that time it was almost dark. There were no starting boats at the Navy Yard, and consequently the referee had to give the signal to the crews after he had let them drift into what seemed the proper positions. Observation trains were not run, and the only spectators were the few people whose boats were still anchored along the river. The referee finally gave the starting signal and the crews started, but they had gone only half a mile when Wiggin, the Harvard stroke, bent his outrigger and caught a crab. Mr. Meikleham called the crews back, and everybody then agreed that the race should be rowed from the place where the accident happened. The Harvard crew had been going very well in the first stretch, but did not regain its form after the second start, and Yale gained almost from the pistol shot. The last mile or so of the race was rowed in darkness. The times of the crews for the three half-miles which they covered are here given:

Distance	Yale	Harvard
	m s	m s
$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile	2 22	2 23
1 Mile	5 20	5 22
$1\frac{1}{2}$ Miles	8 6	8 10

The race on Thursday evening for freshman fours was won easily by the Harvard crew; the fours rowed a mile upstream from the 1-2 mile flag. Immediately afterwards, the graduate eights rowed a half-mile race for the Herrick cup; Harvard won by about a length and a half. The graduate eights were made up as follows:

Harvard—Stroke, Eliot Farley, '07; 7, R. W. Cutler, '11; 6, L. Withington, Jr., '11; 5, James Lawrence, '01; 4, W. T. Gardiner, '14; 3, G. P. Metcalf, '12; 2, G. Von L. Meyer, '13; bow, G. H. Balch, '12; coxswain, C. T. Abeles, '13.

Yale—Stroke, J. A. Appleton, '14; 7, R. Rommeyn, '13; 6, H. L. Rogers, '14; 5, H. Roberts, '09; 4, R. B. Meyer, '14; 3, H. L. Livingston, '09; 2, H. Boulton, '07; bow, C. C. Elwell, Jr., '11; coxswain, P. Barnum, '13.

The statistics of the other crews are printed on the next two pages.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY EIGHT.

Position.	Name, Class and Home.	Weight. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Stroke	C. C. Lund, '16, Boston,	170	6.01	20
7	H. B. Cabot, '17, Brookline,	174	5.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	20
6	K. G. B. Parson, '16, Providence,	182	6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
5	J. W. Middendorf, '16, Baltimore,	183	6.01	20
4	D. Harwood, '15, Newton, Mass.,	179	6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
3	T. E. Stebbins, '17, New York,	172	6.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	20
2	D. P. Morgan, '16, New York,	175	5.10	20
Row	H. A. Murray, Jr., '15 (Capt.), New York,	170	6.01	22
Cox	H. L. F. Kreger, '16, Fairfield, Me.,	113	5.06	22

Average weight of eight, 175 $\frac{5}{8}$ pounds.

HARVARD SECOND EIGHT.

Position.	Name, Class and Home.	Weight. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Stroke	F. W. Busk, '16, New York,	154	5.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	21
7	H. H. Meyer, '15 (Capt.), Kansas City,	173	6.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
6	H. S. Middendorf, '16, Baltimore,	183	6.01	20
5	W. Richardson, '17, Boston,	187	6.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
4	J. Talcott, Jr., '16, New York,	181	6.01	21
3	A. Potter, '17, Brookline,	170	5.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	19
2	R. R. Brown, '17, Utica, N. Y.,	161	5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Row	F. H. L. Whitmarsh, '16, New York,	160	5.07	21
Cox	A. A. Cameron, '19, Westford, Mass.,	125	5.07	19

Average weight of eight, 171 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

SUBSTITUTES.

	Name, Class and Home.	Weight. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
	J. C. White, '17, Boston,	163	6.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
	J. A. Jeffries, '16, Boston,	178	6.01	21

HARVARD FRESHMAN EIGHT.

Position	Name and Home.	Weight. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Stroke	M. Wiggin (Capt.), Boston,	156	5.09	19
7	H. A. Quimby, Springfield,	178	6.02	20
6	M. Taylor, Boston,	182	6.01	20
5	E. Nathan, Brookline,	181	6.01	20
4	A. W. Pope, Brookline,	180	6.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
3	D. L. Moody, Ballardvale,	173	6.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
2	H. G. Simonds, New York,	170	6.00	19
Row	N. Brazier, Brookline,	172	6.00	20
Cox	M. A. Hawkins, Chicago,	118	5.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	19

Average weight of eight 174 pounds.

HARVARD FRESHMAN FOUR.

Position	Name and Home.	Weight. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Stroke	J. M. Franklin, New York,	168	6.00	19
3	B. Williams, Cambridge,	170	6.00	18
2	P. M. Cabot, Brookline,	176	5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Row	T. T. Mackie, New York,	169	6.00	20
Cox	R. P. Place, Cambridge,	124	5.09	17

Average weight of four, 170 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

YALE UNIVERSITY EIGHT.

Position	Name and Home.	Weight. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Stroke—A.	Morse, Greenlawn, N. Y.,	155	<u>5.08</u>	<u>24</u>
7—C.	D. Wiman, Moline, Ill.,	175	6.01½	<u>23</u>
6—C.	Meyer, Great Neck, L. I.,	172	6.01½	<u>20</u>
5—A.	D. Sturtevant (Capt.), Washington, D. C.,	178	<u>6.02</u>	<u>21</u>
4—J. R.	Sheldon, Jr., Savannah, Ga.,	182	<u>6.00</u>	<u>21</u>
3—S.	Low, New York,	174	5.10	<u>22</u>
2—C.	Bennett, Springfield, Mass.,	171	6.01½	<u>21</u>
Bow—C.	J. Coe, New York,	169	<u>6.01</u>	<u>22</u>
Cox—A.	McLane, Jr., Garrison, Md.,	127	<u>5.07</u>	<u>20</u>

Average weight of eight, 172 pounds.

YALE SECOND EIGHT.

Position	Name and Home.	Weight. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Stroke—W.	Adams, Jr., Lawrence, L. I.,	<u>162</u>	<u>5.11</u>	<u>20</u>
7—C.	W. Gamble, Watertown, N. Y.,	171	<u>5.10</u>	<u>21</u>
6—M.	M. Whittlesey, Pittsfield, Mass.,	181	<u>5.11½</u>	<u>21</u>
5—L.	W. Fox, Philadelphia, Pa.,	<u>194</u>	<u>6.03</u>	<u>20</u>
4—R.	H. Kositzky, Miller, South Dakota,	184	<u>6.00</u>	<u>24</u>
3—S.	W. Atkins, Marietta, Pa.,	175	<u>6.00</u>	<u>20</u>
2—R.	G. Gilfillan, Springfield, Mass.,	163	<u>6.00</u>	<u>24</u>
Bow—A.	M. Munson, York Harbor, Me.,	170	<u>6.00</u>	<u>21</u>
Cox—C.	Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	<u>117</u>	5.05	<u>22</u>

Average weight of eight, 175 pounds.

SUBSTITUTES.

	Name and Home.	Weight. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
—H. E.	Coe, New York,	175	<u>6.01</u>	<u>20</u>
—E. H.	Harriman, Arden, N. Y.,	168	5.11	<u>19</u>

YALE FRESHMAN EIGHT.

Position	Name and Home.	Weight. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Stroke—G.	F. Lawrence, Short Hills, N. J.,	156	<u>6.00</u>	<u>20</u>
7—R.	G. Coombs, New York,	168	5.10½	<u>20</u>
6—R.	L. Coleman, Jr., Cambridge,	<u>190</u>	<u>6.03½</u>	<u>17</u>
5—L.	M. McNaughton, Fort Edwards, N. Y.,	183	<u>5.11½</u>	<u>21</u>
4—J.	L. Glover, Fairfield, Conn.,	178	<u>6.02</u>	<u>22</u>
3—R.	R. S. Converse, Rochester, N. Y.	170	<u>6.00</u>	<u>20</u>
2—F.	H. Lovejoy, Montclair, N. J.,	170	5.10½	<u>19</u>
Bow—W.	A. Rockefeller, Greenwich, Conn.,	168	5.10	<u>18</u>
Cox—T.	H. Lashar, Bridgeport, Conn.,	<u>108</u>	<u>5.04</u>	<u>20</u>

Average weight of eight, 172½ pounds.

YALE FRESHMAN FOUR.

Position	Name and Home.	Weight. Lbs.	Height. Ft. In.	Age.
Stroke—A.	R. Hyatt, Meriden, Conn.,	160	5.11	<u>19</u>
3—W.	H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.,	170	<u>6.00</u>	<u>20</u>
2—O.	B. James, New York,	171	<u>6.00</u>	<u>18</u>
Bow—J.	Englis, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	<u>162</u>	5.10½	<u>19</u>
Cox—W.	Baker, Toledo, O.,	<u>116</u>	5.05	<u>18</u>

Average weight of four, 165¾ pounds.

Alumni Notes

'76—John B. Olmsted, counsellor-at-law, has moved his office to the Buffalo Savings Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

'83—Charles M. Hammond died of heart trouble at his home in Upper Lake, Lake County, Calif., on June 14.

'90—James P. Hutchinson, M.D. (University of Pennsylvania) '93, of Philadelphia, sailed on June 12 at the head of the University of Pennsylvania Unit for the American Hospital at Paris.

'91—Sumner C. Saville, M.D. '94, who had been practising in Boston, died at Cambridge, Mass., on May 27.

'92—Mitchell D. Follansbee received, at the 1915 commencement exercises, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Northwestern University. He is president of the Chicago Bar Association and president of the Alumni Association of Northwestern University Law School.

'92—Joshua Hale was struck by an automobile, and killed instantly, at the Newburyport railroad station on June 15. He was an electrical engineer with an office in Boston, and home in Newburyport, Mass.

'01—Albert Heminway Michelson, the American Consul in Cologne, died in that city, from pneumonia, on June 10. He had been in the consular service since 1901, and had recently been transferred from Hanover to Cologne. For several months he was engaged in visiting soldier prisoner camps on behalf of the United States.

'02—J. W. Adams has been appointed Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, Municipal Building, New York City. He was formerly secretary to the President of the Borough.

'02—Arthur F. Whittem, instructor, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Romance Languages in Harvard University.

'06—Augustus W. Soule, son of the late Richard H. Soule, '70, was married at Boston on June 12 to Miss Marjorie A. Rudolf of Brookline. After a trip to California, Mr. and Mrs. Soule will live at 1070 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

'08—Frederick Stanley Howe, assistant secretary and publication agent of the American Unitarian Association, was married on June 21 in Cambridge to Miss Eleanor Stearns Wiggins of Bedford, Mass. After October 1 Mr. and Mrs. Howe will be at home at 7 Exeter Park, Cambridge, Mass.

'09—Arthur E. Manheimer, LL.B. '12, who has been associated with Moses, Rosenthal & Kennedy, has opened an office for the practice of law at 700 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

'09—A daughter, Anne Lyman Roelker, was born to William G. Roelker and Anne (Koues) Roelker on June 15 at Greene Farm, East Greenwich, R. I.

'09—A second son, Theodore Sedgwick, was born on June 6 to Henry R. Watson and Elizabeth (Swift) Watson of Providence, R. I.

'10—Willard P. Fuller was married on May 24 in Cambridge to Miss Elizabeth T. Channing, daughter of Professor Edward Channing. '78. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are living at Sycamore Farm, South Walpole, Mass., where Fuller is running a poultry and produce farm and retailing business.

'10—Gilbert N. White is manager of the Vanophone Sales Co., 293 Washington St., Boston. This company is the exclusive New England agency for the Vanophone Co., Inc., of New York City, manufacturers of talking machines.

'10—Edward S. Wolston, who was married on November 15, 1913, to Miss Theodora L. Perry of Boston, is living at 623 South 5th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. He is now with the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company, 50 Church St., New York City.

'11—The engagement of Edward A. Allen to Miss Margaret Phinney of Brookline, Mass., has been announced.

'11—Lionel E. Drew, son of Edward B. Drew, '63, of Cambridge, was married at Savannah, Ga., on June 2 to Miss Patience C. Barrow. Drew is with the Savannah Electric Co., which is under the Stone & Webster management.

'11—Seward C. Simons has been appointed associate professor of economics and history at Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Cal. He is also consulting expert on collection and disposal of municipal refuse. His address remains South Pasadena, Calif.

'12—Huntington P. Faxon was married in Cambridge on June 14 to Miss Laura Greenough, daughter of the late James J. Greenough, '82. They will live on Lexington Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

'12—Henry Knox Hardon, having enlisted in the ambulance service of Ambulance Américaine at Paris, sailed on the Touraine, June 10, 1915.

'12—William C. Woodward is an engineer with the Département of Public Works of Hawaii, located at Honolulu. He was married on February 20 at Honolulu to Miss Leila Johnston. His present address is 2180 Beach Walk, Honolulu, T. H.

'13—Lloyd Adams Noble is in the publishing business at 31 West 15th St., New York City. Under the trade mark of "My Children's Books", he specializes in "juveniles."



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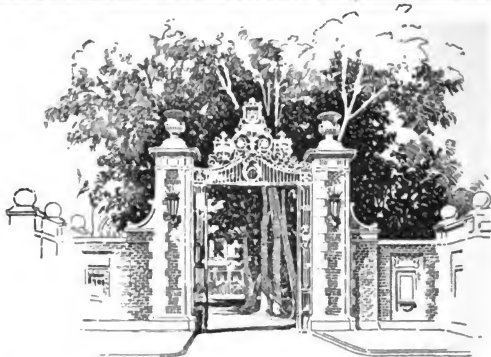
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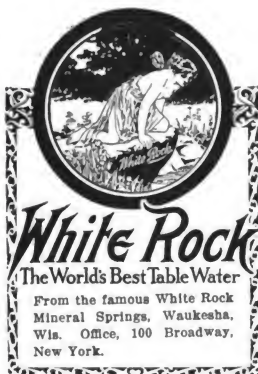
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